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LETTER-BOOK H.

Circa A.D. 1375–1399.

EDITED BY

REGINALD R. SHARPE, D.C.L.,

LATE OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD,

OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW;

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ERRATA.

Introd., page xxix, note 3, for "the following year" read *1384*.

Page 9, line 17 from top, for "William" Taunton read *Walter*.

Page 41, note 10, for "Feathermongers (?)" read *Plumbers*.

Page 47, line 7 from bottom, for "John Launde" read *Robert Launde*.

Page 58, note 2, for "12 Nov." read *22 Nov.*

Page 79, line 10 from bottom, for "on behalf of those" read *and other*.

Page 97, note 2, before "abolished" insert *temporarily*.

Page 98, note 2, for "fo. cccxviii" read *fo. cccviii*.

Page 113, line 4 from bottom, and page 114, line 11 from top, for "Lanender" read *Lavender*.

Page 125, bottom line, and page 238, top line, for "Manfeld" read *Maufeld*.

Page 141, line 19 from top, for "Hortone" read *Horstone*.

Page 143, line 8 from top, insert comma after Sheriffs.

Page 153, note, after "in 1377" add *and again in 1379*, and add reference *p. 129*.

Page 181, note 6, omit "and 6 to 24 Oct."

Page 237, line 21 from top, the date "6 Richard II." as recorded in the Letter-Book is the scribe's error for *7 Richard II*.

Page 251, top line, for "Form of proclamation thereupon made" read *The above writ proclaimed*.

Page 251, line 2 from top, before "forbidding" insert *together with a proclamation*.

Page 266, line 8 from top, for "[A.D. 1386]" read [A.D. *1385*].

Page 307, line 20 from top, omit "pardon and."

Page 325, note, for "these statutes of Edward III." read *the ordinance against victuallers holding judicial office*.

Page 399, line 9 from top, for "Claband" read *Clabaud*.

INTRODUCTION.

LETTER-BOOK H covers a period of twenty-four years, viz., from A.D. 1375 to 1399—an eventful period in the municipal history of the City of London, no less than in the constitutional history of the kingdom. Of foreign affairs, such as the war with France, which for so long had proved a burden to the citizen of London, as seen in the last two Letter-Books, this volume records but little beyond patched-up truces as hopeful preliminaries to a permanent peace.[1] It is more concerned with the internal affairs of the City. In it can be traced the various measures which caused Richard II.—the "Londoners' King" as he was called at his accession[2]—to lose the support of the City, and eventually his crown. We see the citizens split up into two factions, one supporting the King and the other his uncle the Duke of Lancaster. At the head of the King's party was Nicholas Brembre, a grocer by trade, and with him were associated other powerful citizens, all more or less connected with the victualling trade of the City; whilst the Duke found supporters in John de Northampton, a draper, and other influential citizens connected chiefly with the clothing trade of the City; and these two parties, when not engaged in a political contest, were in frequent opposition over municipal questions,[3] so that all stability in the manner in which the City was governed was for a time lost.

[1] *Infra*, pp. 8, 33, 252, 342n.

[2] Walsingham, i. 370.

[3] The connexion at this period between the struggle of crafts within the City and the struggle of political powers without has been remarked by a recent writer, but a statement by the same writer to the effect that the government of the City took the colour of the political party that happened to be in power for the time being is questionable. Trevelyan, 'England in the Age of Wycliffe' (Longmans, 1900), p. 282.

During the last years of the reign of Edward III., the power of John of Gaunt and his friends had been ever increasing, and a system of peculation and extortion had been practised, which at length called for a remedy. This was supplied by the Parliament of 1376. On the 28th Dec., 1375, Edward issued his writ to the Sheriffs of London for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster on the following 12th Feb. It is to be noted that the writ contained no clause against Sheriffs being returned like the last writ of 1373.[1] The choice of the citizens fell on John Pyel and William Walworth, Aldermen of Castle Baynard and Bridge Wards respectively, and William Essex and Adam Carlille, Commoners.[2]

This Parliament—known as the "Good Parliament"—did not actually sit until the 28th April (1376).[3] Among those charged with misconduct were three City Aldermen, viz., Richard Lyons, Alderman of Broad Street Ward, Adam de Bury, of Langbourn Ward (who had been removed from the Mayoralty chair by the King's orders ten years before[4]), and John Pecche, of Walbrook Ward. Lyons had made himself very useful financially to the Duke of Lancaster, but he had come by his wealth[5] by various underhand dealings prejudicial to the honest merchant of the City, and a heavy judgment was passed upon him. Not only was he condemned to pay a fine and be imprisoned during the King's pleasure, but he was expelled from Court and ordered to lose the freedom of the

[1] Sheriffs as well as lawyers were forbidden by statute in 1372 to sit in Parliament (Stat. 46 Edward III.), and for many years the writs to the City in Letter-Book H (with few exceptions) contain this prohibitory clause. The clause disappears from the writs of 1409 and 1411, but reappears in subsequent writs. Letter-Book I, fos. lxxxviii b, xc, cv b, cxix. Cf. Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' iii. 400.

[2] *Infra*, p. 20.

[3] *Infra*, p. 21.

[4] 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 205.

[5] Being a vintner by trade, he obtained in August, 1365, a lease from the civic authorities of the only taverns (three in number) in the City where sweet wines might be sold. He was to hold them for a term of ten years, at an annual rent of £200. His lease, therefore, was on the point of expiring. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 199.

City and be deprived of all his property.[1] Bury was charged with having used his position as Mayor of Calais for purposes of extortion, but he failed to appear on summons and fled the country. The Commons therefore had to content themselves with the seizure of his property.[2] Pecche was accused of having wrongfully obtained a monopoly from the King to sell sweet wines,[3] and of having unlawfully made a charge of 40 pence on every cask, which he appropriated to his own use without the knowledge or assent of the civic authorities.[4] That he had made this extortionate claim behind the backs of the civic authorities Pecche denied, and even gave the names of the Mayor for the time being and of fifteen Aldermen, besides the City's Common Pleader, as having been fully cognizant of what he was doing.[5] He, too, was condemned by Parliament to fine and imprisonment, as well as restitution of his unlawful gains,[6] whilst all three Aldermen were removed from office by order of the Common Council of the City.[7]

The Common Council, which thus deprived three Aldermen of their gowns by a single resolution, met on the 1st August, 1376, and was of an exceptional character. For some time past the citizens had been exercised in their minds as to whether it were better for the members of the Common Council to continue to be elected by the Wards, or whether the right of election should be transferred from the Wards to the Misteries or Guilds. Party feeling on the question, indeed, ran so high that it came to the ears of the King, and Edward sent a letter of Privy Seal to the City threatening to hold a Council at Westminster on Michaelmas Day to consider the matter, and to deprive the citizens of their franchise unless they remained quiet in the meantime.[8] Such a threat had the effect of quickly

[1] 'Rot. Parl.,' ii. 323-4. *Infra*, pp. 30, 31.

[2] 'Rot. Parl.,' ii. 330; 'Chron. Angliæ,' p. 94.

[3] See 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 318. Shortly after granting this licence the King had sent a writ of Privy Seal to the Mayor and Sheriffs, bidding them render every assistance to Pecche in the enjoyment of his monopoly. *Id.*, p. 320.

[4] *Infra*, p. 39. 'Rot. Parl.,' ii. 328.

[5] *Infra*, p. 40.

[6] 'Rot. Parl.,' ii. 328.

[7] *Infra*, p. 38.

[8] *Infra*, p. 35.

settling the question, and on the 1st August—the day that a new Common Council from the principal Misteries met, as just mentioned—the civic authorities were able to assure Edward that there was no serious dissension in the City, but that, in order to prevent tumult arising from large gatherings, it had been unanimously agreed that any Common Council that should be summoned in future should be chosen by the best men of the Misteries (the number of the Misteries being regulated by the Mayor for the time being, according to the gravity of the occasion), and that the Commonalty had consented to abide by the judgment of those so elected and that of the Mayor and Aldermen.[1]

This Council had been returned by forty-one of the Misteries, but the number of commoners it comprised is not recorded. We are only told that "a great number of the Commonalty from the principal Misteries" was summoned. The change in the manner of election was effected by the citizens themselves without the sanction of Parliament,[2] by virtue of a clause in a charter granted to the City by Edward himself in 1341, which enabled the Mayor and Aldermen, with the assent of the Commonalty, to amend their customs whenever necessary.[3] It was not the first occasion of the Council being elected from the Misteries. This had been done in 1351, and again in 1352.[4] In 1354, however, the election had again passed to the Wards,[5] and with the Wards it had remained.

After passing judgment on the delinquent Aldermen, the Council proceeded to consider how best to remedy certain grievances under which the citizens had been suffering for some time past. Complaint had been made by the Commonalty that

[1] *Infra*, p. 36. It is possible that this transfer of power to the trading companies may have had some connexion with political events. Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' iii. 575.

[2] A report of the Law Officers of the City as to what alterations in the City's government can be carried out by the Corporation itself, and what required the intervention of the Legislature, was laid before the Court of Common Council on the 7th Feb., 1857. Journal 135, fos. 123 b–124.

[3] Charter 26 May, 15 Edward III. 'Lib. Cust.,' ii. 443-4.

[4] 'Cal. Letter-Book F,' pp. 237-8 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 3.

[5] 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 23.

divers Mayors and Aldermen had been in the habit of making ordinances for their own private benefit, and had made grants of public land under the Common Seal of the City without consulting the Commonalty.[1] As it seemed only reasonable that approved Commoners should be present at the making of every ordinance touching the inhabitants of the City in common, and that nothing should be done in secret, the Council decreed that in future the Surveyors of each "sufficient" Mistery should cause certain members (six, four, or two, according to its size) to be elected to make ordinances for the government of the City in conjunction with the Mayor and Aldermen, and that the citizens at large should abide by their judgment. Those so elected were to be ready to form a Council with the Mayor and Aldermen whenever necessary, but were to meet at least twice a quarter, and only those so elected were to be summoned to elections of Mayors and Sheriffs.[2] Pursuant to this resolution another Council was elected within a few days from the Misteries. It consisted of 156 members returned by 47 Misteries,[3] and met on the 9th August. Each member bound himself by oath not to seek any private gain, and to preserve for each Mistery its reasonable customs.[4] One of its first acts was to disfranchise Pecche.[5]

The Misteries or Guilds of the City, from which the Livery Companies of the present day are lineally descended, were just now and for some years to come all-powerful. The election to the Common Council remained with them, to the exclusion of the Wards, down to 1384, although an attempt was made in 1380 to dethrone them. Walworth had just entered upon his

[1] *Infra*, p. 38.

[2] *Infra*, pp. 39, 40. A large body of citizens who were not members of any Mistery were thus excluded from municipal power, although they retained the right of choosing their Aldermen. Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' iii. 575.

[3] *Vide infra*, pp. 42-4. A statement of the variations that have taken place in the number of members of the Common Council from the time of Edward I. down to 1838 was laid before the Court by the Town Clerk on the 23rd Jan., 1840. The statement is one of considerable interest. See Printed Minutes Common Council of that date.

[4] *Infra*, p. 42.

[5] *Infra*, p. 44.

eventful Mayoralty when he issued his precept for the Aldermen to summon the inhabitants of their Wards to consider whether it were best for the Common Council to continue to be elected from the Misteries, or to be elected from the Wards, or again, partly from the Misteries and partly from the Wards.[1] Nothing more, however, is heard of the matter until 1384, when, complaints having been made of the business of the Common Council being transacted with more noise than reason, and of some of its members being unfit for their position, the matter was referred to a special Committee to report thereon.

On the 29th January of that year the Committee submitted certain suggestions to the Mayor, Aldermen, and an immense Commonalty of honest and discreet citizens sitting as a Common Council, with a view to their being accepted on trial. They were to the effect that the Aldermen, within fifteen days of their own election on St. Gregory's Day (12th March) in each year (the Aldermen at that time being subject to annual election, as will be seen later on), should assemble their Wards and charge them to elect four of the more sufficient inhabitants of each Ward to be members of the Common Council, and to present the same to the Mayor to be by him accepted and sworn. This recommendation was afterwards qualified. It was seen that some Wards might experience a difficulty in supplying four "sufficient" men. The Committee therefore drew up a scheme for each Ward to elect six, four, or two members, according to its size, so that the total number should amount to ninety-six persons, or an average of four members to each Ward.[2]

The Committee made another suggestion, namely, that the Mayor for the time being should not accept more than eight of

[1] *Infra*, p. 156. It was a matter of regret to the late Bishop Stubbs, expressed in his 'Constitutional History of England' (iii. 575), that no information was at hand as to the part played by Philipot, Walworth, and John de Northampton in the transfer of power from the Wards to the Misteries. The Letter-Book shows us that at least Walworth was alert to the importance of the change that had been made in 1376.

[2] *Infra*, pp. 227-8. The names of ninety-four of the members and their respective Wards and Misteries are recorded in 'Pleas and Memoranda,' Roll A 27, cedula inserted between membr. 15 and 16.

those elected by the Wards who were members of one Mistery. They were evidently afraid that although the Misteries no longer directly elected the Council they might still exercise a predominating influence in it.[1] Their fears were not unreasonable, if we bear in mind the conflict that had taken place between the victualling and non-victualling guilds over the election of Brembre to the Mayoralty chair in the preceding October, to which the reader's attention will more particularly be drawn later on.

This return to the old system of election to the Common Council by the Wards was formally approved by a Council so elected (the members of which numbered not ninety-six, but two hundred and sixty-seven[2]) on the 31st July (1384), with a corollary added to the effect that the same members might be re-elected each year if so desired.[3] By the end of the following year (1385) the system had been found on trial to work so well that another Common Council passed a resolution that it should be continued "for ever."[4]

The Common Council of the 31st July, 1384, which thus fixed for good and all the constitution of its own deliberative body, next proceeded to prescribe the manner in which elections of Mayors and Sheriffs should thenceforth be carried out.

(1.) As to the election of a Mayor, the procedure was to be as follows, viz.: the Mayor for the time being, with the advice and assent of sixteen Aldermen at least, was to summon a Common Council to meet on the Feast of the Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], *together with as many other sufficient men of the City as they might think necessary*,[5] and those so summoned should

[1] *Infra*, pp. 227-8. It has been stated by a number of writers that at one time there were no fewer than sixteen Aldermen members of the Grocers' Company. This statement is incorrect, the highest number in any one year being no more than nine. The mistake is probably due to a passage in Herbert's 'Hist. of the Twelve Great Livery Companies' (i. 307).

[2] *Infra*, pp. 237-40.

[3] *Infra*, p. 240. It was at the same time decreed that the Aldermen and Commons should meet at least *once* a quarter.

[4] *Infra*, p. 277.

[5] *Infra*, pp. 241-2. Hitherto the Mayor and Aldermen had caused representatives of the Wards to serve both as a deliberative Council and as an electoral body. See 'Cal. Letter-

make their election of two of the wisest citizens to be presented by them or their Common Serjeant to the Mayor and Aldermen as was anciently accustomed to be done.

(2.) As to the election of a Sheriff. Such election was to take place on the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], when a Common Council and *other citizens* were to be summoned in the manner just stated, and those summoned were to make their election of an able person to be presented to the Mayor and Aldermen.[1]

From that day to this the Members of the Common Council have always been elected from the Wards, although a controversy again arose in 1389 as to whether the election should be vested in the Wards or Misteries. This led to a resolution by the Mayor and Aldermen (apart from the Commonalty), which, if put into execution (which seems doubtful), would have practically deprived the Wards of their right of election without restoring it to the Misteries. It was to the effect that whenever a Common Council should become necessary, the Mayor for the time being—in the presence of twelve Aldermen at least—should elect a certain number of members from each Ward, according to its size and at his discretion, without respect of their particular Mistery.[2]

The year 1376, that witnessed the change in the mode of election of the Common Council from the Wards to the Misteries, witnessed also a change in the election of Aldermen of the City. As far back as 1319 one of the "articles" conceded by Edward II. for the better government of the City was to the effect that the Aldermen should be removable (*amobiles*) every year on St. Gregory's Day (12 March), and not be re-elected the following year, but that others should be elected in their place.[3]

Book F,' pp. 304-6; also *infra*, p. 39. Cf. Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' iii. 574-5.

[1] It has been said that these ordinances left all elections to municipal offices and to the City's representation in Parliament to members of the Guilds or Misteries, and that from this date (1384) the greater companies appear to have engrossed the power thus secured to traders. (See Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' iii. 575; Norton, 'Commentaries on London,' ed. 1869, p. 116.) The ordinances do not appear, however, to justify such conclusions, no specific mention being made of the Misteries at all.

[2] *Infra*, p. 347.

[3] 'Liber Cust.,' i. 269. Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book E,' pp. 104, 105.

There is reason, however, for believing that this article remained for many years a dead letter, it not being sufficiently clear whether the Aldermen were bound to surrender their office or were only removable. This ambiguity was at length cleared up in 1376 by letters patent of Edward III.,[1] which explained that the intention of the "article," or ordinance, was that all the Aldermen should cease to hold office on St. Gregory's Day in each year, and not be re-elected.

On the 6th March, 1377, a Common Council, comprising the Mayor, the Recorder, nineteen Aldermen, and sixty-four Commoners belonging to thirteen different Misteries or Companies, passed a resolution that Aldermen who had misbehaved themselves and been removed from office should on no account be re-elected, but that an Alderman who had conducted himself well might be re-elected after the lapse of a year.[2]

Seven years later, viz., on the 4th February, 1384, Brembre, the Mayor, took upon himself to issue his "precept" for an election of Aldermen to take place regardless of any so elected being already Aldermen,[3] thereby ignoring the year's interval before re-election prescribed in 1377. Richard, who was narrowly watching the course of affairs in the City, assented to this election standing good, but would only allow the same procedure to be followed in future elections if sanctioned by Parliament.[4] This sanction it in due course received.[5] The same procedure in the annual election of Aldermen continued down to 1394, when annual elections ceased, and it was decreed by King and Parliament that thenceforth Aldermen should not at any time be removed without reasonable excuse.[6]

The same year, the Ward of Farringdon Within and Without, having increased so much in wealth and population, was divided into two Wards and an Alderman allowed both for the Ward

[1] *Infra*, p. 58, note 2. The date of these letters patent, as recorded in an Inspeximus Charter, anno 1 Hen. IV., is 22 Nov. (*not* 12 Nov. as given by Luffman and others). See list of *Errata*.

[2] *Infra*, p. 60.

[3] *Infra*, p. 228. By what authority Brembre issued such a precept is not clear.

[4] *Infra*, p. 231.

[5] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 172-3.

[6] *Infra*, pp. 409-10. 'Rot. Parl., iii. 317.

of Farringdon Within and the Ward of Farringdon Without. These Aldermen, however, were not to enter upon their duties until approved by the King.[1]

Three years later another change—and that an important one—in the mode of election is recorded in the Letter-Book. Elections of Aldermen by the Wards had not of late been wholly satisfactory. Dissension and undue partiality were constantly being displayed by the electors, with the result that men were elected who were not suitably equipped for the office. An ordinance was therefore passed on the 1st August, 1397, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, limiting the powers of the inhabitants of the Wards to the nomination of two[2] individuals who should be equally fit to fill the office of Alderman of the City, but placing the final choice as to which of the two should be admitted and sworn, in the hands of the Mayor and Aldermen.[3]

Passing to more general affairs, we find the Letter-Book recording the death of Edward III. at Shene on the 21st June, 1377, and the accession of Richard II. "in the eleventh year of his age."[4] The last few months of Edward's reign witnessed an attack made in Parliament which threatened the liberties of the citizens of London. In February a Bill had been introduced for taking the government of the City out of the hands of the Mayor and placing it in the hands of Henry Percy, Constable and Marshal of England. The Bill was favoured by the City's old enemy the Duke of Lancaster, but was hotly opposed by the redoubtable John Philipot, and the proposal was eventually allowed to drop.[5] The Letter-Book affords us an insight into the strained relations that existed between the citizens and the Marshal. The latter took occasion to complain that the citizens obstructed him in his duties,[6] and the Mayor, Sheriffs, and

[1] *Infra*, pp. 407-8.

[2] The number was subsequently increased to four, and so continued until 1711, when the original number was reverted to. See 'Aldermen of Cripplegate Ward,' by Deputy J. J. Baddeley, pp. 157-9.

[3] *Infra*, p. 436.

[4] *Infra*, p. 68.

[5] 'Chron. Angliæ,' pp. 120, 121.

[6] *Infra*, p. 56. As a matter of fact Lord Percy, without waiting for the passage of the Bill, had seized and committed a citizen to the Marshalsea. Such a high-handed proceeding had led to a riot.—'Chron. Angliæ,' pp. 122-3.

Aldermen were summoned to Westminster to explain matters. The meeting before the King's Council, however, was put off from time to time until Edward's death intervened, and we hear no more of the matter.[1]

At the time of Edward's death Richard was staying at Kingston, whence he despatched letters to the Mayor and Sheriffs, bidding them to make proclamation for keeping the peace in the City and not allow any individual or ship to leave the Port of London without his permission or that of his Council. This much we learn from the Letter-Book.[2] On the other hand, the Letter-Book records nothing of the deputation of citizens that waited on Richard at Kingston, before Edward had drawn his last breath, when John Philipot, as their spokesman, assured Richard of the City's allegiance to him and to none other as their future King, and at the same time took the opportunity of deprecating the recent hostility that had been displayed between the City and the Duke of Lancaster.[3] It is significant that the chroniclers who record this visit to Kingston mention Philipot as taking the leading part in the interview. It is possible, therefore, that the deputation was more or less of an informal character, otherwise Brembre the Mayor, who afterwards became such a strong supporter of Richard, would surely have attended and have addressed the Prince in place of Philipot.

On the 26th June, notice was sent to the Sheriffs that Richard's coronation would take place on the 16th July, and they were to see that those who claimed a right to take part in the ceremony were duly invited.[4] The Mayor accordingly claimed to serve the King with a gold cup, and to retain it afterwards, together with a gold ewer, as his fee, whilst other citizens chosen for the purpose claimed the right of assisting the Chief Butler. Both claims were allowed, in spite of the opposition of Chief Justice Belknap.[5]

[1] *Infra*, pp. 56, 57.

[2] *Infra*, p. 68. More than ordinary precautions for safeguarding the City are recorded as having been taken about this time. *Infra*, pp. 64-6.

[3] Walsingham, 'Hist. Anglic.,' i. 329; 'Chron. Angliæ,' pp. 146-7.

[4] *Infra*, p. 69.

[5] 'Liber Cust.,' ii. 467; 'Chron. Angliæ,' p. 153.

The Council appointed to carry on the government on behalf of the young king had no easy task. A combined French and Spanish fleet was cruising unopposed in the Channel, and the Exchequer was empty. On the last day of July (1377) a writ of Privy Seal was despatched to the civic authorities bidding them send four of the wisest citizens to attend a Council to be held at Westminster in the middle of August to consult about the war and the protection of commerce at sea. The City replied by sending William Walworth, John Philipot (who in the course of the next year fitted out a fleet at his own expense and did much to rid the sea of pirates[1]), and two other less noteworthy citizens, viz., Adam Carlille and John Hadley.[2] In the meanwhile (4 Aug.) a writ was issued for the election of four citizens to attend Richard's first Parliament, which was summoned to sit at Westminster on the 13th Oct. Three of the four just mentioned, viz., Walworth, Philipot, and Carlille, were returned, together with Walter "Sibille" or "Sibyle," who, like Carlille, was at the time an Alderman, whilst Walworth and Philipot were Commoners.[3]

At the end of August, a meeting of leading citizens was held in the Guildhall, when measures were decided upon for the protection of shipping in the Thames. Four Aldermen were assigned to take charge of the ships, with an armed force of 100 men, for six days of the week, in rotation, and this was to continue until Michaelmas Day.[4]

By way of assisting the King out of his more immediate financial difficulties, a sum of £10,000 was advanced to him by Brembre, Walworth, Philipot, Hadley, and other merchant-princes of the City, whilst a further sum of £5,000 was advanced by the City itself in its corporate capacity. As security for repayment of these loans, the King pledged the customs on leather, &c., issuing from the Port of London, on the understanding that the merchants who had advanced the larger sum out of their own pockets should be repaid before the Corporation, with whom he also deposited Crown jewels to the full value of their loan by way of additional security.[5]

[1] 'Chron. Angliæ,' pp. 199, 200.
[2] *Infra*, p. 73.
[3] *Infra*, p. 75.
[4] *Infra*, pp. 74-5.
[5] *Infra*, pp. 79-81. The loan was repaid, *infra*, pp. 87, 88.

When Parliament met in October it refused to grant supplies for the war, unless the King appointed Treasurers or Wardens who should be responsible for the proper application of the money. Thereupon Richard appointed Walworth and Philipot.[1] He also, at the request of the Commons,[2] as well as the citizens themselves, confirmed the City's rights and privileges by an ample inspeximus charter.[3]

This charter again confirmed to the citizens the monopoly of retail trading in the City, to the exclusion of non-freemen or "strangers."[4] Brembre, the Mayor, caused the charter to be publicly proclaimed in the City, and was not slow to take measures to prevent strangers from infringing this monopoly, which the citizens had often lost in the past and might lose again.[5] In April (1378) he directed his precept to eight of the leading Guilds—viz., the Grocers, Mercers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Ironmongers, and Vintners—bidding them to elect men to search for merchant strangers bringing merchandise to the City affecting their respective Guilds.[6] The men so elected were thereupon bound by oath to see that no merchant who was not of the franchise sold merchandise by retail within the City and suburbs; that such merchants disposed of their goods within forty days to those who were of the franchise, and that during their stay they lodged with hostelers who were freemen.[7] Restrictions were imposed on the sale of cloth by foreigners,[8] and they were forbidden to meddle with the craft of free Weavers.[9]

In the meantime events were taking place in the City that

[1] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 7.

[2] *Id.*, iii. 16, 17.

[3] Dated 4 Dec., 1377. The charter is still preserved among the City's archives.

[4] *Infra*, p. 86. The monopoly had been confirmed by the late King at the close of his reign, subject to the approval of Parliament, *infra*, p. 53. Cf. 'Rot. Parl.,' ii. 367.

[5] As a matter of fact the monopoly only lasted a few months, being repealed by the Parliament of October, 1378. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 47. Stat. of Gloucester, 2 Richard II. cap. i. It was recovered by charter in 1383 (*infra*, p. 242), but lost again by statute in 1388 (*infra*, p. 325).

[6] *Infra*, p. 90.

[7] *Infra*, p. 91.

[8] *Ibid.*

[9] *Infra*, pp. 94-5.

had far-reaching consequences. A few weeks before the death of Edward III. a Common Council drawn from fifty-one of the Guilds had thought fit to remove five of its members —viz., William Essex, John More, Richard Norbury or Northbury, Robert Fraunceys, and John Willarby—on the ground that they had been in the habit of betraying the secrets of the Council and been remiss in their duties.[1] It is to be noted that two of these "suspects" were mercers by trade and company, viz., More and Norbury; one of them, viz., William Essex, was a draper; whilst Fraunceys is described as a goldsmith, and Willarby as a "taillour." More and Norbury, as we shall see later on, were staunch adherents of Northampton and his party, and with him suffered imprisonment. The Mayor at the time was Brembre, he having been elected in March, 1377, to take the place of Adam Stable, a mercer by trade, who had been deposed at the instigation of the Duke of Lancaster.[2] The cause, therefore, of the opposition to these five members of the Common Council is to be looked for in the faction that existed at the time, and continued for many years to come, between the victualling and the non-victualling Guilds in their struggle for civic supremacy.

In March, 1378, we again see signs in the Letter-Book of this rivalry. One Sunday, early in the month, an affray arose in St. Paul's Churchyard between members of the Goldsmiths' and Pepperers' (or Grocers') Guilds, in consequence, we are told, of "a certain rancour that had existed between them." Brembre, the Mayor, soon appeared on the scene, and peace was restored. Subsequently the Aldermen met at the Guildhall, being summoned by the Mayor, when Nicholas Twyford, a member of the Goldsmiths' Guild and one of the Sheriffs for the time being, appeared, and with him a man whom Brembre at once recognized as having taken a leading part in the riot. The Mayor therefore ordered his arrest and committed him to the custody of Andrew Pykeman, Twyford's fellow Sheriff, who had been appointed to the office by Brembre

[1] *Infra*, p. 64.

[2] *Infra*, pp. 60, 61. Brembre was afterwards re-elected Mayor in October, *infra*, p. 78.

himself.[1] Twyford resented this, and was forthwith arrested by the Mayor's orders. When his conduct was reported to the Common Council, many were in favour of his surrendering the Shrievalty, but eventually he was allowed to remain in office on his finding sureties of indemnity. In March, 1382, when Northampton, Brembre's rival, occupied the Mayoralty chair, the recognizance which Twyford had been made to enter into was annulled by order of the Common Council.[2]

In addition to its own economic troubles, the City had external difficulties to contend against. Thanks to Richard's intercession, the City and the Duke of Lancaster had agreed in June, 1377, to forget their differences.[3] In reality the Duke continued to oppose the City in every way possible. By his advice the Parliament of October, 1378, was summoned to meet at Gloucester[4] instead of Westminster, and when it met he insisted on taking the subsidy out of the hands of Walworth and Philipot as Treasurers of War, although no fault could be found with the way they had fulfilled their duties.[5] His brother, the Earl of Buckingham, at the same time summoned the Mayor before Parliament to answer for an assault made in the City upon some of the Earl's servants. Brembre stoutly defended himself, and proved his innocence of any complicity in the matter.[6] Nevertheless it was deemed advisable to purchase the forbearance of the Earl by a gift of 100 marks, lest the City itself should be made to suffer. Parliament broke up on the 16th November, and on the 25th the City members[7] related to the Common Council what had taken place and how well Brembre had behaved. The Council was so pleased with the way he had defended himself that it ordered the Common Clerk (*i.e.*, Town Clerk) of the City to place the proceedings on record, and promised that Brembre should be repaid the amount

[1] *Infra*, p. 77.
[2] *Infra*, p. 99.
[3] 'Chron. Angliæ,' pp. 148-9.
[4] *Infra*, pp. 97, 98n.
[5] 'Chron. Angliæ,' p. 194; 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 35, 36.
[6] The real culprits were discovered, and orders were given for their arrest whenever found within the liberties of the City, *infra*, p. 104.
[7] John Hadlee and Geoffrey Neutone, Aldermen; John Northampton and William Venour, Commoners, *infra*, p. 98.

of his gifts and all other expenses incurred by him over the matter.[1]

Nor did the attack on the City end here, for many of the great lords withdrew themselves altogether from the City, a proceeding which threatened to ruin the hosteler and vintner. The citizens met under the presidency of Philipot, their new Mayor, to discuss how best to win back their wealthy customers. The only course open was to resort to wholesale bribery! The City's "Chamber" being devoid of funds, the necessary money had to be raised by subscription. The names of the subscribers and the amount each subscribed are set out in the Letter-Book.[2] It will be seen that Philipot headed the list with a sum of £10, or just double the amount advanced by any other subscriber. Six others, including Walworth and Brembre, subscribed £5 respectively, whilst the rest contributed sums varying from £4 down to 5 marks, the last-mentioned sum being contributed by the majority of subscribers, including Richard "Whytyngdon" of famous memory. In this way a sum amounting to little more than £350 was raised by 166 subscribers. The expenditure was not made in vain, for it is recorded that "by the diligence and work of certain good folk of the City, a good accord was effected between the lords of the realm and the City, thanks be to God."[3]

It was during Philipot's Mayoralty that an inquisition was held as to those who had practised maintenance and champerty in the City since the death of Edward III. By "maintenance" is here meant the undertaking to promote other persons' causes in courts of justice by those who have no personal interest in the matters at issue. It had also a more particular meaning in the support given by great lords to their dependents wearing their "livery."[4] Two juries were sworn, and they returned the names of over sixty persons whom they found guilty of maintaining suits in the Mayor's Court and before the Sheriffs as well as "in the

[1] *Infra*, p. 111.

[2] *Infra*, pp. 123-6.

[3] *Infra*, p. 124.

[4] How close a connexion there was between "maintenance" and "livery" is seen in the fact that a statute passed in 1390, entitled "An Ordinance.....to prevent Maintenance in Judicial Proceedings," forbade also the indiscriminate giving of "livery of company" to dependents, *infra*, p. 353n.

country," and of thus obstructing the law.[1] Among these occurs the name of John "Montham" or "Muntham," a joiner, who with Guy Paulyn, a draper, John Bere, a haberdasher, Thomas Kyngesbrigge, a cordwainer, and others incidentally mentioned in the Letter-Book, became strong supporters of Northampton against Brembre. Two years before, viz., in 1376, the "Good Parliament" had forbidden all officers and ministers of the Crown to accept any gift for favour promised or otherwise, except their fees and gowns;[2] and in August of the same year the Commons of the City presented a petition for the passing of a civic ordinance to the effect that in future no Mayor, Recorder, Sheriff, or Alderman should take any gift for maintenance of a quarrel under the same penalty as that recently imposed on Justices by Parliament.[3]

It was also during Philipot's Mayoralty that a blow was struck at fraudulent debtors, who often made over their property by collusion to their friends whilst they themselves took sanctuary in some church or other privileged place. The practice of sanctuary was strongly inveighed against, not only by Wycliffe, but by his patron and supporter the Duke of Lancaster, with the result that a statute was passed in the spring of 1379 to the effect that a fraudulent debtor taking sanctuary should be summoned at the church door once a week for five weeks, and if at the end of that time he failed to appear, judgment should go against him, and his goods be seized for his creditors, any collusive deed of gift notwithstanding.[4]

The grants made to the King by the Parliament at Gloucester as well as the money advanced to him by the City were soon expended, and recourse was had again to the citizens. In February, 1379, the Mayor and Aldermen were summoned to Westminster. What passed at the Council is recorded at some length in the Letter-Book.[5] They were told that the money voted by Parliament could not be got in quickly enough to meet pressing demands; the Council had therefore advised the King

[1] *Infra*, pp. 112-116.
[2] 'Rot. Parl.,' ii. 322.
[3] *Infra*, p. 40.
[4] 2 Rich. II. Stat. 2, cap. iii, *infra*, p. 134.
[5] *Infra*, pp. 119-121.

to raise a loan among his wealthy subjects. The Duke of Lancaster and others of the nobility had agreed to contribute, and the Mayor and Aldermen were now asked what each of them was prepared to do to assist the King at this crisis. After a brief consultation among themselves, the Mayor and Aldermen suggested that the usual course in such cases should be followed, and that they should have an opportunity of consulting the Common Council of the City before giving a reply. Eventually the City agreed to advance another sum of £5,000 on similar security to that for the former loan (including the pledging of the crown jewels), but a rebate was to be allowed in any further tax that might be imposed by the next Parliament. The loan was to be repaid by the 1st Nov. (1379).[1]

When a new Parliament met in April (1379) the state of the Exchequer demanded that the net for gathering revenue should be more widely spread than had been hitherto customary. In 1377 recourse had been had, by way of experiment, to a poll-tax of fourpence for every person over 14 years of age.[2] The result was sufficiently successful to encourage another trial of that mode of raising money; but this time the tax was to be on a graduated scale, according to the wealth of each individual, from 10 marks (or £6 13*s.* 4*d.*) imposed on a Duke down to fourpence, which the poorest peasant was called upon to pay. The Mayor of London (assessed at the same amount as an Earl) had to pay £4, whilst the Aldermen (assessed on the same footing as Barons) paid £2. Ten assessors and four collectors of the tax were appointed for the City.[3] When the collectors sent in their accounts it was found that the whole receipts scarcely reached £630,[4] whilst the proceeds of the tax throughout the country amounted to no more than £22,000, a sum far short of what had been anticipated.[5]

[1] The sum of £2,500 was repaid Dec., 1379, and the balance in the following February. *Infra*, p. 123.

[2] *Infra*, pp. 60, 62.

[3] *Infra*, p. 129.

[4] *Infra*, p. 131.

[5] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 73. A miscalculation of a somewhat similar kind had taken place in 1371 over the number of parishes throughout the country. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' Introd., pp. xviii, xix.

In November of the next year (1380) a Parliament was summoned to meet at Northampton, the Duke of Lancaster being again responsible for the change from Westminster.[1] Money was more needed than ever, and once more recourse was had to a poll-tax. This time a tax of three groats, or one shilling, was imposed on every one over the age of fifteen excepting absolute beggars (*forspris les verrois mendinantz*), and the richer were to help the poorer.[2] Six Commissioners and two Comptrollers were appointed to levy the tax in the City, and the Aldermen were to see that the tax was paid by all who were liable in their respective Wards, and bring in the money so raised to the Guildhall by the 27th January (1381)—afterwards changed to the 6th February.[3] When the collectors came to render their account it was found that the sum total they had received was but a little more than £1,000, and this they had collected from 20,397 inhabitants of the Wards and suburbs.[4]

The return affords a valuable clue as to the number of the inhabitants of the City and liberties at this period, provided always that the return is accurate. That many of the returns from the country were not accurate was strongly suspected by the King's Council, and on the 16th March it appointed a new set of Commissioners armed with authority "to travel from place to place, scrutinizing carefully the list of inhabitants and forcibly compelling payment from those who had evaded it before."[5]

The imposition and collection of the Poll-tax of 1380 were

[1] 'Chron. Angliæ,' p. 280.

[2] *Infra*, pp. 157, 158.

[3] *Infra*, p. 159.

[4] *Infra*, p. 164. The number of inhabitants here recorded compares with 23,314, the number of inhabitants returned for the Poll-tax of 1377, but not recorded in the Letter-Book. See Returns printed in Oman's 'The Great Revolt of 1381,' Appendix ii.

[5] Oman, *op. cit.*, Appendix iv. From the Letter-Book (*infra*, p. 163) we learn that the Mayor, three days before (13 March), had issued a precept to the Aldermen who had just been newly elected to take with them the late Aldermen of their respective Wards, and two Assessors of the last subsidy, as well as the rolls, and to make a house-to-house visitation in order to see that the names of all those who ought to have contributed to the subsidy were entered on the rolls. It is not clear whether the "last subsidy" refers to the poll-tax.

seized upon by every malcontent in town and country as affording an opportunity for him to better his condition, and thus became the proximate cause of the great upheaval known as the Peasants' Revolt, which took place in the following year. An account of the insurrection, as one of "the most wondrous and heretofore unheard-of prodigies" that had ever befallen the City, was formally placed on record in the Letter-Book.[1] The writer is unknown, but whoever he may have been, the account he gives us is valuable as being both contemporary and official. In the light, however, of other documentary evidence on the subject to be found in the British Museum and Public Record Office,[2] it is remarkable as much for what it omits as for what it records.

The narrative begins with the irruption of the rebels from Kent and Essex into the City on Thursday the 13th June, 1381. The writer admits that this success was gained by the connivance of "perfidious commoners" within the City, but the treachery of two Aldermen, viz., Walter Sibyle and William Tonge, who allowed the insurgents an easy passage over London Bridge and through Aldgate into the heart of the City, in spite of Walworth's orders to keep the City gates closed, is passed over in silence. Nor, again, does he mention the welcome extended to the enemy by John Horne, another Alderman, whom Walworth had despatched with two others to parley with them and endeavour to dissuade them from approaching the City.[3]

[1] *Infra*, p. 166. Set out in Riley's 'Memorials,' pp. 449-51.

[2] For fuller information the reader would do well to consult the following works, viz.: 'Le Soulèvement des Travailleurs d'Angleterre en 1381,' by the late André Réville (Paris, 1898), a scarce work which I have been able to consult through the courtesy of Mr. George Unwin; 'The Peasants' Rising and the Lollards' (with inquisitions taken at the trial of John de Northampton), by Mr. Edgar Powel and Mr. G. M. Trevelyan; and 'The Great Revolt of 1381,' by Prof. Oman, already mentioned.

[3] In a Report made by the Sheriffs and a jury in November, 1382, by the King's orders (Oman, Appendix vi.; Réville, Appendix ii. 10), the treachery of these Aldermen is fully proved. Horne's conduct was especially disgraceful, for he got John Marchaunt, a clerk of the City's Chamber (*infra*, p. 163), by false pretences, to let him have a Royal Standard, and under cover of this he rode out to the rebels at Black-

Before entering the City the Kentish men had attacked a house in Southwark inhabited by women of loose character[1] from Flanders. All foreigners were hateful to the rebels, and more particularly Flemings, who were made to suffer terribly at their hands. By nightfall the Duke of Lancaster's manor of the Savoy and most of the property of the Knights Hospitallers at the Temple and at Clerkenwell had been destroyed by fire and much blood spilt. The conflagration was witnessed by the King from the Tower, and he decided to interview the rebels himself on the morrow at Mile End.

Accordingly at 7 o'clock on the morning of Friday (14 June) he set out for that locality, accompanied by the Mayor and a large retinue, and there held conference with Wat Tyler, their leader. The demands made by Tyler were high, among them being the punishment of the King's ministers who were regarded as "traitors." This point was pressed, and although the King had gone prepared to grant almost anything, he did *not* consent (as we are told he did by the writer in the Letter-Book) "that they might take those who were traitors against him and slay them wheresoever they might be found."[2] The most that he said was to the effect that they should have at their disposal all such as could be proved traitors "by process of law."[3]

Whilst the King was still at Mile End, Tyler, with a large following, hurried off to the Tower for the purpose of seizing the so-called "traitors." They met with little or no opposition from the guard, and soon came upon Sudbury, the Archbishop and Chancellor, and Robert Hales, the Prior of St. John's and Treasurer, and these they brought out and beheaded on Tower Hill. John Legge, the King's Serjeant-at-arms and sometime farmer of the public revenue, who had been one of the

heath and assured them of a welcome in the City.

[1] The houses of ill-fame, known as "Stews," in Southwark were, strange to say, the property of the Bishop of Winchester for the time being. At this time they had been leased to Walworth, who had sub-let them to Flemish "frows." Hence, perhaps, the silence of the writer in the Letter-Book on this episode.

[2] 'Memorials,' pp. 449-50.

[3] The 'Anominal Chronicle' (Oman Appendix v. p. 198).

prime movers in the stringent collection of the Poll-tax,[1] also fell a victim to their fury. The Letter-Book further records the decapitation in Chepe of Richard Lyons,[2] the disgraced Alderman, and the wholesale massacre of Flemings in the Vintry, the work of murder and devastation being continued until "vespers on the following day" (Saturday, 15 June).

On one matter, closely affecting the governing body of the City, the official report of the revolt is singularly silent, and that is the attempt made by the rioters to set fire to the Guildhall and destroy a book of ordinances, compiled in all probability under Northampton's auspices, and known as "Jubile," of which we shall hear more later on. For particulars of this incident we have to look outside the Letter-Book.

From other sources also we learn that John Horne, the traitor Alderman, went up and down the City with a riotous band, offering speedy justice to all who had a grievance, and usurping authority generally. He turned Richard Toky, a grocer of Lombard Street, out of his house because a woman claimed it,[3] and threatened Robert Norton, a tailor, with the loss of his head unless he at once satisfied a certain creditor. Nor were the Aldermen themselves respected by the rioters' for we read that two of them, viz., William Baret and Hugh Fastolf, the one living in the parish of St. Mary Bothaw, near Dowgate, and the other in the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, near the Tower, were forced to make formal conveyances of

[1] Knighton (Rolls Series, No. 92), ii. 130, 134.

[2] Not only did Lyons meet his death in the City at the hands of the rebels, but a manor he owned in Essex was completely wrecked by them. Powell, 'The Rising in Suffolk, 1381' (Trans. Royal Hist. Soc., N.S., vol. viii. p. 211). Some years after his death we find his widow claiming her "reasonable part" of the property he left behind. His executors hesitated, however, to give it up, as it was doubtful (1) whether she had been lawfully married, and (2) whether the parties had not been divorced. *Vide infra*, p. 389n.

[3] Jury presentment, 20 Nov., 1382 (Oman, Appendix vi. pp. 208-9). In 1393 a woman of the same name (viz., Matilda), a daughter of Richard Toky, is recorded in the Letter-Book (*infra*, p. 404) as having obtained permission of the Mayor and Aldermen (being then an orphan) to take her property and become a nun in Kilburn Priory.

their respective houses to a rebel named Paul Salesbury, as well as to suffer the grossest indignities. Nevertheless, Salesbury had little difficulty in securing the King's pardon for his excesses.[1]

The King in the meanwhile avoided returning to the Tower, and betook himself (according to the City's account) to his "Wardrobe," near Castle Baynard,[2] where he passed an anxious night. In the course of Saturday afternoon (15 June) he made his way to Westminster Abbey, where he spent some time in prayer and confessed to the anchorite there.[3] By that time the rebels had gained so much the upper hand that force seemed useless, and there was nothing left except to try to resume the negotiations which had been opened at Mile End. With this view Richard sent a messenger to invite them to a second conference to be held in Smithfield.

Of what took place at Smithfield there are several accounts, varying in some particulars, but not generally conflicting. The official account in the Letter-Book is one of the shortest, being limited to a more or less turgid description of the manner in which Walworth, the Mayor, dealt Tyler a "mortal blow," whilst in altercation with the King and nobles.[4] The writer does not seem to have been aware that Tyler had first aimed a blow with a dagger at the Mayor, whose life had only been saved by a coat-of-mail worn under his gown. Whether the blow dealt by Walworth was really mortal or not matters little, for (as we learn from other sources) one of the King's esquires, John Standyche or Standwick by name, ran Tyler twice through

[1] Réville, Appendix ii. 207-9.

[2] According to other accounts he joined his mother at the Queen's Wardrobe at Tower Royal. Stow, 'Survey' (Thoms's ed., 1876), p. 27.

[3] The 'Anominal Chron.' (Oman, Appendix v. p. 200).

[4] Among other demands made by Tyler of the King was one to the effect that "there should be no law save the law of Winchester." If by this he referred to the Statute of Winchester (13 Edward I.) he so far got his way, for in the following March (1382) the King issued a writ for the statute to be enforced (*infra*, p. 179); but, however that may be, the King's replies in general to Tyler's demands at the time were deemed unsatisfactory, and the rebel leader was waxing insolent when Walworth stepped in and brought him down with a blow to his horse's neck.

the body, so that he dropped from his horse whilst trying to ride back to his men. Seeing their leader fall, the rebels prepared to attack the royal party, but the youthful Richard rose to the occasion, and at this critical juncture himself went fearlessly to meet them. In a few words he was able to appease them, and, putting himself at their head, led them out of the City towards Clerkenwell.

Whilst the King was thus engaged Walworth had slipped back into the City for the purpose of collecting a band of citizens to bring to his aid. Sibyle and Horne, the traitor Aldermen, had, however, forestalled him, and had done their utmost to persuade the citizens to close Aldersgate, the gate nearest Smithfield, declaring all to be lost and that there was nothing to be done except to defend the City's gates and wall. In giving this advice they may have been acting honestly, although at the inquest held in November, 1382, the jury thought otherwise.[1] This incident, again, is not mentioned in the Letter-Book. Fortunately the citizens paid more heed to the Mayor than to the Aldermen, and within half an hour a considerable force was despatched to the King under the leadership of Sir Robert Knolles,[2] whilst Walworth returned to Smithfield to look for Tyler, whom he supposed to be still alive. On learning that he had been carried, more dead than alive, to St. Bartholomew's Hospital hard by, Walworth proceeded there, and, finding the wretched man, had him brought out to the middle of Smithfield and there beheaded. He then set out to join the King at Clerkenwell, with Tyler's head borne on a pike. The sight of their leader's head and the large force with which they found themselves unexpectedly surrounded brought the rebels to reason. They expected to be annihilated, but to their great joy the King allowed them freely to depart. Thus was peace restored. In token of gratitude for the aid thus rendered him by the City, the King knighted there and then not only the Mayor, but three other

[1] See the report of Sheriffs and jurors, 20 Nov., 1382 (Oman, Appendix vi. pp. 210-211).

[2] Walsingham, i. 466.

Aldermen, viz., Nicholas Brembre, John Philipot, and Robert Launde.[1]

As soon as all immediate danger had passed away, Richard appointed seven commissioners—comprising the four new City Knights, Robert Bealknap, the Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Robert Knolles, and William Cheyne, the City's Recorder—with full powers to investigate the recent outbreak, to punish the guilty, and to take precautions against further disturbances, whilst he himself set out to visit those counties to which the disaffection had spread.[2] No time was lost in taking measures for safeguarding the City. On the 16th June the Aldermen were instructed to take the names of all hostelers in their several Wards, and to hold them responsible for the conduct of their household. Four days later they were further ordered to administer an oath of allegiance to the inhabitants of their Wards, and to arrest those who refused to take it, whilst elaborate precautions were to be taken to guard the City's gates, the charge of each being assigned to a certain Ward on a certain day.[3] Elsewhere among the City's records we find a return made by the several Aldermen of the names of those men in their Wards who were suspected of having connived at the rebellion, men who were known to be of bad character, and who, owing to the insurrection, had withdrawn themselves from the City. The list comprises nearly 200 names.[4] With what feelings Sibyle, Horne, and Tonge made their returns may be better imagined than described. In the same quarter we find the names of over

[1] The 'Anominal Chronicle' names Brembre and Philipot, leaving a blank for a third name, which Prof. Oman (*op. cit.*, p. 203, note) supplies by John Standwick, the King's esquire. In a more recent work, however ('The Political Hist. of England, 1377-1485'), he includes Launde as well as Standwick among the new knights (p. 48).

[2] *Infra*, p. 166. The terms of this commission of the 15th June as set out in the Letter-Book differ materially from the commission of the same date, an extract of which Prof. Oman prints, to the effect that the Commissioners might proceed against offenders by other ways and means than the law of the land, even to the extent of beheading and mutilating. ('The Great Revolt,' p. 81n.)

[3] *Infra*, p. 167.

[4] 'Pleas and Memoranda,' Roll A 24, membr. 9.

70 persons suspected of connivance with the rebels, who were taken before the Commissioners between the 19th June and the 19th October (1381) and made to take an oath of allegiance and find sureties for good behaviour.[1]

In November Parliament met,[2] and before it broke up it passed a general Act of Pardon for the rebels with certain exceptions, including the names of 151 Londoners,[3] among whom neither Sibyle, Horne, nor Tonge appears. Of what befell them we learn nothing from the Letter-Book beyond the fact that they continued in office as Aldermen down to March, 1382, and that at the annual election which then took place[4] not one of them was re-elected. From other sources, however, we learn that these three, together with Adam Carlille, were placed on trial before the King's Bench in April, 1383, when they were allowed out on bail. In the following November they again appeared to stand their trial, and refused to avail themselves of the benefit of the Act of Pardon.[5] Early in 1384, when they were again before the Court, proceedings fell through owing to want of witnesses; and the same thing again occurring when the Court next sat to try them (in spite of invitations for witnesses to come and give evidence), they were at length allowed to go quit.[6]

[1] 'Pleas and Memoranda,' Roll A 24, membr. 13-14. This appears to be the only reference to the proceedings of the commission entered on the City's records. The proceedings, however, are to be found among the documents printed by Réville (Appendix ii.).

[2] It had originally been summoned to meet in September, but had been prorogued until the morrow of All Souls (2 Nov.); that festival, however, happening to fall on a Saturday, as well as for divers other reasons, Parliament did not actually sit before the Saturday following (9 Nov.). 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 98.

[3] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 111-13.

[4] *Infra*, pp. 177-8.

[5] "Renuunt omne privilegium gracie et remissionis et pardonacionis per dominum regem in hujusmodi casu in parliamento suo concessarum, quod eis contingere posset, pro fama sua in hac parte purganda."—Réville, Appendix ii. p. 198n.

[6] Réville, Appendix ii., pp. 198-9. At the trial of Northampton it was alleged that these Aldermen owed their acquittal in no small measure to John More, who suppressed evidence against them. See extracts from inquisitions taken at his trial, and enrolled in the Coram Rege Roll 507 for Hillary Term, 11 Ric. II. [A.D. 1388.] Printed in Powell and Tre-

Although never again elected Alderman, Sibyle was appointed Deputy of his old Ward on a special occasion in August, 1384, when the Mayor and Aldermen were summoned to attend the King's Council at Reading, and Tonge was at the same time appointed Deputy of Tower Ward.[1] A twelve-month later Tonge is also recorded as having been elected and sworn Alderman of Tower Ward in place of Hugh Fastolf, whose duties as Constable of Dover Castle prevented him from properly executing the office of Alderman.[2] Nevertheless, on St. Matthew's Day (21 Sept.), when the election of Sheriffs took place, Fastolf appears as an Alderman as well as Tonge, the latter being one of the two Aldermen elected Auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and Wardens of London Bridge.[3] Again, at the Mayor's election in the following October, Fastolf attended among the Aldermen,[4] but then disappears entirely until the next annual election of Aldermen in March, 1386, when he was elected Alderman of Bridge Ward.[5] After his election as Auditor Tonge never appears again as Alderman. That he was still held in esteem by his fellow-citizens may be presumed from his being returned to represent the City in the Parliament which sat at Cambridge in September, 1388.[6]

For four years in succession (viz., Oct., 1377, to Oct., 1381) the victualling guilds had been powerful enough to place in the Mayoralty chair one of their own class. In October, 1381, however, when Walworth went out of office, the non-victualling guilds proved the stronger, and succeeded in placing John Northampton, a draper, in the chair.[7] In 1382 he was again elected, so that for two years the non-victuallers ruled the City,

velyan's 'The Peasants' Rising and the Lollards,' p. 30.

[1] *Infra*, p. 247.

[2] *Infra*, p. 263.

[3] *Infra*, pp. 272, 273.

[4] *Infra*, p. 276.

[5] *Infra*, p. 284.

[6] *Infra*, pp. 329, 334. He had previously sat for the City in the Parliament of 1380, when the obnoxious Poll-tax was passed.

[7] *Infra*, p. 169. How this sudden change was brought about is not easily explained. It may be that the conduct of Sibyle, Horne, and Tonge, all of them of the victualling class, towards the Kentish insurgents had disgusted many of the electors. There is no record of Northampton's election having been contested.

to the no little discomfort of fishmongers and other victuallers. One of the earliest official acts by Northampton on entering upon his first Mayoralty was to issue particular orders to the Aldermen for safeguarding the City's gates.[1] Precepts of this kind to the Aldermen might be issued by any Mayor on his own authority,[2] and nobody can blame Northampton for having exercised his prerogative in this respect, seeing the peril that the City had recently passed through. On the other hand, many acts have been commonly attributed to Northampton himself, which in reality were due to the combined judgment of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council. It was said at Northampton's trial[3] that he packed the Common Council with friends of his own from the smaller Misteries, who passed any ordinances he wished. It was further declared that in bringing this about he was assisted by More, Norbury, and Essex (who had been restored to their former rights of citizenship in February, 1382[4]), as well as by Thomas Usk, a scrivener, whom Northampton employed as his secretary, and who afterwards became his enemy.

When, however, we come to consider other charges brought at the same time against Northampton, and find many of them to be baseless, we are put on our guard against accepting such evidence without corroboration. For instance, it was charged against Northampton that, when Mayor, he and others ordained that all the Aldermen should be annually removed and others elected in their place,[5] whereas this change in the election of Aldermen was effected in 1376 by letters patent of King Edward III.,[6] at a time when Northampton was not Mayor. Again, the transference of the election of members of the Common Council from the Wards to the Misteries was ascribed to his Mayoralty, whereas the Letter-Book clearly

[1] *Infra*, pp. 171-2, 173.

[2] A precept for safeguarding the City was widely different in character from that issued by Brembre in 1384 touching the election of Aldermen. *Vide supra*, p. ix.

[3] See extracts Coram Rege Roll 507 (Powell and Trevelyan), p. 27.

[4] *Infra*, p. 176.

[5] Extracts Coram Rege Roll 507 (Powell and Trevelyan), p. 28.

[6] *Infra*, p. 58n.

shows that this change was also made in 1376 during the Mayoralty of John Warde, who was a grocer, and therefore belonged to the victualling class![1]

Other charges brought against Northampton were to the effect that during his Mayoralty ordinances were passed (1) forbidding any victualler to hold a judicial office within the City, and (2) permitting foreign victuallers to trade by retail in the City, notwithstanding the custom of the City.[2] Here the accusers had some basis for their charges, for towards the close of his first Mayoralty a petition had been laid before the Parliament of October, 1382, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty (*not*, be it noted, by Northampton only), complaining of the price of fish being unduly enhanced by the free fishmongers of the City, and of the difficulties placed in the way of fishmongers who were not freemen carrying on their trade within the City. The petition further set out that in order to mend matters the civic authorities had revived and amended certain *ancient* ordinances[4] opening the fish trade to foreign fishmongers, with the result that the price of fish had been reduced. They had also burnt "panyers" or "dorsers" of unlawful size[5] used by free fishmongers. The petitions concluded with a prayer to Parliament that it would ordain that in future no fishmonger of London nor other victualler should hold a judicial office in the City, and that certain concessions should be made to foreign fishmongers desirous of exercising their trade.[6]

To this petition Parliament gave a qualified assent, and a statute was passed forbidding any victualler to hold a judicial office in cities and towns, if another fit person, not a victualler, could be found; but a victualler so appointed was

[1] *Infra*, p. 39.

[2] Extracts Coram Rege Roll 507 (Powell and Trevelyan), p. 28.

[3] Adam Carlille (a grocer, and therefore a member of the victualling party) had shown himself very hostile to strange fishmongers plying their trade at the Stocks (as they were fully justified in doing), and had been deprived of his "livery" in consequence. He was restored, however, in the following year, when Brembre again occupied the Mayoralty chair. *Infra*, pp. 197, 202-3, 237.

[4] *Vide infra*, pp. 190-1, 192-3, 194.

[5] *Infra*, pp. 194-6.

[6] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 141-2.

to give up trading so long as he remained in office.[1] Foreign victuallers, moreover (including fishmongers), were still to be allowed to sell their wares in the City by wholesale or retail.[2] These concessions were not obtained without strong opposition by the free fishmongers, whose cause was advocated in Parliament by Nicholas Extone.[3] He declared that the petition was the outcome of hatred and envy, and not brought for the public good, and that the free fishmongers of the City went in bodily fear. To this charge Northampton had replied that unity and concord had never been greater in the City except as regards the free fishmongers, who wished to continue to practise extortion upon the people,[4] and he promised that peace should be kept unless first broken by them.

At this juncture Walter Sibyle, who was in attendance with other fishmongers, expressed a desire to be heard, and permission having been granted, he gave a fresh turn to the debate by intimating that all the trouble might be traced to the fact that some of the petitioners had been committed to prison by order of the late King, and that the order had been executed by City officials who happened to be of the Mistery and Livery of Fishmongers.[5] Such an insinuation brought John More to his feet (feeling, no doubt, that Sibyle's shaft had been directed against him among others), and he twitted Sibyle with his traitorous conduct during the recent rebellion, as commonly reported. Sibyle immediately challenged More to be more

[1] In 1386 several Misteries of the non-victualling class petitioned Parliament that this statute might be enforced. *Vide infra*, p. 325n. The *note* here referred to is not quite correct, but has been set right in the list of *errata*.

[2] Stat. 6 Ric. II. caps. ix., x.

[3] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 143. He had recently been removed from the Aldermanry of Billingsgate Ward for disrespectful conduct towards Northampton the Mayor. *Infra*, pp. 196-7.

[4] The free fishmongers of the City had recently received a peremptory order to bring in the charters of their guild to the Guildhall, inasmuch as they had failed to comply with a former order to the same effect issued during Brembre's Mayoralty (1377-8). *Infra*, p. 193.

[5] Referring possibly to Northampton, More, Essex, and others having been committed to the Tower in 1371 by the King's orders, when Walworth, a fishmonger, was one of the Sheriffs. See 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 281.

explicit. Thereupon More declared that it was common rumour (the truth of which, however, he was not prepared to vouch) that John Horne and Adam Carlille had aided and abetted the rebels, and that Sibyle had prevented Walworth from closing London Bridge against the enemy. He wished the matter to be investigated, and he believed that what he had stated would be found to be true.[1] There the debate, which had thus descended to personalities, was allowed to end.[2] The strife between the free fishmongers and those who were not free continued, however, to be waged in the City after Parliament had risen, both Northampton and Extone coming in for their share of praise or contumely.[3]

There was another matter on which the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty petitioned this Parliament, viz., that it would sanction and confirm the City's ordinances for the punishment of usurers, *saving always the rights of Holy Church*.[4] To this petition answer was made that the King wished the rights of Holy Church to remain as of old, and that for the punishment of extortion, trespass, &c., the Common Law of the land and the usages and customs of the City were adequate without further enactment.[5] The proceedings taken against usurers whilst Northampton occupied the Mayoralty chair[6] were particularly distasteful to his enemies, who saw, or thought they saw, that they were being taken for the express purpose of disqualifying his opponents from holding office.[7]

On the 7th October (1382)—the day after Parliament had

[1] More's wish was shortly to be gratified, as already shown.

[2] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 143.

[3] *Vide infra*, p. 203.

[4] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 142. The insertion of this proviso by the civic authorities themselves shows that Northampton and his party (although favouring Wycliffe) had no real wish to usurp the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, a crime that is commonly laid to their charge. On the other hand, we find Nicholas Twyford, a follower of Northampton, during his Mayoralty in 1389 ordering a chaplain taken in adultery to be conveyed to the consistory of the Bishop of London; although, it must be confessed, this order was not given until it was found that no one appeared to prosecute before the civic authorities (*infra*, p. 339).

[5] *Id.*, iii. 143. Cf. *infra*, pp. 206-7.

[6] *Infra*, pp. 198-200, 210.

[7] Extracts C. R. R. 507 (Powell and Trevelyan), p. 30.

commenced its session—the King had directed a letter of Privy Seal to the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City, intimating that if the citizens at the approaching election of a Mayor for the year ensuing were to re-elect Northampton he would be pleased; but it was not his intention to interfere in any way with the free election of the citizens. He also wrote to Northampton himself, urging him to accept office if re-elected. Northampton produced the letter on the day of the election (13 Oct.), and, having signified his willingness to serve another year "on account of his reverence for the King," he was re-elected.[1]

Northampton's re-election was quickly followed by Philipot's resignation or deprivation of his Aldermanry[2] as well as by the disfranchisement of Extone for his recent conduct in Parliament.[3] What really happened to Philipot is not clear. All that we discover from the Letter-Book is that in March, 1383, when the annual election of Aldermen took place, William Baret was chosen in his stead as Alderman of Cornhill Ward;[4] but that in the following year (1384), when the victualling party was again in the ascendant and Brembre once more occupied the Mayoralty chair, Philipot again appears as Alderman of his old Ward, continuing in office until his death (25 May, 1384), when he was succeeded by John Rote.[5] According to Walsingham,[6] the Mayor forced Philipot to resign as being too formidable a rival, but the chronicler does not explain how pressure was brought to bear. If we are to believe the depositions against Northampton and others in the Coram Rege Roll already cited, Philipot was publicly charged by John More on the day of Northampton's re-election with having failed to repay certain sums of money which he had borrowed during his Mayoralty

[1] *Infra*, pp. 200-1. This intervention by the King on behalf of Northampton's re-election has been lost sight of by some writers. See Trevelyan, 'England in the Age of Wycliffe,' p. 280.

[2] Walsingham, ii. 71.

[3] *Infra*, pp. 204-5. He was reinstated under Brembre in June, 1384. *Infra*, pp. 233-4.

[4] *Infra*, p. 213.

[5] *Infra*, p. 230.

[6] 'Hist. Anglic.,' ii. 71.

(1378-9), and was then and there disqualified from holding any office within the City.[1]

Another incident of Northampton's second Mayoralty was the surrender of rooms over Aldersgate by Ralph Strode, the City's Common Serjeant-of-law or Common Pleader, to whom they had been granted during Brembre's Mayoralty *for life*.[2] Strode, having recently resigned his post, was declared to have forfeited *ipso facto* all title to the rooms, and they were made over to one of the King's esquires. When Brembre and his party, however, were again in power (4 May, 1386) a small annuity was bestowed on Strode to recompense him for the loss he had sustained at the hands of Northampton,[3] and he was appointed standing counsel for the City.

In October, 1383, Northampton's second year of office expired, and Brembre was again elected Mayor. The record of his election in the Letter-Book betrays no signs of its having been contested.[4] Nevertheless, complaint was made to the Parliament of 1386 by the Mercers, Cordwainers, Saddlers, Armourers, and other guilds of the non-victualling class, that not only on this occasion, but also in 1384 (when Brembre was re-elected to the Mayoralty chair), his election had been carried by a display of force, "thourgh debate and strenger partye," and not by free election of the citizens.[5] If force were used by Brembre's supporters to secure his election in 1383 there is evidence to show that Northampton was prepared to resort to similar means to secure his own re-election, for it was alleged at the latter's trial that his friend John More (recently elected one of the Sheriffs[6])

[1] Extracts C. R. R. 507 (Powell and Trevelyan), p. 29.

[2] *Infra*, p. 83.

[3] *Infra*, pp. 208, 245, 287, 288.

[4] *Infra*, pp. 219-20.

[5] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 225-6. Brembre's election has been ascribed by some writers to the King's forcible intervention. Trevelyan, 'England in the Age of Wycliffe,' p. 281; Oman, 'The Political Hist. of England, 1377-1485,' p. 88. The late Bishop Stubbs, on the other hand, goes no further than to describe Brembre as having "forced himself" into the Mayoralty to promote the designs of the King ('Const. Hist.,' iii. 575). The same caution is used by the writer of the life of John de Northampton in the 'Dict. of National Biography' when referring to this incident.

[6] *Infra*, p. 218.

had placed a guard over the entrance to the Guildhall to prevent any one not in favour of Northampton from taking part in the election. It was further alleged that after the day had gone against him Northampton consulted the Duke of Lancaster as to petitioning the King to set aside the election,[1] a thing that Richard was little likely to do, seeing that he had all along favoured Brembre's election, even if he had not brought actual force to bear in its accomplishment.[2]

Thus far there appears to be little, if any, fault to find with the official conduct of Northampton and his party. During the short time they had been in power they had endeavoured to suppress barefaced immorality and to cut down ecclesiastical fees. If they thereby usurped the authority of the Bishop, they were doing no more than following in the steps of Wycliffe. They had, moreover, provided the poor with cheap food, and especially fish.[3] A loaf of bread or a draught of ale could be bought for a farthing, and a large number of coins of that denomination had been specially minted at the Tower by Northampton's orders, so that the baker and taverner should have no excuse for not giving change for a halfpenny.[4] The victualling party in the City had proved, however, too strong for them, and Brembre was once more supreme. The strength of that party was materially increased by the return of four City victuallers to the Parliament which met on the 26th October, soon after Brembre's victory, viz., Walworth and Philipot, at that time Commoners, and Baret and Vannere, Aldermen.[5] Not only was the recent statute forbidding victuallers to hold judicial office repealed,[6] but all victuallers were to continue

[1] Extracts C. R. R. 507 (Powell and Trevelyan), pp. 31, 32.

[2] Higden, ix. 30.

[3] Before the Reformation, by order of the Church, and for many years after the Reformation, by order of Parliament, fish was the chief article of diet for rich and poor alike for a large portion of the year, especially during the season of Lent; whilst for the poor it remained so all the year round. See Analytical Index to the City's 'Remembrancia,' pp. 391 *et seq.* Stat. 2 & 3 Edward VI. cap. xix.; Stat. 5 Eliz. cap. v.

[4] *Infra*, pp. 176, 183, 189.

[5] *Infra*, p. 220.

[6] Stat. 6 Ric. II. cap. ix., repealed by Stat. 7 Ric. II. cap. xi. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 161.

to be subject to the rule of the Mayor and Aldermen.[1] The King, moreover, was persuaded to grant another inspeximus charter to the City, whereby merchant strangers were again reduced to their former piteous plight.[2]

Had Northampton accepted his defeat in a chastened spirit, it would have been better for him and his followers; but he was of an obstinate character,[3] and instead of waiting for the tide of events to turn again in his favour resorted to conspiracy. From the day that Brembre was sworn into office Northampton held meetings from time to time in various parts of the City with Norbury, Essex, Usk, and others to concert measures for the overthrow of the Mayor.[4] At length Brembre reported their doings to the King, and on the 22nd Jan. (1384) Northampton was bound over to keep the peace in the sum of £5,000, two of his sureties being his friend John More and Simon Wynchecombe, the Sheriffs.[5]

For a time the City enjoyed tranquillity, but on Sunday the 7th February, according to the evidence produced at his trial, Northampton again became turbulent and led a band of rioters through Westchepe. Brembre happened to be dining in the neighbourhood with some of the Aldermen, and on hearing of the disturbance they all sallied forth, accompanied by Wynchecombe, the Sheriff, to follow up the rioters. Northampton refused to obey one of the Mayor's Serjeants who had been sent to stop him, and it was not until he and his band had reached the house of the White Friars near the Temple that the Mayor came up with them.[6] There Northampton and his

[1] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 160. Cf. *infra*, p. 226.

[2] *Infra*, pp. 222-4.

[3] Walsingham (ii. 65) describes his character and policy in very unfavourable terms, but the chronicler is known for his anti-Lancastrian prejudices.

[4] Extracts C. R. R. 507 (Powell and Trevelyan), p. 34.

[5] *Infra*, p. 229n.

[6] According to Higden (ix. 30) the house of the Carmelites had been Northampton's objective when setting out, he having been asked to join the Earl of Nottingham (one of the lords appellant) in celebrating the obit of the Earl's brother, who was buried there, and Northampton had declared (when interrogated) that the crowd that accompanied him was not by his invitation. The intimacy of North-

brother Robert—otherwise known as Robert Cumbertone—were taken into custody and brought to Brembre's house, in the parish of St. Michael Paternoster church.[1] Two days later (9 Feb.), according to the Letter-Book,[2] the King issued his writ to the Mayor to arrest Northampton (already apparently in his custody), as he was suspected of planning an insurrection in the City, and to deliver him to the Constable of Corfe Castle. His arrest appears to have brought matters to a head, for on Thursday the 11th February a riot broke out under the leadership of John "Constantyn," a cordwainer, who gave the signal for revolt by closing his shop. He was almost immediately arrested, tried, and beheaded in the street, by order of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, who afterwards (4 April) received the King's letters of indemnification.[3]

In June the King issued another writ to Brembre and the Sheriffs (More and Wynchecombe) to deliver Robert Cumbertone and a certain John Blytone to the custody of his Serjeant-at-arms for conveyance also to Corfe Castle, as their presence in London was likely to cause a disturbance as it formerly had done.[4] The City had been full of "rumours, covines, congregations, and affrays," ever since Brembre's election, and some had laid the blame on Brembre and some on Northampton. On the 11th June it was decided to take a formal vote of the Common

ampton with members of the anti-Court party shows how strong a bearing the dispute in the City had upon the politics of the day.

[1] Extracts C. R. R. 507 (Powell and Trevelyan, pp. 36-8). 'Pleas and Mem.,' Roll A 27, membr. 3.

[2] *Infra*, p. 229.

[3] *Infra*, p. 231. On the 18th May a grocer named William Mayhew was convicted of denouncing the death of "Costantyn" as unjust, and was ordered to be committed to prison and to pay a fine. He was, however, set free on bail, his sureties being Adam de St. Ive, an Alderman, and Henry Perot, the Town Clerk. 'Pleas and Mem.,' Roll A 27, membr. 1. This John "Constantyn" or "Costantyn" may possibly be the same who married Philippa, daughter of John Pecche, the disgraced Alderman and vintner, and who, in conjunction with Northampton, entered into a bond for the payment of £100 to his wife in the event of a divorce, which actually took place. *Vide infra*, pp. 16, 141-2.

[4] There appear to have been two writs of similar import dated the 14th and 15th June. *Infra*, pp. 229, 232.

Council as to who or which was the real cause of all the mischief, and the unanimous reply was Northampton.[1]

On the 5th August the King summoned the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, as well as certain other individuals named in the Letter-Book, to attend a Council at Reading on Wednesday the 17th.[2] The object of the Council was to put Northampton on his trial, and as many of his partisans were still in the City it was necessary to appoint some responsible body to see that the peace was kept during the absence of the regular authorities. For this purpose each Alderman was instructed to appoint a deputy to govern his Ward until his return.[3] In anticipation of the trial, the voice of the Common Council of the City was again taken as to whether, in the event of the King pardoning Northampton, his presence in the City would make for peace or otherwise. The answer was again unanimous: it were better for peace and unity in the City if he were kept out of it.[4]

At the trial, which took place on the 18th August, the chief witness against Northampton was Thomas Usk, his former ally and secretary. He was not among those whom the King had summoned to attend, but he had been brought there by Brembre, who welcomed (if he had not actually suborned) such tainted evidence against his hated rival.[5] Usk unblushingly declared himself to have been a traitor to the City and Northampton's accomplice.[6] Thereupon Northampton bluntly called him a liar, and challenged him to a duel. It was in vain that Northampton pleaded for judgment not to be passed on him in the absence of the Duke of Lancaster, his patron and supporter. Such a suggestion irritated the King beyond measure, and he

[1] 'Pleas and Memoranda,' Roll A 27, membr. 2.

[2] *Infra*, pp. 245-6.

[3] *Infra*, pp. 246-7.

[4] *Infra*, p. 245.

[5] Higden, ix. 45; 'Chron. Angliæ,' p. 360.

[6] Usk at one time showed some contrition for having thus turned upon his former ally in a poem he wrote called 'The Testament of Love,' a poem long ascribed to Chaucer, with whom Usk had been officially connected as a Collector of Customs. In his last moments, however, Usk declared that all he had said against Northampton was true. Higden, ix. 169.

declared himself equally competent to pass judgment on both him and the Duke,[1] and forthwith sentenced him to be hanged and his property to be confiscated. The capital sentence, however, was speedily commuted to one of imprisonment *for life*[2] (thanks to the intercession of the Queen), and he was remitted to Corfe Castle. His property, however, was at once appropriated by the King, who proceeded to distribute it among his dependents, although he allowed Northampton's wife a small annuity for the maintenance of herself and children.[3]

The assumption of judicial power by the King, with or without his Council, in a matter cognizable at Common Law had long been contested by Parliament,[4] and Richard must have known that he was on dangerous ground when he thus passed sentence on Northampton. It was probably on this account that early in September he caused Northampton to be brought up to the Tower, and again to be put on trial (with More and Norbury, who had been recently arrested) before duly appointed Commissioners.[5] Among these was the Chief Justice Tresilian, who displayed some hesitation in acting as a Commissioner on the ground that the prisoners ought to be tried by the Mayor.[6] The trial took place on Monday the 12th September, and the proceedings are set out in the Letter-Book.[7] More and Norbury were charged with inciting a rebellion and "feloniously and traitorously aiming at the death of Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor," and others, whilst Northampton was charged with having aided and abetted them. All three prisoners acknowledged their guilt, and were condemned to be hanged at Tyburn, whereupon the Chancellor immediately produced the King's writ of Privy Seal, *dated the same day as the trial*, for execution to be suspended. In the end the prisoners were relegated to

[1] "Dicens se fore satis habilem tam ipsum quam ducem Lancastriæ judicare."—Higden, ix. 46.

[2] *Id.*, ix. 47; 'Chron. Angliæ,' p. 360.

[3] 'Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1381-1385,' pp. 463, 516, 524.

[4] See Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' ii. 605-6; iii. 252.

[5] *Infra*, pp. 248, 264. Cf. 'Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1381-1385,' p. 503.

[6] Higden, ix. 47-8.

[7] *Infra*, pp. 264-6. According to Higden the trial took place on the 10th Sept., which in 1384 fell on a Saturday.

widely distant parts of the country, viz., More to the castle at Nottingham, Norbury to Corfe Castle, and Northampton to Tintagel Castle. There they were to remain for *a term of ten years*, at the expiration of which they were to give sureties for keeping the peace, and undertake not to come within 100 miles of the City.[1] On the 6th October the King granted an indemnity to the civic authorities for the part they had taken in the recent trials.[2]

Although their bitterest opponents had been thus removed, Brembre and the victualling party felt far from secure. The fact that the Queen had herself interceded for Northampton at Reading, and that the Duke of Lancaster was known to favour him, made them fear lest Court influence should be brought to bear for the purpose of reversing the existing order of things. Occasion was taken, therefore, of the meeting of citizens summoned for the election of Sheriffs on St. Matthew's Day (21 Sept.) to pass a resolution forbidding the presentation of any petition to the King, Queen, or Lords which might have the effect of subverting the City's government.[3]

In October Brembre again stood for the Mayoralty.[4] The Hall was packed with over 300 citizens specially summoned,[5] and care was taken that they should be "of his ordynance and after his avys."[6] Not content with mild measures, he took the precaution of having an armed force at hand in case of emergency.[7] His opponent on this occasion was Nicholas Twyford, of the non-victualling party (being a goldsmith by trade), who had already once fallen foul of Brembre, as already mentioned.[8] A disturbance arose, as had been anticipated, a large

[1] Letter of Privy Seal dated 26 Sept. to that effect. 'Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1381-1385,' p. 464.

[2] *Id.*, p. 470.

[3] *Infra*, p. 249.

[4] *Infra*, p. 251.

[5] Their names are recorded in 'Pleas and Memoranda,' Roll A 27, membr. 15.

[6] See petition to Parliament by the Mercers, Cordwainers, Saddlers, and other Guilds in 1386. 'Rot. Parl., iii. 225.

[7] By so doing Brembre was acting contrary to the King's order against carrying arms, an order which he himself had caused to be proclaimed on the very eve of the election. *Infra*, pp. 250-251. [*Note:* this has not been made clear in the text of the Calendar, but has been set right in the list of *errata*.]

[8] *Vide supra*, pp. xiv, xv.

number of Twyford's supporters having gained access to the Hall in spite of all precautions; but the rioters were soon dispersed by Brembre's force, and he again obtained possession of the Mayoralty chair "as it were of Conquest or Maistrye."[1] The election was attended by Lord Neville of Raby, Lord Fitz Walter, and Sir Thomas Morieux[2] on behalf of the King,[3] who favoured Brembre's re-election as he had done on the occasion of the last election.[4]

Brembre's second year of office was an uneventful one, and in October, 1385, he was again elected Mayor,[5] this time without any opposition. Again the King signified his approval,[6] as well he might, for Brembre's influence, no doubt, had assisted him to obtain from the citizens another loan of £5,000 in June last,[7] a Royal Crown being again pledged with the City.

In the meanwhile the Duke of Lancaster and others had been using their best endeavours with the King to obtain the release of Northampton, More, and Norbury. The King had been given to understand that the majority of citizens were in favour of the distance of one hundred miles, within which the prisoners, if and when released, were originally bound not to approach the City, being reduced to forty miles. Brembre himself knew this to be untrue, but in order to put the matter to the test, he took the advice of the Aldermen and summoned a deputation from the various Wards (to the number of 168) to meet in the Council Chamber at the Guildhall on Wednesday the 28th March (1386). They were then, one and all, called upon to declare on oath whether they thought it better for the peace of the City that Northampton, More, and Norbury should be allowed to come within forty miles of the City, or be kept at a distance of one hundred miles as originally ordered. The

[1] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 225. Many of the rioters (all, except one, of the non-victualling class) were taken into custody and bound over. 'Pleas and Mem.,' Roll A 27, membr. 4-6.

[2] Son-in-law to Lancaster.

[3] *Infra*, p. 250. 'Pleas and Mem.,' Roll A 27, membr. 4 dors.

[4] Higden, ix. 30, 51.

[5] *Infra*, p. 276.

[6] Higden, ix. 68.

[7] *Infra*, p. 267. This loan followed quickly on the heels of a royal pardon to the citizens for recent disturbances. *Infra*, p. 322.

answer they gave was unanimously against the proposal, as calculated to engender discord in the City, and the Mayor was asked to take a deputation to the King with the view of getting him to allow the previous order to stand.[1]

This opposition on the part of Brembre and the citizens roused the indignation of the Duke of Lancaster, who was preparing to leave for Spain, and to whom the King had given his word that a charter of pardon should be granted to the prisoners, with a proviso that they should not approach within forty miles of the City. On the 7th May, and again on the 12th May, the Duke wrote to Brembre from Plympton, upbraiding him for his "unreasonable and outrageous" conduct in thwarting him by endeavouring to persuade the King to forego his promise. To these letters a reply was sent both by Brembre individually and by the Corporation of the City collectively, deprecating the Duke's anger, and assuring him that Brembre had acted not on his own responsibility, but on behalf of the citizens at large. He was further informed that the citizens had been persuaded by Brembre and the Aldermen, with the view of gratifying the King and himself, to consent to a compromise allowing Northampton, More, and Norbury to be set free on finding sureties for their good behaviour, and undertaking not to come within eighty miles of the city.[2] This compromise was accepted, and on the 3rd June the King issued letters patent to that effect.[3] Early in July Lancaster set sail, not to return for more than three years.[4]

[1] *Infra*, pp. 279-82.

[2] 'Pleas and Mem.,' Roll A 27, membr. 26, 26 dors.

[3] *Infra*, p. 307. The sureties found by Northampton were all of the non-victualling class. ('Cal. Patent Rolls, 1385-1389,' pp. 158-9.) The "pardon" in the text of the Calendar refers to remission of the penalty of death and imprisonment.

[4] According to the 'Chronicle of London' (ed. by Sir H. Nicolas, and sometimes known as Tyrrell's Chronicle, from a City Remembrancer of that name), the Duke took Northampton with him for fear he might be killed if left behind! (p. 77.) It seems doubtful, however, if Northampton ever carried out a project he once entertained of going to Spain with the Duke. See the Duke's letter to Brembre of the 12th May.

In October (1386) Brembre went out of office, and Nicholas Extone, a member of his own party, was elected Mayor in his stead.[1] Once more the King succeeded in obtaining a City loan, and again a Royal Crown was pledged.[2] Although Northampton, More, and Norbury had regained their freedom, neither they nor their friends would rest content until they had also regained their former state of citizenship. In the absence of the Duke of Lancaster, who had recently sailed for Spain, their cause was taken up by Lord de la Zouche, who urged the King on their behalf. The citizens again became excited, and agreed [17 April, 1387] to dispatch a letter to his lordship, expressing their surprise at his action.[3] They reminded him of the doings of these men, which had led to their expulsion from the Common Council ten years before, and of their having been lately convicted on their own confession of high treason, and their guilt publicly proclaimed by the King's orders. If such a proclamation were to be rendered void, they assured him it would be to the King's great dishonour and to the City's destruction.[4] The same day that the Common Council resolved to send this letter to Lord de la Zouche, it also resolved to send a deputation to seek an interview with the King himself, who was then in Berkshire, and endeavour to persuade him to allow the judgment passed on Northampton, More, and Norbury to remain in force. The result of the interview—as reported to the Common Council by the Recorder on the 4th May—was so far satisfactory that the King promised to exercise caution in showing favour to the released prisoners, although he reserved his right to act graciously towards them.[5]

[1] *Infra*, pp. 289-90. Complaint was made in Parliament that Extone's election was also effected by means of Brembre and his supporters, and not by the free will of the citizens. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 227.

[2] *Infra*, pp. 293-4.

[3] The letter itself bears date the 27th April, which is probably a clerical error for the 17th, viz., xxvii° for xvii°.

[4] *Infra*, pp. 305-6.

[5] *Infra*, p. 306. The record runs thus:—"Super quo dominus Rex respondit quod licet in sua potestate fuerat cum ipsis.....agere graciose bene tamen sibi provideret prius quam foret eis graciam concessurus."

The Common Council was firmly resolved not to allow them to be restored to the freedom of the City, even if the King should show further favour to them, and resolutions to that effect were passed both on the 17th April and the 4th May.[1] It further resolved on the latter day that William Essex, who had failed to appear to answer the charges of sedition brought against him, should be disfranchised, and that when Lord de la Zouche should next appear in the City he should be urged to cease his solicitations.[2] The Mayor was instructed at the same time to make inquiry as to who were in possession of the property of Northampton, More, and Norbury, with the view of having it seized for the King's use.

We hear nothing more of Northampton and his allies until the following September, when an inquisition is recorded as having taken place before the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Recorder on the 16th day of that month, for the purpose of discovering who had been the aiders and abettors of Northampton, More, Norbury, and Essex in their misprisions, as well as particulars of the several estates of these leaders of the anti-Brembre party. The jury found certain individuals to have been guilty of conspiracy against the City's government, but as to the property of Northampton and the rest they professed themselves ignorant.[3]

On the following day (17 Sept.) the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty addressed a letter to the King, under their Common Seal, expressing their loyalty to him and their regret at the disfavour he had shown towards the City on account of the "heinous and horrible sect" of Northampton and his fellows, traitors to the King. At the same time they thanked him for recent expressions of favour shown towards the City in a gracious

According to Higden (ix. 93) Richard had already (on the 27th April) granted Northampton a plenary pardon and restoration of his property at the instance of Robert de Vere, Duke of Ireland (a Royalist, like Brembre!), but the chronicler adds that it did not profit him much (*modicum sibi profecit*).

[1] *Infra*, pp. 304, 306.

[2] *Infra*, p. 307. When the "lords appellant" had gained supremacy over the King at the close of the year, they insisted upon Lord de la Zouche (amongst others) being banished the Court. Higden, ix. 116.

[3] 'Pleas and Mem.,' Roll A 28, membr. 8.

letter as well as by the mouth of Brembre (at that time one of the King's most intimate advisers), and begged him not to show favour to any of Northampton's party until he had heard what those responsible for the government of the City had to say.[1]

In the meantime a commission for regulating the King's lavish expenditure, appointed 19th Nov., 1386,[2] had been declared (Aug., 1387) by certain justices assembled at Nottingham to have been illegal,[3] and the country was being threatened with civil war. The citizens stood by the King, and took an oath to uphold him against all enemies. A copy of this oath was sent to him early in October by the hands of Brembre, who was afterwards accused of having forced the oath upon the citizens without the King's knowledge or assent. The last clause of the oath was directed against Northampton and his party, and appears to have been added as an afterthought. It did not appear in the copy sent to the King.[4]

Two days later[5] (7 Oct.) Richard returned a gracious reply, thanking them for their efforts to bring about unity and concord in the City. He exhorts them to continue their efforts in this direction, so that he may the sooner pay them a visit. Brembre had informed him (the letter went on to say) that good and honourable men had recently been elected Sheriffs,[6] and the King expressed a hope that at the coming election of a Mayor the citizens would choose one who could be trusted to well govern

[1] *Infra*, p. 313.

[2] The Commission appears to have been originally intended to be a standing one, but when it came to be reduced to writing, and to be embodied in a Statute dated the 1st Dec., 1386, and also in another Statute passed by the Parliament of Feb., 1388 (the "Merciless Parliament"), its duration was limited to one year (*pur un an entier proschein enseuant*). 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 221. 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 384, 386. The Commission was abrogated by Parliament in 1397. Statute 21 Richard II. cap. ii.

[3] Higden, ix. 99. Among the Justices was the Chief Justice, Robert Tresilian, who was soon to be called to account for his action.

[4] *Infra*, pp. 314-15.

[5] *Infra*, p. 317.

[6] William Venour and Hugh Fastolf, both of them of the victualling party in the City, being members of the Grocers' Guild. *Infra*, p. 313.

the City, otherwise he (the King) would refuse to accept him.[1] He charged the civic authorities to see that he be not troubled with petitions to show further favour to the "traitors" Northampton, More, and Norbury, whose property they were instructed to safeguard until further orders; and he concluded by expressing his gratification at their having appointed Thomas Usk to be Under-Sheriff of Middlesex in accordance with his recent request.[2] On Sunday the 10th November Richard paid his visit to the City, where he was warmly received,[3] but no record of the visit appears in the Letter-Book.

Affairs were now approaching a crisis, and Brembre's career was rapidly drawing to an end. On the 14th Nov. the King's youngest uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, and other lords opposed to Richard's policy—thereafter styled the "lords appellant"—laid a deliberate charge of treason against the King's "false advisers," viz., Archbishop Neville, the Duke of Ireland, the Earl of Suffolk, Chief Justice Tresilian, and Brembre.[4] In order to gain time, Richard agreed that the charge should be investigated in the Parliament which was to meet on the 3rd Feb. (1388), and in the meanwhile both the accusers and the accused were to remain under royal protection.[5]

Richard seized the opportunity of turning to the City for aid, and on the 28th Nov. summoned Extone and the Aldermen to Windsor to talk over matters on Sunday the 1st December.[6] He inquired of them as to the number of armed men the City could bring to his assistance if necessary, to which they replied that the inhabitants of the City were no fighters, being engaged for the most part in trade and handicrafts. Seeing the turn affairs were taking, Extone begged the King to be discharged from the Mayoralty.[7] This the King would not allow, but two

[1] Extone was re-elected. *Infra*, p. 320.

[2] Letter dated 2 Sept. *Infra*, pp. 316-17.

[3] Knighton (Rolls Series, No. 92), p. 241. Higden, ix. 104.

[4] Higden, ix. 106. Walsingham, ii. 166.

[5] The writ to the Sheriffs to make proclamation in the City to this effect, as recorded in the Letter-Book, bears no date, but was probably issued on Tuesday the 19th Nov. See Knighton, p. 249.

[6] *Infra*, p. 321.

[7] Higden, ix. 108, 109.

days later (3 Dec.) sent him a writ charging him to take steps with the Aldermen for safeguarding the City, and to make a return of the names of all disloyal persons he might find.[1]

As to what took place between the 3rd Dec. (1387) and the 3rd Feb. (1388)—when Parliament met—the Letter-Book is strangely silent. Of the King's sojourn at the Tower towards the close of the year; of the advent of the "lords appellant" to the City (thereby placing the Mayor in an awkward dilemma as to whether it were best to offer them a welcome or not); of the interview which took place at the Tower between the lords and the King; and of the meeting held in the following January at the Guildhall, when the lords offered, but in vain, to arrange matters between the rival Guilds of the City—we find not a word. These matters are to be looked for in other chronicles of the day.[2]

Elsewhere, however, among the City's archives it is recorded that those who had been found guilty in September last of having conspired against Brembre and the City's government were brought up before the Mayor and Aldermen on the 1st Feb., 1388, and charged on the indictment, when a jury found a verdict of not guilty in favour of some, whilst the Court quashed the indictment against the rest.[3] We have also seen that the Coram Rege Roll for Hillary term, 1388 (for some reason unexplained), records various inquisitions taken at Northampton's trial, but whether at the trial that took place at the Tower in September, 1384, or at a fresh trial is not clear.

When Parliament met it was found that four out of the five of the King's advisers had made good their escape, and only Brembre, the "false London Knight" (*faulx Chivaler de Loundres*), as he was styled, was taken. In anticipation of impending danger he had made over his property in October last to others, no doubt on a secret trust.[4] On the ruary, being brought before Parliament and ch treason, he boldly faced his accusers, and offered

[1] *Infra*, p. 321.

[2] Higden, ix. 113-18. Walsingham, ii. 171-2.

[3] 'Pleas and M membr. 8.

[4] *Id.*, memb

.nocence by wager of battle as a knight ought. This, however, was not allowed.[1] Two days later he was called upon to answer charges of extortion brought against him by members of various City guilds, presumably those of the non-victualling class.[2] On the 20th he was condemned and forthwith hanged. Shortly before his execution at Tyburn he confessed to a son of his old rival, Northampton, that he had behaved badly towards him, and asked forgiveness. Thus ended the career of a citizen who looms large in the records of the City, and whose history and fate have been described as assuming the "importance of a constitutional episode."[3]

Whilst Brembre's trial was still proceeding Tresilian's hiding-place had been discovered, and he had been already tried, condemned, and executed [19 Feb.].[4] Another to share the same fate was Usk, on the charge of having got himself appointed Under-Sheriff of Middlesex for illegal purposes—a charge scarcely borne out by the evidence of the Letter-Book, seeing that he owed his appointment to the King's exertion in his favour. He was sentenced to death on the 4th March,[5] and died asseverating to the last that the evidence he had given against Northampton was absolutely true.[6]

Not content with bearing witness against Brembre in this "Merciless Parliament" (*parliamentum sine misericordia*), as it was called, and so contributing to his downfall, certain mercers, goldsmiths, drapers, and others of the non-victualling guilds attacked Extone, charging him with attempting to get Robert Knolles appointed "Captain" over the City to the prejudice of the City's liberties. At Extone's own request the King caused the matter to be investigated, and the charge being found to

[1] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 238.

[2] Howell, 'State Trials,' i. 115. Higden, ix. 168.

[3] Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' iii. 575. Brembre's downfall was long remembered in the City. More than a quarter of a century later (viz, in 1415) we read of a miscreant insolently threatening William Sevenoke, another Alderman before whom he had been summoned, with a like fate to Brembre, unless he behaved himself! Letter-Book I, fo. cxlv b. 'Memorials,' p. 605.

[4] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 238.

[5] *Id*, iii. 240.

[6] Higden, ix. 169.

be baseless, Richard administered a sharp warning to the citizens against defamation of Extone's character.[1] Before Parliament dissolved, the City Guilds were once more deprived of their trade privileges.[2]

In September (1388) another Parliament met at Cambridge[3] under the auspices of the "lords appellant," and in the following November an important step was taken towards regulating not only the Guilds of the City of London, which had occasioned so much disquietude of late years (and which the lords had already shown a desire to take in hand), but also all kindred associations throughout the country, for the King issued writs to the Sheriff of every county to make a return of all Guilds within his bailiwick, with full particulars of their origin, government, and possessions.

Two separate writs of even date, viz., 1 Nov., were sent to the Sheriffs of London, the one bidding them make proclamation for all Masters, Wardens, and Surveyors of *misteries* and *crafts* in the City to bring their charters or letters patent into Chancery before the 2nd February (1389), and the other for all Masters of *guilds* and *fraternities* to make returns of the nature of their foundation and particulars of their customs, privileges, and property.[4] The first writ applied to the Guilds which controlled the various trades and crafts of the City, but which also possessed incidentally a religious and social element[5]; the second referred to unchartered associations formed solely for religious and social purposes. No returns to the first writ appear to be extant (if, indeed, they were ever made[6]), whilst only thirty-one

[1] *Infra*, pp. 330-1. Higden, ix. 179.

[2] *Infra*, p. 325. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 247.

[3] Its proceedings are not recorded on the Rolls of Parliament. A comprehensive Statute which it passed, confirming (*inter alia*) previous enactments touching labourers and artificers, is entered in the Letter-Book (*infra*, p. 340), and is printed in the 'Statutes at Large.'

[4] *Infra*, p. 336. The writs are set out in Toulmin Smith's 'Early English Gilds,' pp. 127-30.

[5] The question as to which had priority in time — the craft or the religious organization—is often a difficult one.

[6] The trade and craft Guilds may have withheld the information asked for, just as some of the Livery Companies declined to make returns to the Royal Commission of 1880.

returns have been discovered to the second writ.[1] Among the latter are returns of four fraternities bearing the names of craft Guilds, viz., the Whitetawyers, the Barbers, the Cutlers, and the Glovers, but only as social and religious associations. A seventeenth-century copy of the return made by the fraternity of Barbers is printed in Mr. Sidney Young's 'Annals of the Barber-Surgeons' (pp. 30-34). Another blow was dealt the City Guilds and Fraternities in 1391 by a statute which thenceforth made all Guilds subject to a licence of amortization, thereby showing that up to that time they had enjoyed unlimited power of acquiring property in mortmain without such licence.[2]

In addition to the strenuous fight for supremacy between the victualling and non-victualling Guilds, the Letter-Book shows various Guilds quarrelling among themselves on other matters,[3] as well as suffering from internal disorder among their own members. On one side were ranked the Masters and those entitled to wear the "livery" and to participate in the administration of the Guild; on the other, the journeymen ("valets" or "yeomen," as they were then called), having no share in the rule of the Guild, and but little in its benefactions. The latter were in frequent rebellion against the former, oftentimes associating themselves together under the guise of religion in order to escape the penalties attaching to "covines and conspiracies."[4]

[1] See a paper on 'London Fraternities in the Fourteenth Century,' by Miss S. E. Moffat, printed in *The Clare Market Review*, May, 1906.

[2] Stat. 15 Richard II, cap. v. *Infra*, p. 371. It has been suggested that this restriction of the power of Guilds and Fraternities to acquire unlimited property without a licence in mortmain was probably due to jealousy on the part of the governing body of the City, which enjoyed no such privilege. Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' iii. 586, 590. The jealousy on the part of the Common Council of the City towards any body rich and powerful, whether individual or collective, is strikingly illustrated by the opposition it displayed in 1378 to the admission of Hugh Hosyere, a wealthy fishmonger, into the freedom of the City without its having been previously consulted. *Infra*, p. 109.

[3] There was, for instance, constant friction between the Cordwainers and the Cobblers, which lasted at least down to 1410. *Infra*, p. 425.

[4] *Infra*, pp. 311-12, 431-2, 432-3.

Frequent complaints were made, moreover, to the Mayor and Aldermen of men who "used" a certain craft obtaining the freedom of the City through some other Mistery or Company than that which governed their particular craft, and this notwithstanding the City Chamberlain having warned them against such a proceeding, at the time of their seeking admission to the franchise. The excuse given for practising this illegality was sometimes ignorance of the City custom, sometimes change of occupation, and sometimes the larger fees demanded for admission to one Guild than to another. The penalty was generally disfranchisement.[1]

The Parliament of February, 1388, although fully justifying its name as "merciless," proved itself in one respect a friend to the City, for it prayed the King to grant a general pardon to the citizens (with the exception of Northampton, More, and Norbury) for all treasons, felonies, &c., committed between the 1st October, 1382, and the 31st May, 1388; and the King had acceded to its request, reserving to himself, however, all forfeitures and escheats.[2]

In November, 1389, the Duke of Lancaster, the old patron and supporter of Northampton, returned to England from Spain after an absence of three years and received a hearty welcome from the King, who added him to the number of his Council. It was possibly due to his pacific influence[3] that the Commons, assembled in the Parliament of November, 1390, presented a strong petition to Richard in favour of Northampton. This petition set forth how, during his Mayoralty, Northampton's sole aim and object had been to maintain

[1] *Infra*, pp. 257-60. Sometimes the culprits themselves took the initiative and prayed the Mayor and Aldermen to be transferred to their rightful guild. *Infra*, pp. 423, 439, 443, 446.

[2] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 248. The Mayor for the time being was by charter the King's Escheator in the City, and Nicholas Extone had recently had occasion to complain of grants of escheated property having been made by the King before his title to such property had been proved, and the Mayor's certificate to that effect issued. *Infra*, p. 314.

[3] Walsingham (ii. 194-5) bears testimony to the Duke's efficacious intervention between the King and the disaffected lords.

justice and remedy abuses, but that his enemies had proved too strong for him; how he had been compelled to throw himself on the King's mercy, and how William Venour (a grocer, and therefore not of Northampton's way of thinking) and all the Aldermen had testified on oath in the King's presence that Northampton was guiltless of the charges laid against him, and that he was a true and loyal subject. They prayed the King, therefore, that all judgments passed against him might be annulled.[1] The King granted their petition, and issued letters patent early in December to that effect.[2] In November of the following year [1391] Parliament prayed the King to extend the same favour to More and Norbury. This, too, he granted by letters patent dated 1 Dec., on which day also he granted other and fuller letters of pardon to Northampton[3] than those of December, 1390, whereby he was restored to all his estates except such as had already passed through the King's hands.[4]

The civic authorities were fearful lest the old faction should be renewed now that the leaders of one of the two parties were again free, and an order was issued forbidding all discussion or mention of the matter.[5] The bitter controversy which had so long distracted the City was thus allowed to die out, but three more years were allowed to pass away before Northampton, More, and Norbury were restored to their rights of citizenship (15 Jan., 1395).

There remains still one incident, however, in connexion with this controversy deserving a passing notice, namely, that during Brembre's first Mayoralty, after the defeat of Northampton in October, 1383, a Committee had been appointed (20 June, 1384) to examine, among other matters, the articles and ordinances contained in a book known as "Jubile," with the view of preserving the good ordinances and rejecting the bad.[7] This book had probably been compiled when Northampton and his

[1] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 282-3.
[2] *Infra*, p. 359.
[3] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 292-3. *Cf. infra*, pp. 370, 371.
[4] "Salva nobis forisfactura bonorum et catallorum suorum unde nobis ad presens est responsum."
[5] *Infra*, p. 364.
[6] *Infra*, pp. 419-20; 428-9.
[7] *Infra*, pp. 234-5.

party were in power, and it was now to be revised to suit the views of the opposite party. It had been an object of special hatred (for some reason unexplained) to the insurgents under Wat Tyler in 1381, who, led by a brewer of Wood Street named Walter atte Keye, had threatened to destroy the Guildhall by fire (as already mentioned[1]), together with the City's archives, and especially this book. Fortunately, the book could not be found.[2] In 1387, however, what the rioters failed to accomplish was done by a formal order of a Common Council, so numerously attended that it had to sit in the hall under the Council Chamber, with Nicholas Extone presiding as Mayor. On Saturday, the 16th March—so the Letter-Book informs us—this Council decreed that the book called "Jubile" should be burnt.[3] But here a difficulty arises, for in a petition to the Parliament of 1386 by the Cordwainers and other City Guilds we find them complaining that the book, described by them as comprising "all the good articles appertaining to the good government of the City," had been *already* burnt by Extone, the Mayor, *without the consent of the good commons of the City*.[4] This discrepancy I confess myself unable to explain.

In October, 1387, Extone was re-elected Mayor upon a strong hint from the King,[5] and it was during his second year of office that the Aldermen and leading citizens were called upon to take an oath to uphold the statutes passed by the "Merciless Parliament," the same oath having been administered to all attending that Parliament the day before it dissolved (3 June, 1388).[6] The names of those who took the oath in the City have been preserved among the City's archives, the list comprising 490 Aldermen and citizens and 93 ecclesiastics.[7]

When Extone's second year of Mayoralty came to a close he was succeeded by Nicholas Twyford, who had unsuccessfully contested Brembre's second election in 1384.[8] His year of office

[1] *Supra*, p. xxii.
[2] Réville, Appendix II. 32.
[3] *Infra*, p. 303.
[4] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 227.
[5] *Infra*, pp. 317, 320.
[6] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 251-2.
[7] *Infra*, p. 328n.
[8] *Infra*, pp. 251n., 335.

was uneventful, except for the revival of the question whether the Common Council should continue to be elected from the Wards or be again elected from the Misteries, and the strange resolution that was thereupon made.[1]

He was succeeded in October, 1389, by William Venour, a grocer, but not without his election being hotly contested by Adam Bamme, a goldsmith, who was strongly supported by other goldsmiths, as well as drapers, mercers, and others of the non-victualling order—another proof that the embers of the old faction were still alive.[2] Bamme succeeded to the Mayoralty the following year (Oct., 1390).[3]

In 1392, when John Hende (or Heende), a draper, was occupying the Mayoralty chair, the relationship between the City and the King became somewhat strained over a money question.[4] The King showed his displeasure by removing the Common Pleas and Exchequer from London to York, thereby causing considerable expense and inconvenience to the citizens. His next move was to summon the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and twenty-four commoners, specially named, to meet him at Nottingham on the 25th June.[5] The civic authorities thereupon returned answer by a "commission" under the Common Seal to the effect that the parties summoned would duly appear to do the King's bidding. Richard took exception to this "commission," for reasons not specified, and made it a pretext for depriving the Mayor and Sheriffs of their offices and relegating them to separate

[1] *Supra*, p. viii.

[2] The record of Venour's election in the Letter-Book is cut down to two lines. *Infra*, p. 348. That the election was contested as here described we learn from Higden (ix. 217), who deplores the state of affairs.

[3] *Infra*, p. 359.

[4] The Letter-Book is silent on the matter, and the story as told by Higden (ix. 270) and Walsingham (ii. 208) varies in some particulars. Another story is to the effect that the King was angry with the civic authorities on account of a riot that had arisen in Fleet Street between some town's folk and servants of the King's Treasurer over a loaf of horse-bread. Whether this were so or not, the chronicler is certainly correct when he says that the King got £10,000 out of the City, "or he wolde be pleased." 'Chron. of London' (ed. Nicolas), pp. 79-80.

[5] *Infra*, pp. 377-8.

prison[illegible] appointing a Warden and Sheriffs in their places.[illegible] is said to have even meditated an attack on the [illegible] at the head of armed men, but was dissuaded from such a course by the City's former enemy, the Duke of Lancaster.[illegible] It was he accordingly himself with appointing a Commission comprising the Dukes of York and Gloucester to inquire into the alleged misgovernment of the City. Not only Hend[illegible] and the Sheriffs and Aldermen of his Mayoralty year, but Vyman the Mayor two years before, and the Sheriffs and Aldermen of his year, were summoned to appear before the Commissioners at Shene.[4] The result of the inquiry was a foregone conclusion. The City was fined 3,000 marks and deprived of its liberties, which the citizens agreed to ransom by a payment of no less than £100,000.[5] Thanks, however, to the [illegible] of the Queen, the fine was shortly afterwards remitted, and the City recovered its liberties on payment of the comparatively modest sum of £10,000.[7] This was the last time that the City was deprived of its liberties until the great *Quo Warranto* case of 1683.[8]

By the death of Anne of Bohemia in 1394 the citizens lost a [illegible] friend.[9] Two years later Richard married the youthful

[illegible] who was committed to [illegible] obtained his release [illegible] on finding sureties [illegible] *Infra*, p. 383. [illegible] Cf. Cal. Letter-[illegible] pp. 280-281.

[illegible] The [illegible] who seldom has a good [illegible] for the City, is here [illegible] usually bitter, denouncing [illegible] in the same breath both [illegible] (see *Annales*), [illegible] Fabyan (ii. 308). [illegible] p. 480. Cf. Higden, ix. 3.

[illegible] These penalties were inflicted pursuant to Stat. 28 and 11[illegible] cap. x. [illegible] p. 1440. [illegible] 481.

[7] See Pollexfen's argument in the *Quo Warranto* case touching the City being taken, from time to time, into the King's hand. Howell, 'State Trials,' viii. pp. 1246-50.

[8] *Infra*, pp. 381. Walsingham, ii. 210. Both Walsingham and Higden (ix. 274-5) describe a visit paid to the City by the King and Queen in August, and the magnificent reception accorded them by the citizens, but no record of the event appears in the Letter-Book.

[9] On the occasion of her marriage with the King, in January, 1382, certain jewels which Richard had pledged with the City as security for a loan, were given up and others substituted for them. *Infra*, p. 160.

Isabella of France,[1] and an end was put to the war which had lasted more than half a century.[2] During the interval he made an expedition to Ireland[3]—his only great enterprise—whither a loyal address (set out in the Letter-Book[4]) was dispatched to him by the Commons sitting in the Parliament of January, 1395, urging his return "for many hegh causes." Among these must be reckoned a recrudescence of Lollardy, which induced the Pope himself to address a letter to Richard in Sept., 1396, exhorting him to suppress the crafty and daring sect who called themselves "the poor men of Christ's treasury," but who were commonly known by the more appropriate title of "Lolards," as being dry tares (*lolium aridum*)[5]—a sect he characterized as subversive of all ecclesiastical authority. A month later His Holiness addressed another letter to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City, asking them to use their influence with the King in the same direction.[6]

In June, 1397, the King for the last time intermeddled with the municipal government of the City, when, the Mayor, Adam Bamme, having died in office during his second Mayoralty, he appointed Whitington in his place.[7] The appointment was popular, for Whitington was again raised to the Mayoralty chair by the free election of the citizens in the following October.[8]

Richard's reign was now fast drawing to a close. In July (1397) he caused his uncle the Duke of Gloucester and the Earls of Arundel and Warwick to be suddenly arrested, and the Sheriffs of London were charged to proclaim the fact and the cause of their arrest, namely, the "extortions and oppressions" they had practised against the King's majesty, and not their "assemblies and ridings."[9] He promised that further

[1] *Infra*, p. 434.
[2] *Infra*, pp. 342n., 414, 450.
[3] *Infra*, p. 412.
[4] *Infra*, pp. 420-21.
[5] Pope Boniface probably here meant no more than a play on the word, but it has often been accepted as a true definition of the term "Lollard."
[6] *Infra*, p. 428.
[7] *Infra*, p. 436.
[8] *Infra*, p. 440.
[9] In other words, they were to be called to account for some new plot they were supposed to be engaged in, and not for past treason. That this was but a pretext soon became apparent. Walsingham, ii. 223.

explanation should be made in the Parliament which was to meet in September.[1] By way of precaution, Richard deemed it advisable to summon all lords, knights, esquires, and others wearing his livery of a hart[2] (*liberatam nostram de cervo gerentes*), as well as all "valets" in the service of the Crown, to meet him at Kingston-on-Thames on Saturday, the 15th September, and thence ride with him to Westminster.[3] He at the same time sent a gracious letter to the Mayor and Aldermen, thanking them for a promise of pecuniary assistance and for their good government of the City.[4] Parliament met on the 17th Sept., by which time Gloucester had already been treacherously put to death by the King's orders. A few days later Arundel was hurriedly tried and executed, whilst Warwick was banished to the Isle of Man.[5]

Richard's star was once more in the ascendant, and Parliament was ready to do his bidding. Not only did it declare the castles and revenues of Gloucester and Warwick to be forfeited to the King, but it formally abrogated the Commission of reform appointed in 1386 to control the King's conduct.[6] On the 29th Sept. it adjourned, to resume session at Shrewsbury on the 28th Jan., 1398.

The interval of precisely two years that elapsed between the adjournment of Parliament and the day on which Richard signed the document which deprived him of his crown (29 Sept., 1399) was one of eventful interest, although there is little to be gathered from the Letter-Book. Some of the folios towards

[1] *Infra*, p. 437. On the 25th Sept. Parliament formally declared that any one convicted of raising the people, and "riding against the King" to make war in the realm, should be counted guilty of treason. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 351.

[2] A "white hart" was the King's favourite badge or device, which he is supposed to have adopted from his mother Joan, "the Fair Maid of Kent." It forms a conspicuous feature in the decoration of the moulding under the windows in Westminster Hall.

[3] *Infra*, p. 438. Printed in Rymer's 'Fœdera' (ed. 1727), viii. 13. Richard is said to have further augmented his force by supporters from his favoured county of Chester. 'Ann. Ric.' (Rolls Series No. $\frac{1}{28}$), p. 208. Walsingham, ii. 224.

[4] *Infra*, p. 438.

[5] Walsingham, ii. 224-6.

[6] Stat. 21 Richard II., caps. ii. x. and xi. *Infra*, pp. 443-4.

the end of the volume have been left blank, some have been torn out bodily, some mutilated. It tells us nothing of Richard's despotic government during that interval, or of the citizens having been made to submit (with the rest of his subjects) to extortionate demands for money in the shape of blank cheques.[1]

The only incident recorded in the Letter-Book that need be mentioned here is the fact that before setting out on another visit to Ireland in May, 1399, Richard appears to have made a last bid for favour in the City by restoring to the free fishmongers their Guild privileges. His absence from England afforded an opportunity for Henry of Lancaster, who had been recently banished, to return and make himself master of the realm.[2] The advent of the Duke was heartily welcomed by the citizens with the Mayor (Drew Barantyn) at their head, but no formal record of the passing of the crown from Richard to Henry is to be found in the Letter-Book.

R. R. S.

The Guildhall, London,
April, 1907.

[1] The City of London, as well as other towns, had been pronounced rebellious by Richard, and his favour was only to be recovered by giving him blank "chartours." 'Gregory's Chron.' (Camd. Soc.), pp. 98-101. The compiler of this Chronicle was William Gregory, an Alderman of the City, whose birth must have taken place about the time of Richard's deposition. No fewer than three wills of his appear to be enrolled in Court of Husting, one dated 1461, and the others dated 1465 ('Cal. of Wills,' ii. 544, 546, 567). Another chronicler estimates the City's loss by "selyng of blank chartres" at £1,000. 'Chron. of London' (ed. Nicolas), p. 83.

[2] *Infra*, pp. 447-8.

CALENDAR OF LETTER-BOOKS

OF THE

CITY OF LONDON.

LETTER-BOOK H.

Pleas at Westminster before Robert de Thorpe and his fellow-justices of the King's Bench, Michaelmas Term, 32 Edward III. [A.D. 1358]: Edmund Fitz Johan attached to answer John Malewayne on a charge of having forcibly abducted, in the Ward of Langeborne, in the parish of Fanchirche, with the assistance of Robert Martell, an orphan, viz., Nicholas, son of John de Mokkynge,[2] late fishmonger, from the custody of John Malewayne, whose daughter the said Nicholas had married, and to whom the guardianship of the said Nicholas had been committed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, according to the custom of the City, during minority. Fo. xii.[1]

The said Edmund appears, denies the custom, and says that at the time of the alleged abduction the said Nicholas was more than sixteen years of age and was married.

A day given, &c., the said Edmund being mainprised by William Tank, Clement Brykenham, John Hamelyn, and John Tyrell.

[Fo. xii b *blank*.]

[1] Some of the earlier folios appear to be missing. The preceding folio is marked xi, but is blank.

[2] His will proved and enrolled in the Husting in December, 1347. 'Cal. of Wills,' i. 499.

Fo. xiii.

Scriptum oh'is Watlyngtone de quodam gardino etc. per co'itatem.

Lease by William Waleworth, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty to John Watlyngton, "Serjeant," of a garden in Tower Ward, near "Londonwal," formerly held by John Scot, and situate between the gardens held by Geoffrey Puppe and William Lambourne; to hold the same for a term of thirty years, at an annual rent of 10*s*. Dated Monday after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Bapt. [24 June], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375].[1]

Scriptum ejusdem Joh'is de quadam mansione supra portam Crepulgate etc.

Grant by the same to John Watlyngton, Serjeant Common Crier[2] (*serjaunt communis proclamator*), of a mansion over the gate of Crepulgate, with stable, &c.; to hold the same for life. Dated Monday after the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375].[3]

Concessio posterne facta Joh'i Cobbe s'vienti Cam'e ad t'minum vite etc.

Grant by the same to John Cobbe, Serjeant of the Chamber, of the houses, &c., at the postern near the Tower, with the custody of the gate thereof; to hold the same for life. Dated Monday after the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375].

Fo. xiii b.

Concessio unius stalle mobilis sub porta de Ludgate.

Lease by the same to Robert de Lenne, "juweler," and Johanna his wife of a movable stall beneath the gate of Ludgate for a term of ten years, at an annual rent of 40*s*. Dated at the Guildhall, the last day of March, 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375].[4]

Fo. xiv.

The amount which each Ward in London ought to pay for a fifteenth, as entered in the King's Exchequer,[5] viz.:—

Tower, £45 10*s*.; Billyngesgate, £31 10*s*.; Bridge, £49 10*s*.; Dougate, £34 10*s*.; Walbrook, £39; Candelwykstret, £16; Langebourne, £20 10*s*.; Lymstret, 40*s*.; Algate, 100*s*.; Portsokne, £9; Bisshopesgate, £21 10*s*.; Cornhulle, £16; Bradestret, £25; Vintry, £35 10*s*.; Quenhithe, £20; Castle Baynard, £12; Chepe, £72; Cordewanerstret, £72; Bredstret,

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 382.

[2] Otherwise known as Common Serjeant of Arms. 'Liber Albus' (Rolls Series), i. 49.

[3] 'Memorials,' p. 387.

[4] *Id.*, p. 382.

[5] Against the schedule here set out there is entered the amount assessed for a fifteenth in 1374, as recorded in Letter-Book G, fo. cccxxii (see 'Calendar,' pp. 328-9), when the total amounted to £745 12*s*.

£35 10*s.*; Farndone Within, £53 6*s.* 8*d.*; Farndone Without, £34 10*s.*; Aldrichesgate, £7; Crepulgate Within, £39 10*s.*; Crepulgate Without, £10; Bassyeshawe, £7; Colmanstrete, £19.

Total, £732 6*s.* 8*d.*

A proclamation made *temp.* John Warde, Mayor, Wednesday after the Feast of St. Martin [11 Nov.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], for the preservation of the peace and regulation of divers trades, cleansing of streets, fixing the price of poultry, &c.[1] Fos. xiv b-xvi.

A proclamation made *temp.* Adam Stable, Mayor,.....50 Edward III., prescribing the duties of brokers, forbidding forestalling, prescribing the price to be charged for ale, hay, and corn, and forbidding hostelers to bake bread in their houses for man or beast,[2] &c. Fo. xvi.

Extract from the will of John Reyner, dated 25 July, 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375]. Bequests of money to John, son of John "Brian," his godson (*filiolo meo*), to Johanna, daughter of the same, and to Margaret his servant. To the said Margaret and to Alice his daughter divers household goods. Also to the said Alice the sum of 100 marks in trust for her marriage, and 10 marks for her apprenticeship if need be. To William and Thomas, sons of the above John "Bryan," fishmonger, 100*s.* respectively. Fo. xvi b. *Test'm Joh'is Reyner.*

A recognizance entered into by Thomas Medelane, "vyneter," William Sharpynge, and John Tilneye, executors of Roger Longe, late vintner, on the 23rd January, 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375-6], for the payment of a sum of money to John Warde, the Mayor, and William Eynsham, the Chamberlain, in trust for the children of the said Roger, cancelled and the executors discharged. *M^d de £*ccxl *rem' in manib' Cam'ar' ad opus pueror' Rogeri Longe.*

[1] Partly set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 388-90. It was customary for a Mayor to issue a general proclamation of this kind soon after entering upon his year of office.

[2] "Horse-bread, which by public enactment was ordered to be made of beans and pease, without any admixture, seems to have been prepared by bakers of household bread, the hostelers, in whose establishments it was extensively used, being forbidden to make it." 'Liber Albus,' Introd., p. lxxi.

Afterwards divers sums of money were delivered to the above Thomas Medelane, to Gilbert Bonet, vintner, and to the above William Sharpynge in trust for John, Thomas, and William, sons of the above Roger,[1] as appears *infra*, fo. xl [b].

Fo. xvii.

Cri fait les armati et sa gittar' retenti se trahant d'ns suis ad proclamand'.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to make proclamation for all men-at-arms, armed men, and archers in the retinue of lords and magnates to proceed to the coast by Wednesday next at the latest, under penalty of imprisonment. Witness the King at Westminster, 22 Jan., 48 Edward III. [A.D. 1374–5].

Proclamation made accordingly on Thursday the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1374–5].

Cri q' trove faucon ou lanier ou laneret le porte a vic' du comte.

Another proclamation made the same day touching the observance of an ordinance made by Parliament[2] to the effect that whoever should find a falcon, "terselette," "lamer" [*sic*] or "lanerette,"[3] "austoure,"[4] or other falcon which had lost its master, should report the matter to the Sheriff of the county, who should thereupon make proclamation in all the towns that he had such a bird in his keeping, so that the owner might recover it on payment of costs, on pain of the finder who shall act otherwise being treated as a thief who carries away a horse or other thing.

Br'e pro Coronat' e.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to admit Henry "de Mortone," whom William Strete, the King's Butler and *ex officio* Coroner in the City, had appointed to be his deputy. Witness the King at Westminster, 24 Sept., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375].

Thereupon the said Henry "Mordone" was sworn into office in the Chamber of the Guildhall before the said Mayor and Sheriffs.

[1] From the will of Roger Longe, proved and enrolled in the Husting in January, 1376, it appears that John was an illegitimate son. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 185.

[2] Cf. directions as to the course to be pursued by the finder of a stray hawk given in stat. 34 Edward III. cap. xxi. 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 318; Letter Book G, fo. xc b.

[3] "Lanneret" is described in the 'New English Dictionary' as the male of the "lanner" or "lanier" (misspelt here "lamer"), a species of hawk.

[4] The editor of the 'Statutes at Large' omits to translate or explain this term. Can it be equivalent to Latin *austurius* or *austurcus*, English goshawk?

Fo. xvii b.

Br'e de lib'tate Ep'i Decani et capituli Lond' allocand'.

Tuesday after the Feast of Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1374-5], Thomas Algode, junior, of Storteford, brought a writ forbidding Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, &c., to exact toll from the Bishop of London and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, dated 1 July, 41 Edward III. [A.D. 1367], and he complained that the City's Bailiffs had exacted toll from him and other tenants of the said Bishop contrary to the aforesaid liberties. Thereupon precept was issued to the Sheriffs to restore all distresses so taken.

Compotus Will'i Stodeye de bonis Ric'i fil' Joh'is Briklesworth.

Monday after the Feast of Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1374-5], account rendered before John Torngold and John Aubrey, Aldermen, and William Neuport, Commoner, by William de Stodeye, "vynter," of money and goods which he had received on the 2nd August, 45 Edward III. [A.D. 1371], with the guardianship of Richard, son of John Briklesworth, as appears in Letter-Book G, fo. cclxxvii [b].

Fo. xviii.

Custodia Cecilie fil' Will'i Waryn webbe.

8 Feb., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1374-5], the guardianship of Cecilia, daughter of William Waryn, "webbe,"[1] aged seven years, committed by William Walworth, Mayor, and William Eynesham, Chamberlain, to Peter Spersholte, fuller, and Johanna his wife, mother of the said Cecilia, together with the sum of 7 marks, originally left by her father to William Beltone, "webbe," in trust for the said Cecilia.

M^a de denar' lib' Camerar' legat' fil' Thome Skynnere.

12 Feb., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1374-5], came Custance, late wife of Thomas Skynnere, and delivered to William Eynesham, Chamberlain of the Guildhall, the sum of £15 in trust for Alice, Cecilia, and Johanna, daughters of the said Thomas, during their minority.

Exoneracio quinque marcar' inde.

Afterwards, viz., on the 28th September, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], by order of Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, the sum of 5 marks out of the portion belonging to the above Alice was paid by Robert Hugefeld, goldsmith, who had married the above Custance, to William Lambourne and Beatrice his wife, to whom the said Alice had been bound as apprentice.

The discharge of the said Alice for her portion appears *infra*, fo. cxc [b].

[1] Weaver.

Vic pro Epo Wynton' d hertate allo. cand'.

Writ to Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, &c., that they allow William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, and all the men and tenants of the fees of the said Bishop, and all their goods, to be quit of toll, &c. Witness the King at Westminster, 1 Sept., 44 Edward III. [A.D. 1370].

Fo. xviii b.

Adele. Aldr'us Turr'.

Tuesday after the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1374–5], John Hadele elected Alderman of Tower Ward *loco* Richard de Croydone, deceased.

Peticio de Bowiers etc. enrotand.

Monday after the Feast of St. Matthias [24 Feb.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1374–5], petition to the Mayor and Aldermen by good men of the mistery of Bowyers for the enrolment, among other articles of the mistery, of one forbidding the sending of new bows to Cornhulle for sale, under certain penalties. Their prayer granted.

All the Masters of the above mistery having agreed to the said article except William Gildenmelle, "bowyer," the said William was summoned by John Strecche, Serjeant of the Chamber, before the Mayor and Aldermen, on Monday the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], but made default.

Carnifices iurati

Richard Stonham, Henry Asselyn, Elias de Westone, John Fykhill, elected Masters of the mistery of "Bochers" at the Shambles of St. Nicholas, and sworn to rule the said mistery, &c.

Bartone ad opus de Ingenio.

Monday before the Feast of St. Ambrose [4 April], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], John de Bartone, of Billyngesgate, discharged from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Wednesday after the above Feast Roger Coggere, of Billyngesgate, similarly discharged for like cause.

11 April, 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, by order of the Mayor and Recorder, delivered to John Philpot, Roger Shipbrok, and John Horn a certain box containing bonds which the said John, Roger, and John, together with John Wrooth and Walter Doget, on the 26th July, 48 Edward III. [A.D. 1374], had delivered to John Cantebrigge, the late Chamberlain, to safeguard.

Fo. xix.

Custod' Ric'i fil' Ric'i Russel.

Friday after the Feast of St. Ambrose [4 April], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], the guardianship of the body of Richard, son of Richard Russell, "paternostrer," transferred by order of William Walworth, the Mayor, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, from John Leycestre, a Changer in the Tower of London (to whom it had been committed, as recorded in Letter-Book G, fo. cccxix), to Thomas Norreys to be taught the art of "paternostrer," the orphan's property being placed in the custody of the Chamberlain.

Afterwards, viz., on the 4th July and on the 8th Oct. following, certain household goods, &c., were delivered by the said Chamberlain to the orphan.

Fo. xix b.

Exoneracio Aldr'i de Chepe et electio ejusdem in Alderm' de Lymstret.

Tuesday after the Feast of St. Dunstan [19 May], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], William Haldene, Alderman of the Ward of Chepe, prayed to be discharged of his Aldermanry, and surrendered it into the hands of William Walworth, the Mayor. Thereupon the said Mayor discharged the said William Haldene, who was immediately elected Alderman of the Ward of Lymstrete, and was admitted and sworn.

Exoneracio Aldr'i de Colmanstrete.

Friday after the Feast of St. Dunstan [19 May], the year aforesaid, Adam Stable, Alderman of the Ward of Colmanstrete, prayed to be discharged of his Aldermanry, and surrendered it into the hands of the aforesaid Mayor. Thereupon the said Mayor discharged the said Adam, who was immediately elected Alderman of the Ward of Chepe, and was admitted and sworn.

Br'e de mundacione cujusd' vici juxta Fratres Carmelit'.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs, on a complaint made by the Prior and Brethren of the Order of St. Mary of Mount Carmel[1] and the Commons of Fletestrete, that they cause a certain lane near the house of the said Prior to be cleared of filth that had been allowed to accumulate there, and keep the gate at the entrance to the lane locked at night, to prevent such an accumulation in future. Witness the King at Westminster, 20 May, 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375].

[1] The Carmelite or White Friars.

Twiford Aldr'us Colmanstret.

Tuesday after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Bapt. [24 June], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], Nicholas de Twyford elected Alderman of the Ward of Colmanstrete, and presented to the Mayor, admitted, and sworn.

Proclamacio treugarum inter Reges Angl' et Franc'.

Writ to the Sheriffs to make proclamation of a truce entered into between England and France (the terms of the truce being enclosed[1]) to last until sunrise of the 30th June, A.D. 1376. Witness the King at Westminster, 13 July, 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375].

Proclamation made accordingly, 18 July.

Fo. xx.

Deliberacio £xxv per preceptum Maioris fact' Margerie fil' Will'i Credil.

19 July, 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], William Eynesham, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, by order of the Mayor and Recorder, delivered to Margery, daughter of William Credil, the sum of £25 which Thomas atte Nokette, administrator of the goods of the said William Credil, lately had in his custody, the said Margery being now of full age.

Custodia fil' Ric'i Askote.

21 July, 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], the guardianship of John, Richard, and Alice, children of Richard de Askote, late "plomer,"[2] committed by William Waleworth, the Mayor, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, to Lucy, late wife of the said Richard and their mother. Sureties, viz., William Dykeneswell, "plomer," and John Croydone, goldsmith.

Eleccio co'is clerici.

Wednesday before the Feast of St. Laurence [10 Aug.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], Henry Perot elected Common Clerk of the City by William Waleworth, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty, and sworn.

Arbitrium Ep'i Roff' int' exec' Jacobi Andreu et Joh'em Dony.

Acquittance by John Dony,[3] mercer, and Katherine his wife, natural and legitimate daughter (*filia naturalis et legitima*[4]) of

[1] Printed in Rymer's 'Fœdera,' vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 1036.

[2] Probably meaning feathermonger. Cf. John de Cestrehunte, called both "plumer" and "fethermongere." 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' p. 66.

[3] Possibly identical with John "Dovy," described in the will of John Malewayn, proved and enrolled in the Husting in 1361, as being a mercer whom the testator's daughter Margery was warned not to marry, on pain of losing a legacy of £200. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 38.

[4] As to the disuse in modern times of the term "natural" with regard to *legitimate* children, see *Notes and Queries*, 2 April, 1870; 19 August, 1871; 11 April, 1885, &c.

James Andreu, draper, for the sum of 850 marks received from John Vyne, Andrew Vyne, and William Vyne, executors of the said James, pursuant to an award made by Thomas [de Brinton], Bishop of Rochester. Dated the eve of the Assumption B. M. [15 Aug.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375]. ijs. vj*d*.

Monday after the Feast of Assumption B. M. [15 Aug.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], John Northamptone elected Alderman of the Ward of Cordewanerestrete, and presented to the Mayor, admitted, and sworn. Fo. xx b. *Northamptone Aldr'us de Cordewanere-stret.*

Indenture between certain Woodmongers of London and John Baddeby de Tappleawe, co. Bucks, who owned a "loke" on the Thames called "Baddebyesloke," whereby the said John disclaimed any right to take toll of vessels passing through his "loke." Dated 28 June, 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375]. *Quedam indentura int' buscar' London' et Joh'em Baddeby.*

Monday after the Feast of St. Bartholomew [24 Aug.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], William Averhurst, "barbir," gate-keeper of Algate, William Taunton, gate-keeper of Bisshopesgate, John Spencer, gate-keeper of Crepulgate, Peter Warewyk, gate-keeper of Aldrichesgate, John Quenewelle, gate-keeper of Neugate, Hugh Amerose, gate-keeper of Ludgate, John Bowyere, gate-keeper of the Bridge, John Gardyner, gate-keeper of the Postern, sworn before the Mayor to safeguard their several gates and not allow lepers to enter the City.[2] *Janitores portar' jur' ad bene custod' quod leprosi non intrent civitatem.*

William Cook, "forman" at "le loke,"[3] and William Walsshe-man, "forman" at Hakeneye, sworn to prevent lepers from entering the City.

Friday, 31 August, 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], John Maryns elected Alderman of the Ward of Crepulgate, and presented to the Mayor, admitted, and sworn. Fo. xxi. *Maryns Ald'us Crepulgate.*

The same day William Eynsham, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, received the sum of £100 from Sir Thomas Goldyngtone, Rector of the Church of St. Christopher, William Wodehous, Richard Wylesdone, and Roger Claverynge out of the proceeds of the sale of tenements formerly belonging to

[1] Their names set out in 'Memorials,' p. 383.

[2] 'Memorials,' p. 384.

[3] The Lock, a leper hospital in Kent Street, without Southwark Bar.

Thomas Legge, which sum they freely gave to the Mayor and Commonalty for the purpose of cleansing the City's ditches, on condition that the Chaplains of the Chapel of St. Mary at the Guildhall prayed for the souls of the said Thomas and of Alice, Margaret, and Simon Legge.[1]

Afterwards the Chamberlain rendered account of receipts and expenses for one year from Michaelmas, 48 Edward III., showing that the above sum of £100 had been expended on the cleansing of the City's ditches.

Judicium de Thewe quia jurgiatrix.

Tuesday, 4 Sept., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], Alice Shether charged before the Mayor with being a common scold. She says she is not guilty, and puts herself on the country. The jurors, viz., Robert Kestevene, William Prichet, Adam Fuller, William Rider, Hugh Hede, Henry Barbour, William Hardy, Richard Myne, William Frensshe, Richard Suttone, John Sherstone, and John Adam, say on oath that she is guilty. Thereupon she is condemned to the pillory called "le Thewe," ordained for women, for one hour.[2]

Pena inter parochianos Sancti Audoeni et Joh'em Hokkele.

7 Sept., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], came certain parishioners of St. Iwayn and St. Nicholas "Fleshameles" of the Ward of Farndone Within and delivered to William Waleworth, the Mayor, a bill complaining of the misconduct of John Hoklee, spicer. Thereupon all parties were bound over to keep the peace.[3]

Fo. xxi b.

Custod' Alicie fil' Joh'is Reyner et fil' Joh' Bryan.

11 Sept., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], the guardianship of Alice, daughter of John Reyner, and of Thomas and Johanna, children of John Bryan, fishmonger, together with divers sums of money, committed by William Waleworth, the Mayor, and

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 384-5. The will of Simon Legge (Leggi or Leggy) was proved and enrolled in the Husting in November, 1375, and he is there described as son of Thomas Legge, late Mayor. See 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 184, where the editor has been misled by a statement made by Orridge ('Citizens and their Rulers,' p. 216, note) to the effect that Thomas Legge "was beheaded in 1381," whereas he died before the end of 1357 ('Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 94). It was John Legge, the King's Serjeant, who was put to death in Wat Tyler's rebellion. See 'Cal. Letter-Book F,' p. 289.

[2] 'Memorials,' p. 385.

[3] *Id.*, p. 386.

William Eynsham, the Chamberlain, to John Bryan aforesaid. Sureties, viz., William Neuport, fishmonger, and Walter Parker, "cornmongere."

Afterwards, viz., on the 20th August, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], came the above John Bryan and asked permission of John Hadle, the Mayor, and the Aldermen for the above Alice to be married, and it was granted, the said John Bryan paying a fine of 20*s.* to Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, for the use of the Commonalty.

The same day (viz., 11 Sept., 1375) Walter Parker, John Marke, and John Sandewych, executors of John Reyner, delivered to William Eynsham, the Chamberlain, divers chattels bequeathed to the said Alice by her father.

On the 13th Sept. the said executors delivered to the said Chamberlain the sum of 10 marks bequeathed by the above John Reyner for the apprenticeship of the said Alice; and afterwards, viz., on the 16th Oct., the said executors delivered to the Chamberlain the sum of 40*s.* 4*d.*, being the moiety of the proceeds of a sale of certain household goods bequeathed by the said John Reyner to the said Alice and to Margaret his servant conjointly.

Fo. xxii.

Pena Rob'ti Verney flecchr.

12 Sept., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], came Robert Verney, who hitherto had practised the mistery of Bowyers and Flecchers, before the Mayor and Recorder, and declared that thenceforth he would practise only the mistery of Flecchers, and not that of Bowyers.[1] Thereupon permission was given, the same to be annulled if he resumed the mistery of Bowyers, and he to be liable to the penalty prescribed.

Afterwards, viz., on Friday before the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], came good men of the mistery of Bowyers before the Mayor, and complained of the above Robert having broken his promise. The above permission was thereupon cancelled, and the said Robert was fined, and ordered to confine himself in future to the mistery of Bowyers.

[1] In 1371 the Bowyers and the Flecchers had agreed not to meddle with each other's craft. See 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 279; 'Memorials,' pp. 348-50.

might be allowed to appoint searchers for the mistery who should present defects to the Mayor and Aldermen, &c.

Tuesday before the Feast of St. Luke [18 Oct.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], John Clerk, junior, "pulter," charged before John Haddele and William Neuport, the Sheriffs, with having forestalled geese on their way to market. Pleads guilty. The geese to be forfeited to the use of the Sheriffs.[1]

Fo. xxiii.

Thursday the Feast of St. Luke [18 Oct.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], Richard Digoun, Thomas Bonanter, Robert Padegris, and Robert Hakke, tapicers, elected Masters of the mistery, and sworn to rule the same, present defects, &c.

Tapicers jur'.

The same day John Walstede and "Michel" Cornewaille, drapers, and William Wermenstre and Walter Asselyn, fullers, sworn to examine cloth, present defects, &c.

Pannar' et Fullon' jur'.

Wednesday the eve of All Saints [1 Nov.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], Richard Goudchyld, Simon atte Nax, Richard Shirebourne, and John de Lenne, Masters of the mistery of Cutlers, sworn to govern the said mistery, present defects, &c.

Cuitellar' jur'.

Thursday after the Feast of Nativity St. John Bapt. [24 June], the same year, Thomas Rose, Thomas Baysham, Bernard Rayner, and John Leche, "shetheres," sworn Masters to govern the mistery, &c.

Vaginar' jur'.

26 Oct., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], Thomas Flant and Stephen Warde, carpenters, and Thomas Mallynge and Richard atte Chirche, masons, sworn to make partition of lands, tenements, and rents, to report nuisances, &c.

Carpentar' et cementar' jur'.

27 Nov., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], Thomas atte Barnet, one of the masons who had been formerly sworn, having neglected his duties, Thomas Mallynge was presented and sworn in his place.

20 Oct., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], Nicholas Cremelford attached to answer John Haddele and William Neuport, the Sheriffs, on a charge of having sold corn that was at the time in Kent by sample to John Waltham, baker, contrary to the statute and ordinance. He acknowledges his guilt. The corn forfeited to the use of the Sheriffs.

Frumentum forisfact' quia vend' per exemplum.

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 387-8.

Fo. xxiii b.

Sewale serjant jur' ad coligend' reddit' pertin' Camere.

26 Oct., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], William Sewale, "serjant," who at another time had been admitted and sworn Serjeant of the Chamber, was again (*de novo*) sworn and admitted, in the presence of William Waleworth, the Mayor, William de Haldene, the Recorder, John Pyel, John Aubrey, and John Haddele, Aldermen, to collect rents, &c.

Cobbe admissus in servient' Cam'e et jur'.

The same day John Cobbe, who had before been admitted Serjeant to the above Mayor, was admitted and sworn Serjeant of the Chamber.

Eleccio Joh'is Warde Maioris.

Saturday the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], John Warde elected Mayor, in the presence of William Waleworth, the Mayor, William de Haldene, the Recorder, John Wrothe, John Chichestre, Adam de Bury, John Pyel, John Stodeye, John Warde, John Little, John Aubrey, John Tornegold, Nicholas Brembre, John Phelipot, John Fyffide, Robert Hatfeld, Richard Lyons, John Haddele, Nicholas Twyford, Bartholomew Fristlyng, John Northampton, and John Maryns, Aldermen, the above John Haddele and William Neuport, the Sheriffs, and an immense Commonalty summoned for the election of a Mayor for the year ensuing.

Afterwards, viz., on Sunday the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], the said John Warde was sworn into office at the Guildhall, and on the following Monday was presented, admitted, and sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer at Westminster.

Exoneracio custod' Thom' fil' Osberti Wynter.

20 March, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1375–6], came John Conysburgh before John Maryns, Alderman, William Eynesham and Ralph Strode, Commoners, and rendered account of his guardianship of Thomas, son of Osbert Wynter, for a period of twelve years from 1 July, 37 Edward III. [A.D. 1363], as appears in Letter-Book G, fo. cxiv.

Fo. xxiv.

Acquietanc' Will'i Eynesham Cam'ar' de comp' anni preced'.

Acquittance by William "Walleworth," the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the rest of the citizens, to William Eynesham, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, on his account for the past year. Dated in the Chamber of the Guildhall, the morrow of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375].

Concessio facta Will'o Greyngham s'vienti de xls. *annue pensionis.*

Grant by William Waleworth, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty to William Greyngham, Serjeant of the Chamber, and sometime collector of rents of the said Chamber, of an annuity of 40*s*. Dated 24 Sept., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375].

Concessio facta Rad' Strode co'i narrat' de porta de Aldrichesgate.

Grant by the said Mayor and the assembly (*cetus*) of Aldermen, with the assent of the Commonalty, to Ralph Strode, the Common Pleader (*communis orator*[1]) of the City, of a mansion situate over the gate of Aldrichesgate, with gardens, &c.; to hold the same so long as he remain in that office. In witness whereof they caused the said grant to be entered in this book of the Chamber of the City, the 27th October, 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375].[2]

Exoneracio custod' Ric'i fil' Ric'i Russel paternost'.

11 Feb., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1375-6], came Richard, son of Richard Russel, aged seventeen years and more, before John Warde, the Mayor, William Waleworth and John Norhamptone, Aldermen, and William Eynsham, the Chamberlain, and prayed delivery of his goods and chattels, &c., in the hands of the said Chamberlain by reason of his being a minor. His prayer granted, and the following day he acknowledged satisfaction.

Thereupon came John Coroner, fishmonger, and undertook that the said Richard should not sell his property, nor commit waste, &c., before he arrived at the age of twenty-one years, under penalty of paying £100 to the Chamberlain.

Fo. xxiv b.

Custodia Thome fil' Ric'i Claverynge.

6 Nov., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], the guardianship of Thomas, son of Richard Claverynge, draper, committed by John Warde, the Mayor, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, to Dionisia, late wife of the said Richard. Sureties, viz., John Hatfeld, Montagu Chaundeler, John Gille, draper, John Pope, "wexchaundeler," and John Robynet.

Exoneracio dicte custodie.

Afterwards, viz., on the 26th Sept., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], the above orphan claimed his property as being of full age, and Richard Hatfeld, who had married the above Dionisia,[3]

[1] More commonly *narrator*, as in margin.

[2] 'Memorials,' p. 388.

[3] Afterwards married to John Olneye, grocer. See the will of Richard Stace, proved and enrolled in the Husting anno 15 Henry VI. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 479-80.

rendered account of the property to the appointed auditors, viz., Thomas Wilford, Alderman, Fulk Horwode and John Suttone, "grocers," and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain.

as for is-fac'tio.

Robert Crokesle and Thomas Bakere de Mymmes attached to answer John Haddele and William Neuport, the Sheriffs, on a charge of having on Friday before the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], exposed for sale 7 quarters of malt contrary to the ordinance. The said Robert and Thomas acknowledge the fact. The malt ordered to be confiscated to the use of the Sheriffs.

ficium vic. pro una ... ad ...

Monday the morrow of St. Martin [11 Nov.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], Thomas Sprotbergh, cook, attached to answer before John Warde, the Mayor, William de Haldene, the Recorder, John Stodeye, John Tornegold, John Little, Robert Hatfield, Nicholas Twyford, John Norhamptone, Adam Stable, John Haddele, Aldermen, a charge of having sold a peck of eels unfit for human beings. He acknowledged his guilt, and was condemned to stand an hour in the pillory, the eels being burnt under the same.

... xxx ... ...

22 Nov., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375]. William Eynsham, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, by order of John Warde, the Mayor, and William de Haldene, the Recorder, and in the presence of John Pecche, John Aubrey, and Adam Stable, Aldermen, delivered to John, son of John Costantyn, 438 deeds under seal, together with divers scrolls[1] (*scrowell'*) in 15 cases not under seal, the whole of which had been delivered in a chest to John de Cauntelwigge, the then Chamberlain, by Thomas Sallowe, late Master of the College of St. Thomas de "Acrom," to the use of the said John, son of John Costantyn.[2]

... Saturday after the Feast of All Saints [1 Nov.], 49 Edward III. ... 1375], Henry Norffolk and William Dawe, girdlers, elected and sworn to govern their mistery, present delivery, &c.

[1] ... possibly, "rentrolls." A term applied ... writings that only become ... upon ... which delivered up on ... The fact, however, that these documents were ex under seal is against this interpretation.

[2] 'Memorials,' p. 390.

Telar' Angl' jur'.

John atte Hacche and William Beltone, English weavers, elected and sworn bailiffs to govern their mistery, &c.

Telar' Flandr' jur'.

Friday the Feast of St. Clement [23 Nov.], the same year, Peter atte Broke and John Fanasseverne, Flemish weavers, elected and sworn bailiffs to govern their mistery, &c.

Telar' Brabanc' jur'.

The same day Reginald Rales and William Fyolet, weavers of Brabant, sworn to govern their mistery, &c.

Fustar' jur'.

Thomas Bristowe and John Burdeville, Fusters, sworn to present defects, &c.

Carnifices jur'.

Saturday after the Feast of Ascension [22 May], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], John Bronnesbury, Roger Dane, William atte Wode, Roger Crisp, and Thomas Cossele, butchers of Estchepe, sworn before the Mayor, &c., to rule their mistery, present defects, &c.

The same day Elias de Westone, Henry Asshelyn, John Tykhulle, and Richard Stonham, butchers of St. Nicholas Shambles, similarly sworn.

The same day Nicholas Longe, Henry atte Hoke, William Underwode, and Roger atte Water, butchers of "les Stockes," similarly sworn.

Fo. xxv b.

Exoneracio custod' Henr' fil' Osberti Wynter.

Tuesday the Feast of St. Edmund the King [20 Nov.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], account rendered before Adam Stable, Alderman, and John Bures, Commoner, by William Waleys, girdler, of the property of Henry, son of Osbert Wynter, his ward.

Exoneracio custod' Margar' fil' Will'i Cadoun.

Monday after the Feast of St. Andrew [30 Nov.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], came Richard Russell, girdler, to whom on the 16th Feb., 33 Edward III. [A.D. 1358–9], the guardianship of Margaret, daughter of William Cadoun, had been committed by John Lovekyn, the Mayor, Hugh Sadelynstanes, the Recorder, William Welde, Simon Worstede, and William Holbech, Aldermen, and Thomas Waldene, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, as appears in Letter-Book G, fo. lxxiii [b], and paid into Court before John Warde, the Mayor, William de Haldene, the Recorder, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, the sum of £20 which he had received in trust for the said Margaret, and he declared that the said Margaret had

rendered account of the property to the appointed auditors, viz., Thomas Wilford, Alderman, Fulk Horwode and John Suttone, "grocers," and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain.

Bras' fo is-factio. Robert Crokesle and Thomas Bakere de Mymmes attached to answer John Haddele and William Neuport, the Sheriffs, on a charge of having on Friday before the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], exposed for sale 7 quarters of malt contrary to the ordinance. The said Robert and Thomas acknowledge the fact. The malt ordered to be confiscated to the use of the Sheriffs.

Judicium pil-lor' pro una pica anguill' olente. Monday the morrow of St. Martin [11 Nov.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], Thomas Sprotbergh, cook, attached to answer before John Warde, the Mayor, William de Haldene, the Recorder, John Stodeye, John Tornegold, John Little, Robert Hatfeld, Nicholas Twyford, John Norhamptone, Adam Stable, John Haddele, Aldermen, a charge of having sold a peck of eels unfit for human beings. He acknowledged his guilt, and was condemned to stand an hour in the pillory, the eels being burnt under the same.

Fo. xxv. 22 Nov., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], William Eynsham, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, by order of John Warde, the Mayor, and William de Haldene, the Recorder, and in the presence of John Pecche, John Aubrey, and Adam Stable, Aldermen, delivered to John, son of John Costantyn, 438 deeds under seal, together with divers scrolls[1] (*scrowell'*) in 15 cases not under seal, the whole of which had been delivered in a chest to John de Cauntebrigge, the then Chamberlain, by Thomas Sallowe, late Master of the College of St. Thomas de "Accoun," to the use of the said John, son of John Costantyn.[2]

Quedam carte scripta et mu-nimenta lib'at' Joh'i fil' Joh'is Costantyn.

Zonar' jur'. Saturday after the Feast of All Saints [1 Nov.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], Henry Norffolk and William Dawe, girdlers, elected and sworn to govern their mistery, present defects, &c.

[1] Or, possibly, "escrows," a term applied to writings that only become perfect deeds when delivered up on the fulfilment of some condition. The fact, however, that these documents were *not* under seal is against this interpretation.

[2] 'Memorials,' p. 390.

John atte Hacche and William Beltone, English weavers, elected and sworn bailiffs to govern their mistery, &c. *Telar' Angl' jur'.*

Friday the Feast of St. Clement [23 Nov.], the same year, Peter atte Broke and John Fanasseverne, Flemish weavers, elected and sworn bailiffs to govern their mistery, &c. *Telar' Flandr' jur'.*

The same day Reginald Rales and William Fyolet, weavers of Brabant, sworn to govern their mistery, &c. *Telar' Brabanc' jur'.*

Thomas Bristowe and John Burdeville, Fusters, sworn to present defects, &c. *Fustar' jur'.*

Saturday after the Feast of Ascension [22 May], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], John Bronnesbury, Roger Dane, William atte Wode, Roger Crisp, and Thomas Cossele, butchers of Estchepe, sworn before the Mayor, &c., to rule their mistery, present defects, &c. *Carnifices jur'.*

The same day Elias de Westone, Henry Asshelyn, John Tykhulle, and Richard Stonham, butchers of St. Nicholas Shambles, similarly sworn.

The same day Nicholas Longe, Henry atte Hoke, William Underwode, and Roger atte Water, butchers of "les Stockes," similarly sworn.

Tuesday the Feast of St. Edmund the King [20 Nov.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], account rendered before Adam Stable, Alderman, and John Bures, Commoner, by William Waleys, girdler, of the property of Henry, son of Osbert Wynter, his ward. Fo. xxv b. *Exoneracio custod' Henr' fil' Osberti Wynter.*

Monday after the Feast of St. Andrew [30 Nov.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], came Richard Russell, girdler, to whom on the 16th Feb., 33 Edward III. [A.D. 1358–9], the guardianship of Margaret, daughter of William Cadoun, had been committed by John Lovekyn, the Mayor, Hugh Sadelynstanes, the Recorder, William Welde, Simon Worstede, and William Holbech, Aldermen, and Thomas Waldene, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, as appears in Letter-Book G, fo. lxxiii [b], and paid into Court before John Warde, the Mayor, William de Haldene, the Recorder, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, the sum of £20 which he had received in trust for the said Margaret, and he declared that the said Margaret had *Exoneracio custod' Margar' fil' Will'i Cadoun.*

died on Sunday the Feast of St. Mark [25 April], A.D. 1361. The money redelivered to the said Richard for the purpose of executing the will of the deceased.

Fo. xxvi.

Articuli Allutarior'.

Monday after the Feast of St. Andrew [30 Nov.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], came good men of the mistery of "Cordewaners" and brought a petition to John Warde, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, that certain articles for governing their mistery might be approved.[1]

Thereupon John Remes, "cordewaner," John Longe, junior, "cordewaner," Thomas Kyngesbrugge, Nicholas Bosebury, Walter Hogslade, and Richard Mildenhale, cordwainers, were elected to govern the mistery, present defects, &c.

Custor' jur'.

Monday before the Feast of St. Lucia [13 Dec.], the same year, Thomas Bristowe and John Burdevyle, Masters of the Pistores, sworn to govern the mistery, present defects, &c.

Pro ponte

xl li. de fine facto per Johem Chichestre ad reparacionem pontis London'

16 Dec., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], a sum of £10, which John Chychestre, Alderman, gave to the Wardens of London Bridge for the repair of the said bridge, delivered to William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, who handed it to John Coggeshale, one of the Wardens.

xl li. de fine pro Custod' Nich'i Tamworth

17 Dec., the same year, William Eynesham, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, received from John Gaysho, fuller, by the hands of John Northamptone, Alderman, the sum of £10 in trust for John, son of Nicholas Tamworth, aged eleven years.

Et eciam xl li. sup' ut supra allocat' ei ibid'

Afterwards, viz., on the 30th May, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], the said Chamberlain received from the said John the sum of £40 in trust for the said Nicholas.

Inhibicio contra deputatum

It is remembered that William Felde, a servant to one of the Serjeants of William Walworth, late Mayor, was committed to prison for that he visited the houses of divers "huckesters" in London and pretended that he had been appointed by John Warde, the Mayor, to confiscate the ale he found in their houses,[2]

[1] The articles set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 371 f.

[2] Huckesters, f., female hawkers or "regratteresses," were not allowed to buy ale to sell again under penalty of forfeiting the ale, and the Heralds or two good men of each Ward were authorized in 1360 to carry the ale to the Sheriffs and receive a third of the penalty for their trouble. See 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 124.

and inasmuch as they knew him to be the servant of a late Serjeant and believed him to be speaking the truth, and he carried tablets in his hand in which he wished to inscribe their names for presenting to the Mayor, the said "huckesters," being afraid of what he said, asked him if he would accept something from them and allow them to sell their ale as before accustomed. Whereupon he took from one 12*d.*, from another 6*d.*, and divers gifts from many others, to the disgrace of the City's officers and scandal of the whole Commonalty. Being brought before the Mayor on Saturday the morrow of St. Andrew [30 Nov.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], and asked how he would acquit himself, the said William acknowledged the facts of the charge. He was therefore adjudged to stand in the pillory for an hour, and the cause of his punishment to be publicly proclaimed by the Sheriffs.

Fo. xxvii. *Commissio pro deliberacione de Neugate.*

Letters patent appointing John de Cavendysshe, Robert Bealknape, Thomas de Ingelby, John Warde, the Mayor, and William Haldene, or any four, three, or two of them (the Mayor being one), to be Commissioners for gaol-delivery of Neugate. Witness the King at Westminster, 5 Nov., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375].

Acquietancia de iiij mille marcz etc. *sol'* ij*s.* vj*d.*

Acquittance by William de Beauchaumpe for money due under a Statute Staple made by Thomas de Feltone for the purchase (*par cause dachat*) of Berard de la Bret, his prisoner. Dated at the Guildhall, 8 Jan., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375–6].[1]

Custod' Thome fil' Joh'is Pounfreyt.

6 Oct., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], the guardianship of Thomas, son of John Pounfreyt, senior, of the parish of St. Botolph near Billyngesgate, aged sixteen years, committed by William Waleworth, the Mayor, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, to Gilbert Maunfeld, "ismongere," together with the sum of £40 bequeathed to the said Thomas by his father, with remainder to Johanna his mother in case the said Thomas died under age.

Fo. xxvii b. *Exoneracio ejusdem custod'.*

Afterwards, viz., on the 28th April, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], came the said Thomas before Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and, being of full age, claimed his property.

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 392-3.

Ordinacio Barbitons'.

Ordinances of the Barbers approved by the Mayor and Aldermen, and ordered to be enrolled. [No date.[1]]

Thereupon Laurence de Westone and John de Grantone elected Masters of the Barbers and sworn to govern the mistery, &c.

Fo. xxviii.

Br'e pro parliamento.

Writ for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster on the 12th February next.[2] Witness the King at Langele, 28 Dec., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375].

Names of those elected, viz., John Pyel and William Waleworth, Aldermen; William Essex and Adam Karlille, spicer, Commoners.

Br'e pro bargea arraianda.

Writ to the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and citizens of London that they put in array the barge[3] lately built for the King's service, and send it to Sandwich by the 1st March. Witness the King at Westminster, 4 Jan., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375-6].

Adhuc ordinaciones allutar'.

Wednesday before the Feast of Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375-6], came good men of the mistery of "Cordewaners" before John Warde, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and prayed that the following articles might be added to those already approved for the government of the mistery, viz., (1) that the wardens of the mistery might have power to search and prove leather whether it be properly tanned and curried,[4] (2) that the sale of leather be confined to certain times and places.

Fo. xxviii b.

Executio super recognic' in Camera Grene.

Precept to John Streche, Serjeant of the Chamber, to summon Simon atte Grene, skinner, to appear on Monday after the Feast of St. Luke [18 Oct.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], to show cause why a debt of 100 marks under a bond to Adam de St. Ive should not be levied on his property. The Serjeant having testified that the said Simon was dead, his executors summoned to appear on Monday after the Feast of St. Katherine [25 Nov.]

[1] Set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 393-4.

[2] This Parliament, known as the "Good Parliament," did not actually meet until the 28th April, 1376. *Vide infra*, p. 21.

[3] Referring, probably, to the "Paul of London," built in 1373. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' pp. 310, 311.

[4] A marginal note refers to the forfeiture of badly tanned leather recorded in Letter-Book E, fo. ci. See 'Calendar,' pp. 117-18.

to show cause, &c. Thereupon Andrew Shaldeford, executor of the said Simon, was summoned by Thomas Wyltesshire, William Olyver, John Doneford, Henry Whyte, Thomas de la Barnet, and Richard Shiryngtone, to show cause why execution should not be levied; and the said Andrew appearing and raising no objection, execution was ordered. Afterwards, viz., on Tuesday after the Feast of Conception B. M. [8 Dec.], all parties appear, and a jury, viz., John Sely, Eliseus de Thorpe, Thomas Wiltshire, Richard Spark, Blase de Bury, Thomas atte Chirche, William Horscroft, Hugh de Brumptone, Robert Porter, John Lyndene, John Barry, and William Olyver, deliver particulars of their inquiry, and the said Adam is satisfied.

Ordinacio Cirotecar'.

Petition to the Mayor and Aldermen by the good folk the Glovers of the City that no one of the mistery be allowed to sell his wares within the liberties of the City on Sunday or any other great Festival, under divers penalties according to the number of offences. [No date.]

Fo. xxix.

Afterwards, viz., on Saturday the morrow of the Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1375-6], the following were elected and sworn to govern the above mistery, viz., John Derneford, Thomas Hare, and Walter Fulhardy.

Prorogacio parliamenti.

Writ to the Sheriffs notifying the prorogation of Parliament from the 12th February [A.D. 1375-6] to Monday after the Feast of St. George [23 April]. Witness the King at Westminster, 20 Jan., 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375-6].

Adhuc de custod' Ric'i fil' Ric'i Cavendysshe quere principium libro G fol. clxx.

5 Feb., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1375-6], John Baudry, "pessoner," and Gilbert Meldebourne, sureties for John Foxcote, the guardian of Richard, son of Richard Cavendysshe, delivered to the said orphan the sum of £10, which had been given to the said John Foxcote by Adam de Bury, Mayor, and John Cantebrugge, the Chamberlain, in trust for the said orphan, as appears in the Book marked "G," fo. clxx.

Fo. xxix b.

Proclamacio de abbrocar'.

Friday after the Feast of Purification B. M. [2 Feb.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1375-6], proclamation made *temp.* John Warde, Mayor, to the effect that no one meddle with any manner of brokerage (*coretage*) within the liberties of the City before he has been received by the Mayor and his companions in manner

[illegible] good men of the [illegible]

[illegible] the same year, John [illegible] Grocers." [illegible] sworn into [illegible] John [illegible]

[illegible] Lukes elected by [illegible] Vintner of the [illegible] the Mayor. [illegible] use of the [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible]

[illegible] William Turnbe- [illegible] Richard [illegible] William Sharrynge. [illegible] that [illegible] Hervey [illegible] good [illegible] the Mayor [illegible] Pecche. [illegible] and

Fo. xxx.

Corea forisfacta Cam'e quia male tannantur.

Friday the Feast of Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1375–6], John Remes, John Longe, Thomas Kyngesbrugge, Nicholas Bosebury, Walter Hoggeslade, and Richard Mildenhale, cordwainers, who had been elected and sworn to govern the said mistery, &c., presented before the Mayor and Aldermen in the Chamber of the Guildhall certain pieces of leather belonging to John Noble de Dorkynge, Richard Tannere de Stratford, John Haukenele de Watford, Henry Noble, John Busse, John Hamond de Barnet, and John Hore de Berkynge, as being badly tanned, pursuant to a recent ordinance.[1] Thereupon it was ordered that the leather should be forfeited to the use of the City; but inasmuch as this was the first offence after the said ordinance, and the offenders acknowledged their guilt and prayed for mercy, they were forgiven the forfeiture and bound over for good behaviour in the future.

Custod' Rog'i fil' Ric'i de Poulesholte.

9 May, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], the guardianship of Roger, son of Richard de Poulesholte, aged fifteen years, committed by John Warde, the Mayor, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, to Adam Stable, Alderman, together with the sum of £42. Sureties, viz., Hervey Becche, "draper," and John Feraunt, mercer.

Exoneracio.

Afterwards, at divers times, viz., 24 Dec., 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381], 10 May, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], and 16 July, 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], the money was paid by instalments to Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, and on the 10th October, 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], an account was rendered by the guardian before certain auditors, viz., John Sely and John Estone, Aldermen, and John Reche, Common Pleader.

Fo. xxx b.

Br'e quare duo abrocarii Lumbard detinentur in prisona.

Returnum br'is predicti.

Writ *pluries* to the Mayor and Sheriffs to make a return as to the reason for the imprisonment in Neugate of Albrond Lumbard[2] and John Seyntmarymont de Lukes.[3] Witness the King at Westminster, 11 Feb., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1375–6].

Return made to the effect that, pursuant to the ancient custom of the City and a letter of Privy Seal of the King, the above Albrond and John Seyntmarimount were imprisoned for having

[1] *Supra*, p. 18.

[2] Cf. *infra*, p. 27.

[3] Lucca.

...ected as brokers in the case of an usurious loan made by Walter Southous to Ralph Cornwayile, "taillour," and John Edward, "mason." And John Warde, the Mayor, certifies that he could not with safety [refuse] the said Albrond and John Seyntmarie-hous except the writ thereto attached had been delivered to him.

Wednesday, [ ] Aug., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], with the assent of the Mayor, divers Aldermen, and the Commonalty, as appears [by the oath] of Sir Adam de Bury, who was Alderman [of Bridge Ward] but for certain reasons removed, and Adam [de Bury] was elected Alderman by good men of the said Ward, [and] was presented to the Mayor and Aldermen, accepted

[On the Wednesday] next after the feast of St. Edward [A.D. 1375 or] came John, son of [ ], citizen and fishmonger, before John Warde, [Mayor], and the Aldermen, and complained that, although a [writ] was directed to the Sheriffs viz., John Haddele and [ ], that they should take and arrest on a dozen baskets [of lampreys] forfeited to the King by a judgment given *temp.* Hamo de [ ], Mayor [in the 14th year of Edward II. A.D. 1320], as recorded

[Whereupon it was considered] by the said Mayor and Aldermen that the [pretended] custom on lampreys [by the Sheriffs from any freeman, and] that the said writ should be annulled.

[On the Wednesday] next after the feast of St. [ ], came John Frosshe,[1] [citizen and] draper, and sued a writ of Nicholas Pluket, [late] Mayor of London, de Mayor John Pyel, and other [ ] that the balance in the hands [of the said Nicholas] of a sum of money sent to the King anno [ ] of which money had been repaid to the said [John Frosshe] as by the record of him. Ordered accordingly.

[Before] John Warde, the Mayor, William Wale-[worth], [ ] Aldermen, William Essex, [ ] Walden and John Bosham, Com-[mon] Serjeants touching usury, when

[1] John Frosshe, enrolled in the Hus-[ ] 1379. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 444.

Walter Southous was attached to answer Ralph Cornewaille in a plea of having made an usurious contract with him.[1]

Another record of the above proceedings.[2] Fo. xxxii.

Pleas held before John Warde, the Mayor, and the Aldermen in the Chamber of the Guildhall, on Thursday after the Feast of St. Matthias, Ap. [24 Feb.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1375-6], when Nicholas Prestone, "taillour," and John Outlawe were found guilty by two separate juries of having cheated John atte Hill and William his brother, William Caboche and Robert Geffroun with false tables and dice, and were adjudged the pillory.[3] Fo. xxxii b. *Judicium pillor' pro quibusd' decept' et falsit' de duob' lud' ad talos et quek.*

Wednesday after the Feast of St. Augustine [26 May], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], proclamation made against carrying arms and wandering by night after curfew sounded at St. Mary atte Bowe, Berkyngchirche, St. "Bride," and St. Giles without Crepelgate. Fo. xxxiii. *Proclamation qe nul voise arme ne porte armes ne voise wakerant apres corfeu sone.*

Lease by John Broun, woolmonger, and Johanna his wife to William Dawe, "whittawyere," and "Anabla" his wife, of houses and shops in Thamysestret, in the parish of St. Dunstan near the Tower, situate between the tenements of Peter Ferie and John de Stodeye; to hold the same for a term of eight years, John Warde being Mayor and John Haddele and William Newport being Sheriffs. Witnesses, Reginald Love, William Permay, John de Bartone, Richard Marchal, Martin Fo. xxxiii b. *Indentura inter Joh'em Broun et Will'm Dawe.*

[1] The proceedings are set out at great length, but after being examined by the Mayor were ordered to be cancelled, owing to many defects discovered therein, and to be recorded again.

[2] These proceedings were ordered to be cancelled by the Mayor, for the same reason as the preceding, and to be again recorded.

[3] The proceedings are set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 395-6. The names of the first jury are Robert Brymesford, John Lynchelade, "skynnere," John Marche, Benedict Milys, Daniel Faye, Geoffrey Prestbury, Roger Raigate, John Notyngham, John "Imitour" ("Juntour"?), William Golythte, William Randolf, and Thomas Thorndene; the names of the second, Thomas Reynham, Adam Bovendun (?), Robert York, John Suttone, "ferour," William Eye, "sadeler," Walter Beche, William Albone, "smythe," John Mershe, "smythe," Bartholomew Mershe, "smythe," Nicholas Weltone, "sadelere," Philip Chepstowe, and John Kent, "coidewanere."

[illegible] and many others [not named]. Dated at Christmas, [illegible] Edward III. [A.D. 1375].

Memorandum to the effect that whereas William Huberd, by his will enrolled in the Husting held on Monday the morrow of SS. Philip and James [1 May], 2 Edward III. [A.D. 1328],[1] left certain tenements to Mabel his wife for life, with remainder to Robert his son in tail; and in the event of his said son dying without heirs of his body devised the same to be sold, and out of the proceeds the sum of £20 to be devoted to making a gate at "le Thirlehame" without Aldresgate, and the repair of the highways; and whereas the said Robert had so died, and the property had been sold to John Rameseye, "marberer," and the sum of £20 out of the proceeds had been allotted to the Chamberlain for the purposes aforesaid; and whereas the said John Rameseye had died, there came before the Mayor and Aldermen on the 20th March, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1375–6], Henry de Thame, who had married Felicia, the daughter of the said John, and John de Thorntone, co-executor with him of the said John, and paid to William de Eynesham, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, the said sum of £20.

Afterwards, viz., anno 10 Richard II., Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain of the City, charges himself with the above sum on his disbursements for the defence of the City by reason of the war with France.

[illegible] by John Norhamptone, draper, and Petronilla his wife to John Wakerlee, merchant of Staunford, of a house formerly held by John Hethyngham in the parish of All Hallows at the [illegible] for a term of seven years, at an annual rent of 22 marks. Dated 1st March, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1375-6].

[illegible] by Walter, son of Sir Walter Chesthunte, Knt., [illegible] his wife, to John Donat, apothecary, and Amy his [illegible] an annual rent of 22 marks issuing from a tenement, [illegible] Bogerowe and Bokeleresbury, in the parish [illegible] upon Walbroke, sometime held by Nicholas [illegible] and the merchants of the Society of the Bardi, and let [illegible] of fifteen years by the said Walter and Alice to

[illegible] Wills,' i. 332 3.

[1] All Hallows the Great.

Nicholas Donat, apothecary, and Elizabeth his wife, at the aforesaid rent. Dated Wednesday the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], A.D. 1375[-6].

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs that they make proclamation against the exportation of armour, and that they diligently search the shops of armourers and seize all armour they find destined for exportation. Witness the King at Westminster, 10 May, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376]. Fo. xxxv. *Br'e ne armatura vend' ad partes exteras.*

Proclamation made accordingly on Saturday after the Feast of St. John ante portam Latinam [6 May].

Monday the Feast of St. Dunstan [19 May], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], proclamation made to the effect that no taverner or other person sell a gallon of wine of Gascony or "Ryve"[1] for more than 10*d.*; or a gallon of wine of "la Rochele" or of France for more than 8*d.*; and further that no taverner keep his hostel open after the tenth hour has been sounded by the bell called "la clocke," under penalty. *Proclam' quomodo vina vend' deb'.*

The same day a precept was sent to each Alderman to the effect that no hosteler in his Ward was to take more than 2*d.* for a night and a day's supply of good and sufficient hay for a horse, nor more than 6*d.* for a bushel of oats, on pain of forfeiture. *Precium feni et avenorum.*

Pleas held in the Chamber of the Guildhall before John Warde, the Mayor, William Waleworth and John Norhamptone, Aldermen, William Essex, Geoffrey Cremelford, Adam Carlelle, and John Bosham, Commoners, appointed to hear and determine plaints touching usury, Monday before the Feast of Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375-6], on which day came Ralph Cornwaylle and complained of Walter Southous having sued him for payment of the sum of 40*s.* by way of usury on a loan of £10 effected through the mediation of John de Seint Marymount and "Aldebrand Gascone,"[2] Lombard, for which loan the said Ralph and John Tettesbury, "skynner," had entered into a bond for the sum of £24. Being summoned to appear, the said Walter declared that the money Fos. xxxv b–xxxvi.

[1] Probably the same as "Ryvere," *i.e.*, Rhenish wine. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 318.

[2] Cf. *supra*, p. 23.

so lent belonged to a certain Bartholomew Bosam, a Lombard, at whose request the aforesaid bond was entered into in order that the said Walter might recover the money in the event of the said Bartholomew being abroad. A jury summoned, viz., William atte Forde, Peter Cove, Robert Webbe, Benedict Cornwaille, Roger Canoun, Roger Caustone, Simon de Ware, John More, "brewere," John Ferant, Thomas atte Noket, Roger Claverynge, and Roger Crede, who find the said Walter Southous guilty of exacting usury contrary to the ordinance,[1] and he is committed to prison until he has made restitution to the said Ralph and forfeited to the Chamber the amount of usury he would otherwise have gained.[2]

Fo. xxxvi b. Pleas held before the same on Thursday before the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1375–1376], when John Edward made a similar complaint against Walter Southous and the brokers aforesaid. The said Walter offers the same defence as before, but is found guilty by a jury composed of John Ive, John Snetesham, Richard Wyllesdone, John Bostone, John Lokes, Robert Wyttone, draper, John Bedford, Luke Felstede, Thomas Serjaunt, Reginald Colman, Andrew Smyth, and John Gylle. Judgment as before.

Fo. xxxvii. *Compot' custodie Alicie filie Joh'is Reigner.* 1 Dec., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], account rendered by John Bryan, fishmonger, before John Estone and Richard Aylesbury, Aldermen, Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, and Ralph Strode, the Common Pleader, of the goods and chattels of Alice, daughter of John Reigner, cornmonger, an orphan, at the instance of Richard Fraunceys, fishmonger, her husband.[3]

Fo. xxxvii b. *Billa missa cuil' Aldr'o quod aqua in vasis po' coram ostiis.* 25 July, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], precept sent to each Alderman to see that a large vessel of water be kept outside every house in case of fire, the season being very dry and hot, and further that ladders and hooks be provided and that the thoroughfares be conveniently made.[4]

[1] The ordinance of 1364, recorded in Letter-Book G, fo. cxviii b, and printed in the 'Liber Albus' (Rolls Series), i. 368-71.

[2] Set out in 'Liber Albus,' with the exception of the names of the jurors (Rolls Series), i. 394-9.

[3] 'Memorials,' pp. 446-7.

[4] Cf. 'Liber Albus,' i. 334.

Br'e pro treugis proclamand'.

Writ to the Sheriffs to make proclamation of a truce having been entered into with France until the 1st April next. Witness the King at Westminster, 7 [*blank*],[1] 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].

Fo. xxxviii.

Br'e ad proclamand' feriam Prioris Sancti Barth'i de Smethefeld.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to allow the Prior and Convent of the church of St. Bartholomew to hold their customary Fair for three days in Smethefeld, and to afford protection to those resorting there. Witness the King at Westminster, 1 Aug., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].[2]

Fo. xxxviii b.

Custod' Rad'i fil' Joh'is de Rameseye.

14 May, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], the guardianship of Ralph, son of John de Rameseye, aged nine years, committed by John Warde, the Mayor, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, to John Thorntone, together with the property of the said Ralph devised to him by his father,[3] according to an inquisition made by William Leycestre, John Bockynge, John Smythe, Stephen Bokbyndere, John Yakesleye, John Lesenys, John Wendlyngburgh, Richard Spayne, Philip atte Vyne, Richard Gillynge, Robert Nichol, and William Clophulle. Sureties, viz., John Bathe, "webbe," Thomas Medelane, and Hugh de Waltham.

Fo. xxxix.

Furur' forisfact' ad opus co'itatis et finis.

Robert Markeby, skinner, attached to answer the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, as well as John Rote and other Wardens of the mistery of Skinners, for that whereas it was lately ordained that no one of the said mistery should mingle bellies of "calabre" with pure fur (*in fururis puratis*) nor with "menyver" or "bysshe,"[4] under penalty of imprisonment and fine, the said Robert had offered violence to the Masters of the said mistery and to John Cobbe and Robert Fetherby, the scrutineers of the mistery, when they came to his house on

[1] On the 12th June the King took steps for prolonging the truce, which was to expire at the end of the month, with the result that it was continued until the 1st April, 1377. Another writ for proclaiming the truce, addressed to the Mayor and Sheriffs the 18th June, and recorded *infra*, fo. xlii, is printed by Rymer ('Fœdera,' vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 1055); whilst yet another, to similar effect, addressed to the Sheriff of Kent and dated 7 August, is also printed *ibid.*, p. 1060.

[2] A similar writ recorded in 1373 in Letter-Book G, fo. cccv.

[3] See the will of John de Rameseye, proved and enrolled in the Husting in February, 1370-1. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 138.

[4] See ordinances of Skinners, 1365. 'Memorials,' pp. 328-30. Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 197.

the 7th May, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376]; and when certain "fosshes"[1] of "menyver" were shown to the Mayor and Aldermen as falsely mixed with bellies of "calabre" and made by the said Robert, he acknowledged the same to be his, but denied that any bellies of "calabre" were mixed with "menyver," and asked for an inquiry by three other good men of the mistery. A day named, and the said Robert mainprised by Ralph Coo, Thomas Usk, and William Depyng. On the appointed day all parties appeared, and also Robert Brente, John Manyngtone, and Roger Mordone, skinners, who certified that the said "fosshes" were falsely made. Thereupon judgment that the fur be confiscated and that the said Robert be committed to Neugate and fined.

Villa de vigil' facienda'.

Friday the 30th May, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], precept sent to each Alderman to see that a guard, properly armed, is kept by night for the preservation of the peace.

Br'e ad lib'. and' s'vienti Comit' March in Scocia certa hernes'.

Writ to the Mayor to give up certain harness made by John Wardelawe of Scotland for the Earl of March of Scotland[2] which had been seized, viz., five "bacynettes," four pairs of "plates," five "brestplates," six pairs of "braciers," six garnishments (*garnesturas*) for lances, eight pairs of gloves of iron, two shields, and six bastard saddles[3] (*sellas bastardes*).

Fo. xxxix b.

Br'e pro bonis Ric'i Lyouns arrestand'.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs bidding them, for certain reasons discussed in the existing Parliament, to seize and safeguard all the goods and chattels belonging to Richard Lyons,[4] and make a return into Chancery of their true value. Witness the King at Westminster, 11 June, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].

[1] Possibly identical with "fesses" or small bundles such as a pack-horse could carry. The word occurs in 1372 in connexion with trusses of hay brought to the City. See 'Cal. Letter-Book E,' p. 221.

[2] George, tenth Earl of Dunbar and March, a warden of the marches.

[3] Probably pack-saddles. See 'New English Dict.' (ed. Murray), *s.v.* "Bast."

[4] Elected Alderman of Broad Street Ward in April, 1374, *loco* Walter Forster, deceased ('Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 322). He had recently been convicted of divers extortions by the "Good Parliament" and sentenced to fine and ransom and to loss of the City's franchise. *Vide infra*, fo. xlv b; 'Rot. Parl.,' ii. 323-4; cf. 'Chron. Angliæ' (Rolls Series), pp. 78, 79; Walsingham, i. 321.

Br'e ad re-spond' de ei dem bonis i Scaccario.

Writ to the same bidding them appear before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer on Friday the 4th July to answer for the property of Richard Lyons. Witness H[enry] Asty[1] at Westminster, 3 July, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].

Account of John Thorntone, rendered by Henry Tame his attorney, before Thomas Wilford, Alderman, Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, and John Vautort, auditors, appointed on Friday, 19 March, 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388–9], by Nicholas Twyford, Knt., the Mayor, for the time that he was guardian of Ralph, son of John de Rameseye.

Proclamaci ad certifican Maiori de bo perdit' sup mare.

Proclamation bidding all those who had suffered loss at sea at the hands of the French, since the truce, to come to the Guildhall on Thursday the eve of the Assumption [15 Aug.] and state the amount of their loss before the Mayor and Aldermen.

Fo. xl.

Custod' Joh fil' Rog'i Longe.

1 July, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], the guardianship of John, son of Roger Longe, late vintner, aged nine years, committed to Thomas Medelane, vintner, by John Warde, the Mayor, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain. Sureties, viz., Adam Carlille, spicer, William More, "vynter," and Walter Waldene, spicer.

Br'e quod stapula si apud Cales

Writ to the Sheriffs to make proclamation forbidding the exportation of wool, leather, woolfells, lead, tin, "worstedes," cheese, butter, feathers (*plumam*), gall (*gaulam*), honey, felt (*felpariam*), or tallow, except to Calais, pursuant to an ordinance made in the last Parliament.[2] Witness the King at Westminster, 24 July, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].

Proclamation made accordingly, Monday after the Feast of St. James [25 July].

Fo. xl b.

Custod' Tho fil' Rog'i Longe.

2 Aug., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], the guardianship of Thomas, son of Roger Longe, late vintner, committed by John Warde, the Mayor, and William Eynsham, the Chamberlain, to Gilbert Bonet, vintner. Sureties, viz., John Sandwych, cornmonger, Nicholas Brichford, fishmonger, and John Mark, cornmonger.

[1] Chief Baron of the Exchequer A.D. 1375-81.

[2] The "Good Parliament," which sat from the 28th April to the 6th July, 1376. Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' ii. 428-9.

Afterwards, viz., on Monday after the Feast of Translation of St. Benedict [11 July], 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389], came the above Gilbert and rendered account before Adam Bamme and Thomas Wilford, Aldermen, Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, and John Tremayn, the Common Pleader, auditors appointed by Nicholas Twyford, Knt., the Mayor.

Custod' Will'i fil' Rog'i Longe.

The same day, viz., 2 Aug., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], the guardianship of William, son of Roger Longe, late vintner, committed to William Sharpyng, vintner. Sureties, viz., Thomas Medelane, vintner, Gilbert Bonet, vintner, and John Sandwyche, cornmonger.

Afterwards, viz., on Monday aforesaid, came the above Thomas, son of Roger Longe, before Nicholas Twyford, Knt., the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and asked that, inasmuch as the aforesaid William his brother had died whilst yet under age, and his brother's property descended to him by virtue of their father's will, the said William Sharpyng should render his account. Account rendered accordingly.

Fo. xli.

Exoneracio cur' de £ccc exist' in manib' Cam'ar' que legat' fuerunt Margar' fil' Nich'i Donat spicer.

M^d^ quod hic videtur quod orphan' non potest facere test'm.

Be it remembered that whereas on the 2nd April, 48 Edward III. [A.D. 1374], the guardianship of Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Donat, spicer, aged three years, was committed by John Pyel, the Mayor, and John Cauntebrigge, the Chamberlain, to Nicholas Holbourne and Elizabeth his wife, late wife of Nicholas Donat and mother of the said Margaret, together with the sum of £300, as appears in Letter-Book G, fo. ccc; and whereas the said Margaret died under age and before she could legitimately make a will—the said Nicholas Holbourne came on Friday the morrow of St. Lucia [13 Dec.], 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], and paid the aforesaid sum of £300 to William Eynesham, the Chamberlain. Thereupon Robert de Astone, Knt., the King's Treasurer, claimed the money for the King, on the ground that Nicholas Donat was a foreigner, and the will bequeathing the money was made in Lombardy beyond the realm. The money was likewise claimed by John Donat, spicer, brother of the said Nicholas, on the ground that he was residuary legatee in the event of Margaret dying under age. The money was likewise claimed by John Stode, as cousin and next heir of the blood of

the said Margaret. It was likewise claimed by the aforesaid Nicholas Holbourne and Elizabeth his wife, mother of the said Margaret. *Cur. ad. vult.*

Afterwards, viz., on the 10th May, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], the aforesaid Treasurer, with the assent of John Knyvet, the Chancellor, certified to the court by Thomas Hervey, clerk, that the King had no right to the money; and on Friday after the Feast of St. Barnabas [11 June] came the aforesaid John Donat, John Stode (by John Trigge, his attorney), and Nicholas Holbourne, before the Mayor and Aldermen, and acknowledged the receipt of the money from the Chamberlain, and entered into a bond of indemnity.

Fo. xli b.

Friday after the Feast of St. Matthias [24 Feb.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1375–6], came Gilbert Chelchethe and Elena his wife before Adam Stable, Alderman, William Eynesham and Ralph Strode, Commoners, and rendered account of the property of William, Dionisia, and Isabella, children of William Forster.

Exoneracio Gilb'ti Chelchethe et Elene ux'is ejus de bonis pueror' Will'i Forster.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to make proclamation forbidding the exportation of wool, woolfells, leather, &c., except to the Staple of Calais. Witness the King at Westminster, 3 June, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].

Br'e ne lane pell' lanute nec coria ducantur alibi quam ad Cales'.

Proclamation made accordingly, 4 June.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to seize the goods of French subjects found in England by way of retaliation for the unlawful seizure at sea of goods of English merchants, contrary to the terms of the existing truce. Witness the King at Westminster, 16 June, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].[1]

Br'e ad arrestand' bona divers' mercator' de potestate Franc'.

Fo. xlii.

Writ to the same to make proclamation of the truce with France having been prorogued from the last day of June until the following 1st day of April. Witness the King at Westminster, 18 June, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].[2]

Br'e pro treugis prorogand'.

Proclamation made accordingly, Thursday after the Feast of St. Botolph [17 June].

[1] Rymer, 'Fœdera,' vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 1054.

[2] *Id. ibid.*

ma imprisonamenti pro ill' indentura facta.

30 May, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], William Grendone, called "Credelle," scrivener, committed to Neugate for making false indentures of apprenticeship between Nicholas, son of William Flourman, a minor, and William Aylleshan.[1]

ullelum j ar' qui her. dixit unam mam cum argento.

Thursday after the Feast of St. Botolph [17 June], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], William Bonjohn, girdler, attached to answer a charge of having harnessed a girdle with silver contrary to the ordinance of the mistery of Girdlers, as appears in Letter-Book F, fo. lxxxviii [b].[2]

fo. xliij b.

Afterwards, viz., on the 13th December, 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], the above William was charged with having again broken the ordinance. Fined.[3]

dictum pro fraud' et inl'delatione denar'.

Friday after the Feast of H. Trinity [8 June], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], Richard Bor charged before the Mayor and Aldermen with having deceitfully silvered a number of buttons (*nodulos*) and circlets of latten for purses called "gibesers." In defence he declared that the buttons, &c., had been delivered to him by Michael Hakeneye for the purpose of silvering. Both parties committed to prison.[4]

fo. xliij.

dictum pro inl' mazer' ut puros vend'.

Wednesday after the Feast of St. Botolph [17 June], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], Peter Randolf confessed himself guilty of having passed off circlets for mazers as made of pure silver which were in fact made of mixed silver. Not being of the mistery of Goldsmiths, he promised thenceforth not to meddle with that trade, but to confine himself to his own mistery of "latoner."[5]

[illegible] Alexandr' Bef[illegible] Nicholas.

Lease by Alexander Befford (Besford?) and Beatrix his wife, late wife of Sir Thomas de Bassyngbourne, Knt., to John Busshe, chandler, of certain shops in the parish of St. Nicholas at the Shambles near the tenement of Nicholas Crane, for a

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 397. The cross at "la Northdore" (of St. Paul's), which was invoked in the indentures as a pledge of faithful service to be rendered by Nicholas as apprentice to William Aylleshan, is identified by the editor of the 'Memorials' with the Earl of Gloucester's Cross, otherwise known as the "Stone Cross" and "Brokenecros." But see *infra*, fo. cxiii, note.

[2] 'Memorials,' pp. 154-6.

[3] *Id.*, pp. 399-400.

[4] *Id.*, pp. 397-8.

[5] *Id.*, pp. 398-9.

term of twenty years, at an annual rent of £4. John Warde, Mayor, William Neuport and John Hadle, Sheriffs. Witnesses, Elias de Westone, John Dousete, Nicholas Jordan, and others [not named]. Dated Thursday before the Feast of St. John the Bapt. [24 June], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].

Fo. xliii b.

Thursday after the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula [1 Aug.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], Rumbold Bodde, Walter Yonge, John Cole, and Simon Byrthorpe, Masters of the Saddlers, sworn into office to survey the mistery, &c.

Eleccio mag'-ror' Sellar'.

The same day John Hardy elected broker of the mistery of Skinners by good men of the mistery, and presented and sworn before the Mayor to faithfully discharge his duties. Sureties, viz., Thomas Wiltesshyre, Stephen Daubeny, William Wircestre, and John Silvertone.

Eleccio abro-car' Pelli-parior'.

2 Aug., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], the guardianship of Isabella, daughter of Matilda Bectote, aged half a year, together with the sum of 20 marks bequeathed to her by Roger Longe,[1] vintner, committed by John Warde, the Mayor, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, to Adam Meryfeld, goldsmith. Sureties, viz., William Fraunceys and Thomas Bygoud, goldsmith.

Custod' Isabell' fil' Matild' Bectote.

Fo. xliv.

Letter of Privy Seal from the King to the Mayor, Recorder, Sheriffs, Aldermen, citizens, and Commons of the City, to the effect that he had heard that dissensions had arisen in the City over the elections of Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, and the manner of making ordinances, some wishing that such elections and ordinances should be made by certain persons elected by the Wards, whilst others wished them to be made by persons chosen by the Misteries. It was his purpose to hold a Council at his Palace of Westminster on the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.] next, when the matter could be debated. In the meantime he charges them to put aside all dissension, under penalty of forfeiture of their franchise, &c. Dated at his Castle of Haddele,[2] 29 July, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].

L'ra d'ni Regis missa Maiori Recordat' Vic' Ald'ris et co'itati London'.

[1] See 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 186.

[2] Hadleigh, co. Essex.

L'ra cor'd' responsoria missa eidem d'no Regi.

Reply to the above under the Common Seal of the City denying the existence of any serious dissension in the City, and notifying the King that, in order to prevent tumult arising from large gatherings, it had been unanimously decided that whenever the Commonalty met in Common Council of the City, the Council should be chosen by the best men of the Misteries and not otherwise, the number of the Misteries being regulated by the Mayor according to the gravity of the matter in hand, and the whole of the Commonalty consenting to abide by the judgment of those so elected and that of the Mayor and Aldermen. This letter the writers send by the hands of two Aldermen and six Commoners. Dated Friday, 1 August [A.D. 1376].

The names of the Aldermen and Commoners, bearers of the above letter, viz., William Waleworth and Nicholas Brembre, Aldermen, Robert Launde, goldsmith, Hervey Begge, "draper," William Kelshulle, fishmonger, Richard Norbury, mercer, William Wodehous, skinner, and Geoffrey Cremelford, grocer.

Fo. xliv b.

M^d de quod' signo vocat' nolet apposito co'i sigill' civitatis.

1 Aug., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], an addition made to the Common Seal of the City in the presence of John Warde, the Mayor, William Haldene, the Recorder, John Chichestre, William Waleworth, Nicholas Brembre, John Tornegold, Adam Stable, John Norhamptone, John Maryns, Robert Hatfeld, Nicholas Twyford, Bartholomew Frestlynge, and John Haddele, Aldermen, and an immense Commonalty convened for certain reasons in the Chamber of the Guildhall.[1]

Nomina cust' clav' co'is sigilli.

The same day, by the consent of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, the keys under which the above seal is kept were committed to the custody of John Warde, the Mayor, Bartholomew Frestlyng, Alderman, John Bures, draper, and John Estone, mercer, Commoners.[2]

L'ra d'ni Reg'.

The King's letter of Privy Seal acknowledging the letter of the Mayor, &c., touching alleged dissensions in the City, and accepting their excuses provided no further cause were given

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 400.

[2] Among the "articles" conceded by Edward II. in 1319 was one to the effect that the Common Seal of the City should be kept in the custody of two Aldermen and two Commoners. 'Liber Cust.,' i. 271.

to the Commons for complaining to the King or his Council of delay of justice, &c. Dated at his lodge of "Reylee,"[1] 2 Aug.

Petition to the Mayor and Aldermen by John Oliscompe, Geoffrey Suttone, and John Swift, on behalf of themselves and other Fullers of the City; that the use of urine in the fulling of cloths may be forbidden; that no one exercise the craft without being a freeman of the City; and that Hurers be forbidden to full their caps in the mills of Wandelsworth, Oldeford, Stratford, and Enefeld, where the Fullers full their cloths. Fo. xlv. *Ordinacio Fullonum.*

Thereupon the said Mayor and Aldermen, desiring to be fully certified as to the wishes of other Fullers with respect to the petition, caused to be summoned all the best men of the mistery within the franchise of the City, viz., Richard Dyere, John Olescompe, William Doder, Thomas Heved, John Hardy, John Hardy [*sic*], Richard Sket, Richard Borard, William Modeshunte, Walter Astelyn, John Wikhale, Simon Gardiner, Roger Fullere, Peter Perisholt, John Swyft, Thomas Yonge, William Caus, John Broun, John Wyke, Geoffrey Caban, William Daukyn, Andrew atte Weye, Henry Austyn, John Flemynge, "Loye" de Dole, William Elys, John Boydone, John Prentiz, John Holbeche, John Grene, David Richard, William atte Corner, Robert Base, Geoffrey Suttone, Roger Bynge, John Clerk, John Prentys, Walter Gyn, John Dorsete, Richard Haye, and John Caumbrigge, who prayed that the petition might be granted.

Afterwards, viz., on Thursday after the Feast of St. Katherine [25 Nov.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], others were summoned to give further information, viz., Walter Denyas, John Bristowe, William Wormenstre, Henry Lovel, Richard Cornewaille, Thomas Lavender, Robert Comptone, Nicholas Potyn, Roger atte Wode, John Mortone, John Umfrey, Thomas Hardynge, and John Caysho, who said on oath that to full cloths with earth and water was advantageous to all the Commonalty, but to full them with "syge," *i.e.*, urine, was deceitful and prejudicial to the Commonalty. Thereupon the said ordinances were approved, and any one convicted of fulling with "syge" was in future to be fined.[2]

[1] Rayleigh, co. Essex.

[2] Set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 400-2

Thereupon Geoffrey Suttone, William Wormenstre, John Swyft, and Simon Gardiner were elected Wardens of the mistery to see that the said ordinances were observed.

Fo. xlv b. Whereas the Commonalty of the City have made grievous complaint, by Ralph Strode, the Common Serjeant (*Comune Serjeant*), of a great slander having been raised against the City at the last Parliament held at Westminster in the quinzaine of Easter last,[1] touching certain misdoings of which some persons had been convicted in full Parliament and others still were under great suspicion; and whereas the Commonalty have further complained that for many years past they have been badly treated by reason of divers Mayors and Aldermen, disregarding their oath and the needs of the people, having made ordinances for their own private advantage, and granted public lands and tenements under the Common Seal to divers individuals without consulting the Commonalty; they therefore pray the Mayor and Aldermen for a remedy.

Thereupon John Warde, "grosser," the Mayor, with the advice of John Chichestre, Adam Stable, John Fyfide, Nicholas Twyford, John Norhamptone, Aldermen, and Richard Norbury, John More, Richard Aylesbury, William Wadesworth, Hervey Begge, William Essex, Robert Fraunceys, and John Willarby, Commoners, caused the Aldermen and a great number of the Commonalty from the principal misteries to be summoned to meet at the Guildhall on Friday [1 Aug., 1376] at 8 o'clock, a "bill" to that effect being sent under seal to the Surveyors of the misteries.

After due deliberation it was unanimously agreed with respect to the first grievance that Richard Lyons, Adam de Bury, and John "Peche" should be ousted from their office of Aldermen and others elected in their place by their several Wards. Whereupon Richard Lyons, Alderman of the Ward of Bradstret, was discharged from office by reason of his being condemned by Parliament to lose the franchise of London for divers extortions by him committed, and John Orgon was elected in his place; John "Pecche," Alderman of the Ward of

[1] The "Good Parliament," which commenced to sit on the 28th April, 1376.

Walbroke, was discharged for having, contrary to the franchise of the City and his oath, purchased a patent from the King for restricting the sale of sweet wines and for having taken for his own profit the sum of 40 pence on every butt (*bot*) sold, of which he had been convicted in Parliament[1] (an extortion which he falsely alleged to have been made with the assent of the Aldermen and Commonalty), and Hervey Begge was elected in his place;[2] and Adam de Bury, Alderman of the Ward of Langebourne, was discharged by reason of divers accusations made against him in Parliament, and for failing to attend there on summons to defend himself,[3] as well as for great negligence in his duties, and for being absent from the City for the greater part of a year, and Adam St. Yve was elected in his place.

As to the second grievance, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty being advised that, among other things contained in their charter of franchises, they are allowed to amend difficulties and defects found in their customs by common consent whenever necessary, and to provide reasonable remedy; and whereas they were further advised that reason demanded that approved Commoners ought to be present at the making of every ordinance touching the City in common, and that nothing ought to be done in secret, the said Mayor and Aldermen, with the assent of the Commonalty, decreed that in future the Surveyors of each sufficient mistery should assemble the men of their mistery to elect certain persons against the day when the new Mayor shall be sworn, and that they should be ready to accept whatever the Mayor, Aldermen, and the persons so elected should ordain in the Guildhall; and further, that the persons so elected, and no others, be summoned to elections of Mayors and Sheriffs, and whenever it may be necessary to take counsel of the Commonalty at the Guildhall; and that each mistery return the names of those so elected to the new

Fo. xlvi.

[1] 'Rot. Parl.,' ii. 328.

[2] The election being recorded (*supra*, p. 22) as having been made on Monday the 4th August, 1376, this meeting of the citizens to consider the conduct of Lyons, Bury, and Pecche, probably took place on Friday the 1st August, as suggested above (p. 38).

[3] 'Rot. Parl.,' ii. 330.

Fo.

...greater misteries electing
... four or two, according
... anything be ordained
... the Commonalty without
... greater part of them, or at
... shall be held void; and
... come quickly on
... and show no favour to
... but preserve for
... every quarter at the
... elected shall meet together
... of the City, and no
... affect at least a whole
... be ordained and firmly
... Recorder, Sheriffs, nor
... of a quarrel, under
... this Parliament on Justices in
... may seem reasonable and

... Pecche declared before
... with the whole Com-
... of sweet wines, viz., John
... Recorder, John Chichestre,
... Philipot, Nicholas Brembre,
... John Haddele, Bartho-
... John Norhamptone, Nicholas
... and Ralph Strode, the

... present and assented to
... Mayor, William Halden,
... John Fythyde, Robert
... Nicholas Twyford,
... Adam St. Yve, Aldermen,
... Sewell, and William Neuport,

Names of the misteries summoned and present at this time, viz.:— Fo. xlvi b.

Grossers, Mercers, Pessonners,[1] Drapiers, Vynters, Orfeyvrers,[2] Taillours, Pelters,[3] Sellers,[4] Cordewaners, Seynturers,[5] Ismongeres, Armurers, Broydurers,[6] Tapicers,[7] Tysters,[8] Teynturers,[9] Fullers, Joygnours, Peautrers, Wexchandelers, Talghchandelers, Salteres, Sporiers, Bowyers, Horneres, Curreours, Haberdassheres, Cotillers, Foundours, Bochers, Lethersellers, Brasyers, Plomers,[10] Feveres,[11] Hurers, Peyntours, Lorymers, Toundours,[12] Wodemongeres, Tanneres.

Names of Aldermen and Commoners elected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty to survey and examine the ordinances in the Guildhall, and to present to the Commonalty those that are of benefit to the City and those that are not, viz.:—

Robert Hatfeld and John Norhamptone, Aldermen; William Essex, Richard Northbury, William Kelshulle, Geoffrey Cremelford, William Tonge, and Robert Fraunceys, Commoners.

Be it remembered that on the 9th Aug., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], there came an immense Commonalty from the underwritten misteries to the Guildhall, before John Warde, Mayor, William Haldene, Recorder, John Chichestre, Adam Stable, Robert Hatfeld, John Aubrey, Bartholomew Frestlynge, Nicholas Twyford, John Maryns, John Haddele, Hervey Begge, Adam de St. Ive, Aldermen, and presented the names of the underwritten persons, elected by each mistery and deputed to serve as a Council for the City until the charge (*oneratio*) of a new Mayor, and they were called separately for each mistery and charged by their oath as follows:—

(*Translation.*)

You swear that you will readily come when summoned for a Common Council of the City unless you have lawful and reason-

[1] Fishmongers.
[2] Goldsmiths.
[3] Skinners.
[4] Saddlers.
[5] Girdlers.
[6] Embroiderers.
[7] Tapestry-makers.
[8] Weavers or "webbes."
[9] Dyers.
[10] Feathermongers (?).
[11] Smiths or wrights.
[12] Shearmen.

able excuse, and good and lawful counsel shall you give according to your understanding and knowledge, and for no favour shall you maintain an individual benefit against the common weal of the City, preserving for each mistery its reasonable customs. And when you shall so come, you shall not depart without reasonable cause or leave of the Mayor, or before the Mayor and his fellows have departed.

Names of persons of divers misteries so elected,[1] viz.:—

Grossers: Richard Odyham, Geoffrey Cremelford, William Culham, John Hothom, Adam Lovekyn, William Wadesworthe.

Mercers: John Heylesdone, John Eystone, John Boseham, Richard Northbury, Simon de Aylleshame, John More.

Drapers: John Bures, John Benyngtone, John Vyne, John Prentys, John Walstede, William Essex.

Pavoners: John Bryan, Thomas Welford, John Kirketone, Walter Sibyle, Andrew Pykeman, John Horn.

Spicers: Robert Launde, William Fraunceys, John Bodesham, John Fraunceys, Robert Fraunceys, John Carbonell.

Vintners: Walter Doget, Henry Vannere, William Tonge, John Clyvele, William More, Richard Blake.

Taillours: John Tilneye, Robert Hundene, Robert Lyndesey, William Sudbury, Richard Burtone, William Spaldynge.

Saddlers: William Baldewyn, John Pountfreyt, William Lyndon, Roger Excestre.

Webbes[2] John de Baathe, John Gyle, William Goryng, William Godhawe.

Tapicers: Giles de Kelseye, Richard Dicoun, Thomas [illegible], John atte Dyke.

Fishmongers: John Swantone, William Belhomme.

[1] [illegible] Twelve Great [illegible] purports to [illegible] the mistories and the [illegible] Common [illegible] are often mis[illegible] the form of oath [illegible] as having been [illegible] member of the Council is not the form set out above, but is the oath recorded in Letter-Book D (see 'Calendar,' p. 3) as that administered to Wardens of the several misteries for the due execution of their office.

[2] Weavers.

Foundours: William Godriche, William Wolleriche.

Joignours: Robert de Louthe, Nicholas Pays.

Chandelers de Su[1]*:* Richard Willesdone, John Goldryng, Richard Manhale.

Fullers: William Doder, Geoffrey Suttone, John Mordone, Walter Astele.

Curreours: Richard Serne, Thomas Wyllyngham.

Brewers: Thomas Potesgrave, John Cook, John Chipstede, William Strode.

Flecchers[2]*:* John Bonet, Thomas Prentys.

Bakers: Thomas Honylee, Simon Frensshe.

Pelters: John Sely, Elias de Thorpe, William Olyver, Walter Pykenham, John Rote, Thomas Roolf.

Girdlers: Richard Russelle, John Abraham, Stephen Kynge, Richard atte Boure.

Dyers: John Claveringe, Henry Grenecob, Nicholas Maynard, Richard Godard.

Brouderers: Nicholas Halley, Robert Ascombe.

Haberdasschers: Robert de Lynne, Thomas Botstone.

Brasiers: Robert Rydere, Robert Rous.

Salters: Robert Ivyngho, William Stapelte, John Reyner.

Cappers: John Hydyngham, Richard Lyncoln.

Peutrers: John Kentoys, Walter Hervyle (?).

Bowiers: Robert Pipot, John Dorneford.

Hurrers: John Camerwelle, John Brcke.

Smiths ("Fabri"): John Dancastre and Thomas Tilbery, lorimers; John Neuby, "marchal" (farrier); Robert Roderam, "bladsmythe"; Reginald Dawe, "blaksmythe"; Robert Sendale, "heumer."

Horners: Walter Gerard, William Milward.

Masons: Thomas Wrek, John Lesnes, John Artelburgh, Robert Henwyk (Heuwyk?).

Ismongers: William Dykeman, Gilbert Maunfeld, Reginald Coleman, Roger Streyte.

Cordwainers: Nicholas Snypstone, John Longe, Benedict Walkelyn, John Capel.

[1] Tallow-chandlers. | [2] Arrow-makers (Fr. *Flèche*).

Armurers: Simon Wynchecoumbe, John Walsyngham.
Bochers: Richard Stonham, Henry Asshelyn, John Tikhulle.
Cutlers: Simon atte Nax, Richard Godchild.
Sporiers: Roger Payn, John Dene.
Plomers: Richard atte Diche, Robert Hubert.
Wexchandelers: Roger Elys, William Hatfeld.
Shearmen: John Ternaunt, Thomas Pope.
Peyntours: Gilbert Prynce, William Larke.
Tanners: William Thomer, William atte Feld.
Pouchemakers: John Wendelyngburgh, William Manby.
Wodmongers: John Asshurst, William Schrympelmersche.
Pynneres: William Coventre, John Goman.

And be it remembered that the same day it was agreed and ordained that none of those sworn above shall be put on any inquests or juries, nor be collector or assessor of tallage during the time that he be in the aforesaid office.

Fo. xlvii b.

9 Aug., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], the same Commonalty urged the said Mayor and Aldermen that John Pecche, late Alderman, should be deprived of the freedom of the City by reason of his conduct. Their petition granted.

Abjudicatio lib'tat' Joh'is Pecche.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs for the arrest of William de Wyndesore, Knt., for raising a disturbance at the House of the Brethren of the Order of St. Mary of Mount Carmel. Witness the King at Westminster, 16 Aug., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].[1]

Br'e pro Will'o Wyndesore de arrestand'.

Writ of *supersedeas* inasmuch as the above William had surrendered himself a prisoner at the Tower to stand his trial. Witness the King at Westminster, 18 Aug., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].

Br'e pro eod' de supersedend'.

6 Sept., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], Thomas Cornewaleys elected Alderman of the Ward of Vintry by good men of the Ward *loco* John Stodeye, deceased, and presented to the Mayor and Aldermen, admitted and sworn, &c.

Electio Aldr'i Vinetrie.

6 Sept., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], William Eynesham, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, delivered to Alice, daughter of John de Rameseye, who was now of full age, the sum of £36, which had been entrusted to his charge for the use of the said

Quodd' m^d de £xxxvi lib'at' Alic' fil' Joh'is Rameseye per Cam'ar'.

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 402.

Alice by Henry de Thame and Felicia his wife, late wife of the said John de Rameseye and mother of the said Alice. Acquittance. *Exon'acio.*

Saturday the morrow of the Decollation of St. John Bapt. [29 Aug.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], John Neuby, John Meire, William Albon, John Kent, John Brykles, and John Marcham, Masters of Bladesmythes and Blakesmythes, sworn into office. Fo. xlviii. *Fabr'.*

The same day Ralph Bristowe, Henry Offyntone, Henry Clerk, and Richard Tirlyngtone, Masters of the mistery of Hurers, elected and sworn. *Hurarii.*

Tuesday after the Feast of Nativity B. Mary [8 Sept.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], Robert Roderam and Thomas Pynnok (Pymiok?) elected and sworn Masters of Bladsmythes. *Bladsmythes.*

Saturday, 4 Oct., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], Giles de Kellesey, Richard Dicoun, Thomas Bonantre, and John atte Dyke elected and sworn Masters of the mistery of Tapicers.

3 Sept., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], the guardianship of Richard, son of Thomas atte More, aged eight years, committed by John Warde, the Mayor, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, to Thomas atte More, together with the sum of 10 marks bequeathed to the said Richard by Johanna Irland. Sureties, viz., Richard Ardern, skinner, John Folvylle, "vynter," and John Salman, salter. *Custod' Ric'i fil' Thome atte More.*

12 Sept., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], the guardianship of William and Thomas, sons of Thomas [*sic*] Goldyngham, aged respectively seventeen and thirteen years, committed by John Warde, the Mayor, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, to Isabella their mother. Sureties, viz., William Asshford, "brewer," and Michael Trewthennek, skinner. Fo. xlviii b. *Custod' Will'i et Thome fil' Will'i* [sic] *Goldyngham.*

Afterwards, viz., on the 16th Jan., 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379-80], came the above Isabella and prayed that her sureties might be discharged, inasmuch as the above William was dead, and Thomas his brother had become professed in the Abbey of Croxtone,[1] as testified by John Hermesthorpe, clerk, and others [not named]. William's property came to the said Isabella, as he had died under age, and the property of Thomas had been expended on his entering his order.

[1] Co. Leic.

Nota de soca extra Bisshopesgate et Algate.

Be it known that the soke[1] extends from the gate of Algate, which belongs to us, together with the lands adjacent on both sides the street (*utrinque platee*), almost to the outer Bar. On the south side, however, towards the Thames, there are wanting (*desunt*) to our soke within the Bar 66 feet of St. Paul (*pedes de Sancto Paulo*);[2] on the north there are wanting to the soke within the Bar 16 feet of St. Paul. The soke also extends towards Bisshopesgate from the house of William the priest, afterwards belonging to Geoffrey Tanner, now Pouch-maker (*modo Bourser?*[3]), together with the whole of Smethefeld down to the Thames, as far into the water as a horseman at low water, riding his destrier into the water, can cast his lance into the water, together with the right side of the street leading by Duddyngisponde to the Thames. The left side, however, does not belong to the soke, but it nevertheless is of the parish of St. Botolph.

Fo. xlix.

Sich' Armurer exon'at' de assis'.

Monday the morrow of Exaltation of H. Cross [14 Sept.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], Michael the Armourer, residing in the Poultry, discharged by the Mayor and Aldermen from attending assizes, juries, &c., on account of old age.

Eleccio Vicecomitum.

Sunday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], in a congregation of John Warde, the Mayor, William de Haldene, the Recorder, John Chichestre, William Waleworth, John Phelipot, Nicholas Brembre, John Haddele, Hervey Begge, Adam de St. Ive, John Orgon, Thomas Cornewaleys, John Little, Bartholomew Frestlynge, Adam Stable, Robert Hatfeld, John Norhamptone, Nicholas Twyford, John Marynes, John Aubrey, and John Fyffide, Aldermen, and an

[1] Here are again set out the metes and bounds of the Cnihtengild, the same having been previously recorded in Letter-Book C, fo. cxxxvi b. (See 'Cal. Letter-Book C,' p. 225, where the editor has misread *desinunt* for *desunt* and *utriusque* for *utrimque*.) A free translation of the record is printed from Letter-Book H in Strype's 'Stow's Survey' (ed. 1720), vol. i. book ii. p. 9.

[2] Early in the fourteenth century we find paviours paid by long measure of feet of St. Paul (*de le pee de Seint Poul*), referring to a standard measure (known also as Algar's foot) marked on a column in St. Paul's. 'Liber Albus,' i. 279; Letter-Book D, fo. clix b. See also the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxviii., N.S., pp. 276-7.

[3] In Letter-Book C, *nunc heredum Colvere* follows *Gaufridi Tannarii*.

immense Commonalty, summoned for the purpose, John Norhamptone and Robert Launde elected Sheriffs for the year ensuing, viz., John Norhamptone by the Mayor, and Robert Launde by the Commonalty. Afterwards, viz., on the eve of St. Michael, they were here sworn, &c., and on the morrow of St. Michael they were admitted before the Barons of the Exchequer at Westminster, &c.

Eleccio Maioris.

Monday the Feast of Translation of St. Edward the King [13 Oct.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], in the presence of John Warde, the Mayor, John Chichestre, William Waleworth, John Phelipot, Nicholas Brembre, Adam Stable, John Fyffide, John Tornegold, John Little, John Haddele, Robert Hatfeld, Nicholas Twyford, Bartholomew Frestlynge, John Orgon, Hervey Begge, John Marynes, John Norhamptone, Adam de St. Ive, and Thomas Cornewaleys, Aldermen, and Robert Launde, one of the Sheriffs, and an immense Commonalty, summoned for the purpose, Adam Stable elected Mayor for the year ensuing, and on the morrow of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.] was presented, admitted, and sworn before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer.

Mª de victual' forisfact' Vic' q'd med' inde cedat co'itati.

The same day John Norhamptone and Robert Launde, the Sheriffs, agreed, in the presence of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, that if any victuals were forfeited during their time of office and adjudged to belong to them, one moiety should go to the use of the Commonalty.

Eleccio Will'i Wircestre in servient' Camere.

The following day William Wircestre, who had been elected Serjeant of the Chamber by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, was sworn, &c.

Eleccio Aldr'i de Lymstret.

Tuesday after the Feast of St. Luke [18 Oct.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], John Launde elected Alderman of the Ward of Lymstret by good men of the Ward, and admitted by the Mayor and Aldermen and sworn.

Fo. xlix b.

Judicium de pilleis non fallandis [sic] *ad molendinas* [sic] *ad*

17 Sept., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], ordinance by the Mayor and Aldermen forbidding Philip atte Vyne, Edmund Fakenham, William Grom, and Richard Grom, or any other hurer, to full caps or "hures" among cloths at any water-mill,[1] but that the

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 402-4. A fuller named Roger Bynge was shortly afterwards convicted of sending caps and "hures" mixed up with cloth to a

sectam hurarior' pannarior' et fullonum.

same should be fulled by those skilled in the mistery as of old accustomed, under penalty prescribed.

Fo. l.

Br'e pro vendicione blad'.

Writ to John Warde, the Mayor, to take steps to prevent the enhancement of the price of corn. Witness the King at Westminster, 4 April, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].

Recognicio pro bonis pueror' Rob'ti Berewyk.

13 Oct., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], came John Hende, "draper," before John Warde, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, and acknowledged he owed them the sum of £40, to be paid to them for the use of the children of Robert Berwyk, viz., £4 at Michaelmas each year until the whole be paid.[1]

The same day came John Beneyt, "wolmonger," and Salamon Faunt, "felmonger," and acknowledged they owed jointly and severally to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain the sum of £15 for the use of the said children, viz., 4 marks at Michaelmas each year until the whole be paid.[1]

Acquietanc' Camerar'.

Acquittance by John Warde, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and citizens to William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, on his account for one year. Dated in the Chamber of the Guildhall the morrow of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].

Renunc Ald'rie per Joh Wrothe.

Monday after the Feast of All Saints [1 Nov.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], in the presence of Adam Stable, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and many good men of divers misteries, in the Chamber of the Guildhall, came John Wrothe, Alderman of the Ward of Billyngesgate, and declared himself unable to fulfil the duties of his Aldermanry owing to press of business abroad. He therefore surrendered his Aldermanry into the hands of the City, and asked to be discharged. He was thereupon discharged, and on the following day Andrew Pykeman was elected by good men of the said Ward, and on the following Friday was admitted and sworn.

Eleccio Andr' Pykeman Ald'r'i de Billyngesgate.

water-mill, but was leniently dealt with, as he pleaded ignorance of the ordinance. 'Pleas and Memoranda,' Roll A 21, membr. 14 dors. See also 'Pleas and Memoranda,' Roll A 22, membr. 2.

[1] Divers payments of instalments are recorded on fo. xlix b.

Fo. 1 b.

Custod' fil' Joh'is Berlyngham mercer'i.

Monday the eve of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], the guardianship of Thomas and Idonea,[1] children of John Berlyngham, mercer, and of John, a child with whom Margaret, widow of John Berlyngham, was *enceinte* at the time of her husband's death, together with divers sums of money, committed by John Warde, the Mayor, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, to John Phelipot, merchant, who had married the said Margaret.[2] Surety, viz., Nicholas Brembre.

Afterwards, viz., on the 1st Feb., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397-8], came the above Thomas and John, orphans, being of full age, and acknowledged satisfaction for their property; and the same day came John Shadeworth, Alderman, one of the executors of Thomas Creyk, late mercer, and delivered to the said Thomas Berlyngham a piece of silver with covercle, and to John his brother a "gobelet" of silver with covercle, bequeathed to them by the said Thomas Creyk.

Fo. 1i.

Custod' Alicie fil' Joh'is Mount.

19 Nov., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], the guardianship of Alice, daughter of John Mount, "glasyere," committed by Adam Stable, the Mayor, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, to Henry Abbot, goldsmith, together with a sum of money and divers household goods. Sureties, viz., Henry Markeby and John Hokynge, goldsmiths.

Exon'acio custodie predicte.

Afterwards, viz., on the 8th Dec., 6 [Richard II. (A.D. 1382)], came the above Henry Abbot and delivered to Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, the above money and goods, inasmuch as the said Alice had died under age and unmarried.

Afterwards, viz., on the 10th January following, the money and goods were delivered to Thomas Ectone, "glasyere," and Katherine his wife, mother of the orphan, and formerly wife of the above John Mount, to be disposed of for pious and charitable uses.

[1] Married to John, son of Walter Doget, whose will was proved and enrolled in the Husting in 1403. See 'Cal. of Wills, Court of Husting,' ii. 354. Cf. 'Pleas and Memoranda,' Roll A 27, membr. 22 dors.

[2] See the will of John Phelipot, dated 1381, and proved and enrolled in the Husting in July, 1389. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 275-7.

Mag'ri Calcar' jur'. Tuesday the Feast of St. Katherine [25 Nov.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], William Debilyn, Thomas Dachet, John More, and Gilbert Perman elected and sworn Masters of the mistery of Spurriers.

Mag'ri de Cardemakers jur'. The same day William Wirhale and John Stonle elected and sworn Masters of the mistery of "Cardemakers."[1]

Mag'ri Telar' Angl' jur'. Monday before the Feast of St. Katherine [25 Nov.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], Robert Bolle and John Bockynge elected and sworn Masters of the English Weavers.

Ball'i Telar' Flandr' jur'. The following Friday William Lanotes and William Vandaye elected and sworn Masters of the Flemish Weavers.

Fo. li b.

Br'e pro Henr' Mortone Coronatore. Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs that they render every assistance to Henry "de" Mortone, whom Geoffrey de Newetone, the King's Butler, to whom appertains the office of Coroner of the City, had appointed to be his deputy. Witness the King at Westminster, 30 Sept., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].

Comissio Justic' ad delib'and' prisones de Neugate. Letters patent appointing John de Cavendisshe, Robert Bealknape, Adam Stable, the Mayor, and William Cheyne, or any three or two of them (the Mayor being one), to be Justices for gaol-delivery of Neugate. Witness the King at Westminster, 12 Nov., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].

Mag'ri Allut'. Thursday after the Feast of St. Andrew [30 Nov.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], Walter Gyngivere, Robert Thornegge, John Dere, James Cauntebrigge, Robert Pottone, and John Miltone elected and sworn Masters of the mistery of Cordwainers.

Br'e de intend' Admirall'. Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs that they render every assistance to Friar Robert de Hales, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Admiral of the Fleet towards the West.[2] Witness the King at Westminster, 26 Nov., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].

Be it remembered that nothing was done with respect to

[1] Makers of "cards" or toothed instruments for carding wool. In 1386 we find them associated with Wiredrawers. *Infra*, fo. ccvi.

[2] On the 24th Nov. the Prior had been appointed Admiral of the fleet from the mouth of the Thames towards the West, and the same day Michael de la Pole had been appointed to the Northern fleet. Rymer, 'Fœdera,' vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 1065.

this writ, and no attention was paid to it (*nec ei aliquo modo intendebant*).[1]

Mag'ri Pouchemaker'.

Thursday before the Feast of St. Lucia [13 Dec.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], John de Lye and John Pount elected and sworn Masters of the mistery of "Pouchemakers."

Tellar' lini.

The same day Robert Chaloner and John Bechaumpe elected and sworn Masters of Linen-weavers.

Br'e ad lib'and' decano Sancti Martini possessionem dicti decanatus.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs that they put Master Walter Skirlawe into corporal possession of the Deanery of the King's free chapel of St. Martin le Grand granted to him by the King. Witness the King at Haverynge, 27 Nov., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].

Fo. lii.

15 Dec., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], came Hervey Begge and John Hende, drapers, before Adam Stable, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and acknowledged themselves jointly and severally bound to the said Mayor and to William Eynsham, the Chamberlain, in the sum of £200 to the use of Thomas and Johanna, children of Richard Scut; the recognizance to be void if William Somerwell de Bristoll come before the Mayor and Aldermen before the Feast of Nativity of St. John Bapt. [24 June] next ensuing and give security according to the custom of the City for safeguarding the said sum of £200 for the use of the said children during their minority.

Recognicio pro bonis pueror' Ric'i Scut.

Vacat quia custod' orphanor' intratur isto libro fol. lxxj post.

Recogn' pro bonis pueror' Nich'i Kymbel.

16 Dec., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], came John Furneux and John Basse, drapers, before the same and acknowledged themselves jointly and severally bound to the above Mayor and Chamberlain in the sum of 200 marks to the use of Nicholas and Robert, sons of Nicholas Kymbell; the recognizance to be void if William de Burtone come on or before the Feast of St. Lucia [13 Dec.] next ensuing and give security for safeguarding the said money to the use aforesaid.

Afterwards, viz., on the 30th June, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383], came the aforesaid Nicholas, being of full age, before John Norhamptone, the Mayor, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, and asked that the sum of 100 marks due to him might be given up.

[1] Or, perhaps, "no assistance whatever was rendered him," *i.e.*, the Admiral.

Custod' Joh'is fil' Nich'i Tamworth.

19 April, 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1377], the guardianship of John, son of Nicholas Tamworth, aged fourteen years, committed by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, to Goda Bysouthe. Sureties, viz., Robert Lucas, Alderman, and William Tyngewyk, goldsmith.

Fo. lii b.

Custod' Joh'is fil' Joh'is Gartone.

20 Nov., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], the guardianship of John, son of John "de" Gartone, aged nine years, committed by Adam Stable, the Mayor, and William Eynsham, the Chamberlain, to John Bas, draper, whose daughter the said orphan had married[1] during his father's lifetime, together with certain rents and tenements valued at £8 per annum, on the oath of Richard Wrotham, John Hockele, Michael Hakeneye, Richard Storteford, of the Ward of Chepe, John Astone, John Strattone, Thomas Serjaunt, Benedict Cornewaille, John atte Harpe, William Palmer, John Danyel, and William atte Castell, of the Ward of Bradstret. The guardian not to allow his ward to marry again during minority, in case his wife should die, without the assent of the Mayor and Aldermen. Sureties, viz., John Blanket, skinner, William Lambourne, draper, and William Wyncelowe.

Exon'acio custodie predicte.

Afterwards, viz., on the 16th Oct., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], the above John Bas rendered account of his guardianship before John Walcote, Alderman, Thomas Noket, and Roger Abbot, draper, Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, and John Tremayn, the Common Pleader, one of the principal items of expenditure being the sum of £46 16*s.* for the table of the said orphan and his wife for nine years out of the twelve, when the said wife died, being at the rate of 2*s.* a week.

Fo. liii.

Exon'acio custod' Kat'ine et Alic' fil' Joh'is Crepilgate.

Monday before the Feast of St. Katherine [25 Nov.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], came Katherine and Alice, daughters of John Crepilgate, who had been made wards of William Chirchegate anno 36 Edward III., as recorded in Letter-Book G,

[1] Another instance of marriage taking place between children. We have already seen how an attempt to bring about a marriage of a boy of ten years with a girl two years younger was thwarted by the Mayor and Aldermen in 1315, and the girl committed to the care of the Chamberlain. See 'Cal. Letter-Book E,' p. 47.

fo. xcviii [b], and, being of full age, demanded their property. Thereupon precept to William Wyrcestre, Serjeant of the Chamber, to distrain the said William Chirchegate to appear before Adam Stable, the Mayor, William Tonge, Thomas Medelane, William Eynsham, the Chamberlain, and Ralph Strode, the Common Pleader, and render account on Wednesday next. Return *nulla bona, etc.* Precept to the Serjeant to take into the hands of the City such lands and tenements as the said William had on the day he was appointed guardian. Return to the effect that the said William had only a term in a tenement now held by Thomas Clenche, who was thereupon summoned to render account. Surety, viz., Gilbert Meldebourne. Account rendered by the said Thomas Clenche and acquittance granted.

Fo. liii b.

Br'e de proclam' quod nullus extraneus vend' al' extraneo ad revend'.

Writ to the Sheriffs to make proclamation of letters patent granted by the King on the City's petition to the effect that no foreigner within the liberty of the City shall sell goods to another foreigner or otherwise to be sold again, until the question has been decided by the next Parliament, saving always that the lords of the realm and all others may buy wholesale from any one for their own use, and saving to the merchants of the Hanse of Almaine their liberties. Witness the King at Westminster, 4 Dec., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].[1]

Br'e de proclam' quod extranei non vend' ad retall' teneant hospicium vel sint abbrocatores.

Writ to the Sheriffs to make proclamation of letters patent granted by the King at the City's request, to the effect that thenceforth no stranger shall sell by retail in the City and suburbs, or be tenant of a hostel, or be a broker; saving always to the merchants of the Hanse of Almaine their liberties. Witness the King at Westminster, 4 Dec., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].[2]

Br'e pro civibus Norwyc' quod sint quiti [sic] *de theolon' et al' custumis.*

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs that they allow citizens of Norwich to pass free of certain tolls. Witness the King at Westminster, 20 Feb., 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7].

Nothing done with respect to the above.

[1] 'Liber Albus,' i. 492.

[2] *Id.*, i. 493. Letters patent of 4 Dec., 1376, to the above effect are preserved at the Guildhall.

Precept to the Aldermen for keeping an armed watch in their respective Wards at Christmas, and for preserving the peace, according to custom. [No date.]

Proclamation to be made against wearing masks, playing dice, &c. [No date.]

Commissioners appointed under the seal of the Mayoralty by Adam Stable, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, to levy twopence a week on every iron-bound cart bringing victuals to the City by way of Algate, and every cart and car (*curtena*) bringing blood and entrails of slaughtered beasts entering the City or returning the same way; a penny a week on every cart or car not iron bound bringing dung, &c.; and a halfpenny a week on every horse laden with grain, &c., the money to be expended on the repair of the highway outside Algate. Dated.....50 Edward III.

Similar commissions for the highways outside Bisshopesgate, Cripulgate, and Aldrichesgate.

Another writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs touching citizens of Norwich being free of toll, &c. Witness the King at Westminster, 21 Feb., 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376-7].

Nothing done, as with the former writ.

Pleas held in the hall of the Guildhall before Adam Stable, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, on Tuesday the Feast of St Hilary [14 Jan.], 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7], when Bette Hosan, "Lumbard," confessed before the said Mayor, William Elsyng, the Recorder, John Chichestre, John Pyel, William Walworthe, John Warde, John Aubrey, John Phelipot, John Pulteney, John Lovegold, John Little, Bartholomew Frestlynge, Nicholas Twyford, Robert Hatfeld, John Haddelee, John Orgon, Thomas Cornewaleys, John Maryns, Andrew Pykeman, Adam de Bury, John Northampton, Robert Launde, and Henry[1] [*sic*] Vanner, Aldermen, and an immense Commonalty present as the Common Council, that he had forged a bond by which John Stowe and Walter appeared as bound to John Burwelle, fishmonger, [illegible]

[1] Read doubtless "Henry."

[2] For further particulars see 'Memorials,' pp. 404-5.

Nomina elect' pro parliamento.

Names of those elected to attend Parliament in the quinzaine of St. Hillary [13 Jan.], 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7],[1] viz., John Haddele and John Orgon, Aldermen, and William Venour and William Tonge, Commoners.

The writ remains in the hands of the Sheriffs, who did not bring it here.

Fo.

Br'e pro Florentinis captis in proteccionem Regis.

Letters patent taking under the King's protection all Florentines found in the City, and claiming their persons and their goods as the King's own property, by way of retaliation for the oppressive measures recently taken against Florentines by the Pope. Witness the King at Westminster, 30 Jan., 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376-7].[2]

Br'e quod Florentini capti sunt servi Reg' et bona eor' in manu Reg' capt'.

Writ to the Sheriffs to make proclamation of the above letters patent. Witness the King at Westminster, 31 Jan., 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7].

Br'e pro Januens' Senen' Venetis Lucanis Medolanens' capt' in protecc ionem Reg'.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs that they extend the King's protection to other Italian merchants carrying on business in the City, so that they be not molested by any proceedings of the Papal *Curia*. Witness the King at Westminster, 13 Jan., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7].

Fo. lv b.

Br'e ne Will's Houghtone draper ponatur in assis' etc.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs not to molest William Houghtone, "draper," whom the King had discharged from serving on juries by letters patent of the 10th February last. Witness the King at Westminster, 1 May, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].[3]

[1] Parliament met on the 27th Jan., and broke up on the 2nd March. The elections to this Parliament were greatly influenced by the action of John of Gaunt, who, according to the 'Chronicon Angliæ' (Rolls Series, No. 64, p. 112), succeeded in preventing more than twelve knights of the shire who had sat in the Good Parliament of 1376 being re-elected. A writer in the *Athenæum* has recently (28 Jan., 1905) pointed out that the chronicler understated the case, inasmuch as only *eight* members of the Good Parliament were re-elected. It will be noticed that *none* were re-elected in the City. "This is the first occasion," writes the late Bishop Stubbs ('Const. Hist.,' ii. 436), "on which any definite signs are traceable of an attempt to influence the elections for a political purpose," although there is evidence in the previous Letter-Book of the King having used his authority in the choice of City members to sit in the Parliament of 1365. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 182.

[2] Rymer, 'Fœdera,' vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 1071.

[3] Struck out and marked *nil*.

Br'e de errore apud Sanctum Martinum corrigend'.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to bring up record of proceedings in the Husting between the late Prior of St. John of Jerusalem and Master Adam Houtone, Bishop of St. Davids, before Robert Bealknape and Roger de Fulthorpe, the King's Justices, sitting in error at the Church of St. Martin le Grand. Witness the King at Westminster, 20 Oct., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].

Precept issued by the above Justices to the Mayor and Sheriffs to attend at the Church of St. Martin le Grand with record of proceedings in the above suit, and for the Sheriffs to summon the present Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem to be in attendance on a day named. Dated at Westminster, 20 Jan., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7].

Return made to the effect that the above writ and precept attached were delivered to the Mayor and Sheriffs so late that there was not time to summon the Prior, and execution of the writ in other respects appears in a *cedula* attached to the present writ and precept.[1]

Aliud precept' de errore corrigend'.

Another precept from the above Justices to the Mayor and Sheriffs to like effect as the foregoing. Dated at the church of St. Martin le Grand, 19 Feb., 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376-7].

Fos. lvi–lvi b. *Judicium Record' in Husteng' adnullat'.*

Record of proceedings in error in the above suit, when judgment was given quashing the previous proceedings in the Husting.

Fo. lvii. *Billa Constabular' et Mares-call' Angl' exhibita d'no Reg' et consilio contra cives London'.*

Petition (or bill) to the King by the Constable and Marshal of England that the Mayor, Sheriffs, and other officers of the City may be summoned before the King's Council for obstructing the said Constable and Marshal in their duties. [No date.]

Br'e de prorogacione veniend' coram consilio causa predicta.

Writ to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen postponing their appearance at Westminster to make answer on two points—viz., (1) "la Bocherie," (2) the Constable and Marshal—from Mon-

[1] A marginal note refers the reader to a return made by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and John Norhamptone and Robert Launde, Sheriffs, as to the custom of the City in proceedings in error from the Husting. See *infra*, p. 58.

day next until the following Saturday, owing to pressure of business before the King's Council. Witness the King at Westminster, 22 Feb., 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7].

Proclamacio pro pace conservand'.

Proclamation by the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, *temp.* Adam Stable, Mayor, Monday after the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedra [22 Feb.], 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7], for keeping the peace in the City.

Br'e de prorogacione veniend' coram consilio cause [sic] *bille supradicte.*

Another writ postponing the appearance of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen at the King's Council for a week. Witness the King at Shene, 27 Feb., 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7].

Fo. lvii b.

Br'e pro prorogacione veniend' coram consilio.

Another writ postponing the matter until the quinzaine of Easter. Witness the King at Westminster, 4 March, 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7].

Br'e pro prorogacione veniend' coram consilio.

Another writ postponing appearance to the octave of H. Trinity. Witness the King at Shene, 10 May, 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1377].

On which day[1] the Mayor, Aldermen, and certain persons deputed by the Commonalty, together with Serjeants and apprentices-at-law, appeared before the Council, and having raised a number of exceptions for quashing the said bill, which were not allowed, they asked a day to consider their answer, and a day was given, viz., Monday week (*dies lune tunc proximo sequens ad octo dies*). But before that day arrived there came the following writ,[2] viz.:—

Br'e pro prorogacione veniend' coram consilio.

Writ to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen to the effect that whereas they had been summoned to appear at Westminster to answer matters touching the Constable and Marshal of England on the octave of H. Trinity, the day had been postponed until the octave of St. Michael for reasons verbally explained to them by the Council. Witness the King at Westminster, 30 May, 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1377].

[1] If this refers to the octave of H. Trinity the day would be Sunday, the 5th June, 1377.

[2] There is a difficulty here, for the writ would probably have arrived before the 5th June.

Br'e de errore apud Sanctum Martinum corrigend'.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to bring up record of proceedings in the Husting between the late Prior of St. John of Jerusalem and Master Adam Houtone, Bishop of St. Davids, before Robert Bealknape and Roger de Fulthorpe, the King's Justices, sitting in error at the Church of St. Martin le Grand. Witness the King at Westminster, 20 Oct., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376].

Precept issued by the above Justices to the Mayor and Sheriffs to attend at the Church of St. Martin le Grand with record of proceedings in the above suit, and for the Sheriffs to summon the present Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem to be in attendance on a day named. Dated at Westminster, 20 Jan., 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7].

Return made to the effect that the above writ and precept attached were delivered to the Mayor and Sheriffs so late that there was not time to summon the Prior, and execution of the writ in other respects appears in a *cedula* attached to the present writ and precept.[1]

Aliud precept' de errore corrigend'.

Another precept from the above Justices to the Mayor and Sheriffs to like effect as the foregoing. Dated at the church of St. Martin le Grand, 19 Feb., 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376-7].

Fos. lvi–lvi b. *Judicium Record' in Husteng' adnullat'.*

Record of proceedings in error in the above suit, when judgment was given quashing the previous proceedings in the Husting.

Fo. lvii. *Billa Constabular' et Mares-call' Angl' exhibita d'no Reg' et consilio contra cives London'.*

Petition (or bill) to the King by the Constable and Marshal of England that the Mayor, Sheriffs, and other officers of the City may be summoned before the King's Council for obstructing the said Constable and Marshal in their duties. [No date.]

Br'e de prorogacione veniend' coram consilio causa predicta.

Writ to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen postponing their appearance at Westminster to make answer on two points—viz., (1) "la Bocherie," (2) the Constable and Marshal—from Mon-

[1] A marginal note refers the reader to a return made by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and John Norhamptone and Robert Launde, Sheriffs, as to the custom of the City in proceedings in error from the Husting. See *infra*, p. 58.

day next until the following Saturday, owing to pressure of business before the King's Council. Witness the King at Westminster, 22 Feb., 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7].

Proclamacio pro pace conservand'.

Proclamation by the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, *temp.* Adam Stable, Mayor, Monday after the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedra [22 Feb.], 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7], for keeping the peace in the City.

Br'e de prorogacione veniend' coram consilio cause [sic] *bille supradicte.*

Another writ postponing the appearance of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen at the King's Council for a week. Witness the King at Shene, 27 Feb., 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376-7].

Fo. lvii b.

Another writ postponing the matter until the quinzaine of Easter. Witness the King at Westminster, 4 March, 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7].

Br'e pro prorogacione veniend' coram consilio.

Another writ postponing appearance to the octave of H. Trinity. Witness the King at Shene, 10 May, 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1377].

Br'e pro prorogacione veniend' coram consilio.

On which day[1] the Mayor, Aldermen, and certain persons deputed by the Commonalty, together with Serjeants and apprentices-at-law, appeared before the Council, and having raised a number of exceptions for quashing the said bill, which were not allowed, they asked a day to consider their answer, and a day was given, viz., Monday week (*dies lune tunc proximo sequens ad octo dies*). But before that day arrived there came the following writ,[2] viz.:—

Br'e pro prorogacione veniend' coram consilio.

Writ to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen to the effect that whereas they had been summoned to appear at Westminster to answer matters touching the Constable and Marshal of England on the octave of H. Trinity, the day had been postponed until the octave of St. Michael for reasons verbally explained to them by the Council. Witness the King at Westminster, 30 May, 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1377].

[1] If this refers to the octave of H. Trinity the day would be Sunday, the 5th June, 1377.

[2] There is a difficulty here, for the writ would probably have arrived before the 5th June.

Return made by Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, and John Northamptone and Robert Launde, Sheriffs, as to the custom of the City in proceedings in error from the Husting.[1] [No date.]

Fo. lviii.

Bille pro elec-cione Aldr'or' in festo Sancti Gregorii.

Precept to summon the good men of the several Wards on the 7th March for the purpose of electing some other person than the present Alderman to be Alderman of each Ward,[2] and to have his name endorsed on this form at the Guildhall on the Feast of St. Gregory next [12 March], at 8 o'clock at the latest, under penalty prescribed.

A similar bill sent to each Ward except Portsokne.

Eleccio Alder-mannorum.

Afterwards, on the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7], the underwritten were returned and elected Aldermen in divers Wards by good men of the said Wards, and were sworn, viz.:—

Queenhithe: William Neuport, fishmonger.
Bradstret: William Wodehous, skinner.
Cordewanerstret: John Heylesdone, mercer.
Bassyeshawe: William Betele, mercer.
Chepe: John Boseham, mercer.
Candelwykstrete: Nicholas Godessone, fishmonger.
Lymstret: Walter Sibyle, stockfishmonger.
Bridge: Edmund Olyver, stockfishmonger.
Billyngesgate: John Horn, fishmonger.
Castle Baynard: Thomas Welford, fishmonger.
Bredstret: John Bryan, fishmonger.
Dougate: John Southam, stockfishmonger.
Algate: William Baret.
Bisshopesgate: Adam Karlille.

[1] Referred to *supra*, p. 56. The return is to the same effect as that given in 'Cal. Letter-Book F,' p. 64.

[2] Among the "articles" granted by Edward II. in 1319 was one to the effect that the Aldermen of the City should be removable (*amobiles*) every year on the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], and not be re-elected. There is reason to suppose, however, that this ordinance remained a dead letter, as it was not clear whether it meant that all the Aldermen were to be compulsorily removed or were only removable. But in 1376 this ambiguity was set at rest by a charter dated 12 Nov., 50 Edward III., which explained that the intention of the former ordinance was that all the Aldermen should cease to hold office on St. Gregory's Day in each year, and not be re-elected.

Tower: John Mortone.
Langebourne: Thomas Noket, draper.
Cornhulle: Adam Lovekyn, "grosser."
Crepulgate Within and Without: Robert Lukas, goldsmith.
Aldrichesgate: Roger Elys.
Farndone Within and Without: Robert Boxforde, draper.
Walbroke: Elias de Thorpe, skinner.
Vintry: William Tonge, vintner.
Colmanstret: William Kyng, draper.

Bille misse divers' misteris pro conservacione pacis.

On the same day, with the assent of the Mayor, Recorder, and divers men from most of the misteries assembled in the Guildhall, a bill was sent to fifty-one of the more powerful misteries to the effect that they should cause the masters, servants, apprentices, and all others of their mistery, to swear that they would maintain the King's peace; readily obey the summons of the Mayor, Aldermen, and other ministers of the City; put down conspiracies; keep secret the City's counsel; and only attend at the Guildhall if elected by the misteries or summoned, or when compelled by their own necessities.

Fo. lviii b.

Ordinacio pro Aldermannis et co'iariis.

Be it remembered that on Friday the 6th March, 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7], with the assent of Adam Stable, the Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, John Chichestre, John Pyel, William Waleworth, John Warde, John Phelipot, Nicholas Brembre, John Aubrey, John Little, John Tornegold, Nicholas Twyford, John Orgon, Thomas Cornewaleys, Andrew Pykeman, Adam de St. Ive, Bartholomew Frestlynge, John Norhamptone, Robert "Lannde," John Maryns, Hervey Begge, Aldermen, and six men of the mistery of Mercers, six of Grocers (*Grossar'*), six of Drapers, six of Fishmongers, six of Vintners, six of Skinners, six of Tailors, four of the mistery of Saddlers, four of Haberdashers, two of Armourers, four of Girdlers, four of Chandlers, and four of Cordwainers, assembled as a Council in the Chamber of the Guildhall, it was agreed and ordained to the following effect, viz., that any one who had been an Alderman, and who for reasonable and true cause and for his own faults and demerits had been removed from the said office of Aldermanry, should on no account be re-elected, admitted, or

received in future into the office of any Aldermanry in the said City; and further, that if any Alderman be elected in time to come, and for like cause be by common assent removed from his Aldermanry, the same shall never be re-elected, admitted, or received as Alderman during his lifetime; so that, nevertheless, those who have borne themselves well in the office of Aldermen, and go out of office on the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], without any evidence being forthcoming of their having misbehaved themselves or rendered themselves unfit for re-election, may, after their successors have served their year, be re-elected at the next Feast of St. Gregory.[1] The same day it was also ordained that any Commoner of a mistery who had been elected of the Council of the City in the past and been removed for reasonable cause, or any Commoner who should be so elected and removed in the future, should not be elected an Alderman or be summoned to the Council in the future.

Bill' miss' omnib' Aldr'is pro taxac' iiij d. cujusl' capit' levand'.

Precept under the seal of the Mayoralty for a return to be made of the number of persons residing in each Ward over the age of fourteen years, and for the election of four persons who shall collect the tax of 4 pence a head granted by Parliament[2] on all such persons in aid of the war, and return the money so collected to the King's deputies, viz., John Boseham, William Baret, Nicholas Twyforde, John Tornegold, and John Lytle, at the Guildhall by Wednesday next after *clausum Pasche*.[3]

Fo. lix.

Br'e pro Maiore exon'- and' de officio suo.

Writ to the Aldermen and Commonalty for the election of a Mayor in the place of the Mayor, whom the King had for reasonable cause discharged from further serving in that office. Witness the King at Shene, 21 March, 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7].[4]

[1] Thus amending the "article" of 1319 as explained and confirmed by Edward III. in 1376.

[2] 'Rot. Parl.,' ii. 364.

[3] The Sunday after Easter.

[4] Rymer, 'Fœdera,' vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 1076. The deposition of Adam Stable, the Mayor, was effected by the influence brought to bear by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, upon the King whilst suffering with his last sickness.

Electio Maioris.

Thereupon on Saturday the 21st March, being the eve of Palm Sunday, 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7], in the presence of William Wodehous, William Neuport, John Boseham, John Heylesdone, William Betele, Nicholas Godessone, Walter Sibyle, John Horn, Thomas Welford, John Bryan, John Southam, William Baret, Adam Karlille, Thomas Noket, Adam Lovekyn, Robert Lucas, Roger Elys, Robert Boxford, Elias de Thorpe, and William Tonge, Aldermen, John Norhamptone and Robert Launde, Sheriffs, and the Commonalty there summoned for making the election of a Mayor *loco* Adam Stable, &c., Nicholas Brembre was elected Mayor to complete the year begun by Adam Stable, and the same day sworn into office in the hall of the Guildhall. And inasmuch as neither the King nor the Barons of the Exchequer were at Westminster, he was the same day presented to the Constable of the Tower, and was admitted and sworn before the said Constable without the gate of the said Tower.

Carnifices jurati.

11 April, 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1377], the following butchers were sworn Masters of the mistery, to survey the same, &c., viz., Elias de Westone, Henry Asshelyn, John Tykhille, and Walter Beaw, butchers of St. Nicholas Shambles.

William Ivory, John Brounesbury, Roger Cripes, and William atte Wode, butchers of Estchepe.

William Underwode, Henry atte Hook, Thomas Clerk, and Roger atte Watere, butchers "del Stockes."

Afterwards, viz., on the 23rd April, complaint having been made before the Mayor and Aldermen that these and other butchers sold lambs at too high a price, viz., 18*d.* and 20*d.*, &c., they were sworn not to sell best lambs for more than 12*d.* and other lambs for more than 10*d.* and 8*d.*, according to their value, between the said 23rd April and the 3rd May next, and to see that other butchers acted likewise. And be it remembered that the said day (viz., 3 May) was fixed for these prices because the butchers declared on oath that they had already purchased a number of lambs at such a price that they could not sell them for less without loss; but they made oath that after the 3rd May they would not sell their best lambs for more than 10*d.* and

others for more than 8*d.*, under penalty, &c., and would see that all others of the mistery did the same.

Pyebakers jur'. Tuesday after the Feast of St. Mark [25 April], 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1377], William Claretone, John Vigerous, Andrew Smythe, and John Pyjoun elected and sworn Masters of Pyebakers.

Mag'ri de Armurar'. 6 June, 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1377], John Game, Richard Owtre, John Berefaire, Robert Kendale, John Schirwode, and William Trippelowe elected and sworn Masters of Armourers.

Fo. lix b. *Commissio d'ni Reg' pro iiij*d. *de quol' homine et femina levand'.* Letters patent appointing John "de" Bosham, William Baret, Nicholas Twyford, John Torgold, and John Littell to be commissioners to collect the poll-tax of 4 pence granted by the last Parliament on every male and female over fourteen years of age, in aid of the war. Witness the King at Westminster, 4 March, 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7].

Nomina cus-tod' clav' co'is sigilli. John Boseham, Alderman, and John Bures and John Estone, Commoners, elected to keep the keys of the Common Seal of the City.[1]

Br'e pro statut' prox' script' proclam'. Writ to the Sheriffs to make proclamation of certain ordinances passed in the last Parliament and certain pardons and favours granted by the King to the Commons of the realm in the same Parliament and herewith forwarded. Witness the King at Westminster, 2 March, 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1376–7].

Fos. lx-lx b. By virtue of the above writ the statute of pardons and favours granted by the King to the Commons of the realm in the last Parliament as here set out[2] was proclaimed.

Fo. lx b. Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs enclosing a petition presented by the Commons of the realm to the last Parliament praying

[1] According to the 'Liber Albus' (i. 17) the Common Seal was in the custody of the Mayor until 1319, when Edward II., at the request of the citizens, granted (*inter alia*) that it should be placed in the custody of two Aldermen and two Commoners elected by the Commons of the City ('Liber Albus,' i. 143). It appears, however, from Letter-Book D (see 'Calendar,' pp. 283-4) that, at the prayer of the citizens seven years before (viz., in 1312), it had been ordained that the Common Seal should thenceforth be kept in a chest under six keys, whereof three were to be kept by three Aldermen, and the rest by three Commoners. Cf. 'Liber Albus,' i. 366.

[2] Printed in 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 344-6.

that the state and liberty of Holy Church might be safeguarded, and that the Charter of the Forest might be confirmed, to which the King had signified his assent.

Fo. lxi.

Appointment by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, of John Stokyngbury, John Bamptone, "waterbailly," Simon atte Bole, John Salpertone, and Ralph Evenynge to be collectors of certain prescribed tolls on merchandise entering any quay or port between London Bridge and the quay called "Wolkaye," and to render account of the same to the Chamberlain, the said tolls to be applied to keeping clean the pavement, &c., within that district. Dated 10 May, 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1377].

Commissio Maioris pro divers' portub' int' pontem London et Wolkaye mundand'.

30 July, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], came Janyn Frensshe, baker, living with Johanna Burstalle, baker of France, and agreed to keep his bakehouse in proper order, under penalty, &c.

Janyn Frenss' acceptant' [sic] onus pistrine.

The same day William Karlille and Thomas Tyrold elected and sworn Masters of Botelmakers.

Botelmakers jur'.

11 Aug., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], John Kent, Richard Trumpetone, Nicholas Castelle, and Simon Wermetone elected and sworn Masters of Shethers.

Shethers jur'.

Fo. lxi b.

Monday after the Feast of SS. Philip and James [1 May], 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1377], came John Dane and Richard Odyham, executors of John Bernes (or Biernes), sometime Mayor,[1] before Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, and the Aldermen, and agreed to pay to William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, the sum of 20 marks at which the said John Bernes had been assessed towards a present to the King's illustrious son[2] and which he had failed to pay. The said executors were at the

M[a] de xx marc' rec' de executorib' Joh'is Biernes.

[1] Elected Mayor in Oct., 1370, and again in Oct., 1371. ('Cal. Letter-Book G,' pp. 267, 288.) By his will, proved and enrolled in the Husting in 1375, he ordered his property in the City to be sold, and the proceeds to be kept in a chest under four keys for the purpose of loans to needy persons, the keys to be kept by the several misteries of Grocers, Mercers, and Drapers, and the City Chamberlain respectively. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 180. "Barnes's chest" is still spoken of at the Guildhall at the present day, but cannot be identified with any certainty.

[2] Referring to a present of plate made to the Prince of Wales on his return from Gascony in 1371, subscriptions for which remained for a considerable time in arrear. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' pp. 283, 331-2.

same time discharged from payment of the sum of £10 at which the said John Bernes had been assessed during his Mayoralty for divers City matters, and which he had not paid.

Anmocio Will'i Essex et alior' a communi consilio.

27 May, 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1377], at a Council attended by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, William Cheyne, William Baret, William Neuport, Adam Carlille, William Wodehous, Edmund Olyver, Adam Lovekyn, Walter Sibyle, Robert Lucas, John Southam, Roger Elys, Elias de Thorpe, John Horn, Robert Boxford, Thomas Welford, John Mortone, Nicholas Godessone, Thomas Noket, John Bryan, and William Kyng, Aldermen, and good men from fifty-one misteries, evidence was given to the effect that William Essex, draper, John More and Richard Northbury, mercers, Robert Fraunceys, goldsmith, and John Willarby, "taillour," had been in the habit of betraying the secrets of the Council and been remiss in their duties, and they were thereupon removed from the Council as suspects.[1]

Fo. lxii.

Commissio pro deliberacione de Neugate.

Letters patent appointing John de Cavendisshe, Robert Bealknappe, Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and William Cheyne, or any three or two of them (the Mayor being one), to be Commissioners for gaol-delivery of Neugate. Witness the King at Westminster, 15 April, 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1377].

Ordinacio de Chesemong'.

The eve of Corpus Christi [28 May], 51 Edward III. [A.D. 1377], certain ordinances of the "Chesemongers" of London approved by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty.[2]

Fo. lxii b.

Afterwards, viz., on the 17th June, William Sparke and Robert Whyte sworn to see that the above ordinances are observed, &c.

Fo. lxiii.

Ordinacio pro custodia civitat'.

Ordinances for safeguarding the City,[3] to the effect (*inter alia*) that the gates of the City be fortified with portcullises and chained, and have "barbykanes" in front; that the quays between the

[1] This record has been crossed out, the judgment having been afterwards reversed in 1382, during Northampton's Mayoralty, as appears *infra*, fo. cxxxix b. This reversal of judgment, however, was itself cancelled in 1387, when Exton, a supporter of Brembre's party against Northampton, became Mayor. *Infra*, fo. ccxiv b.

[2] Set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 405-7.

[3] Precautions taken on the decease of Edward III., when the French were threatening the south coast.

Tower and London Bridge be bretasched (*bretassez*), and the keys of the City gates kept by two persons of the neighbourhood; that the Aldermen keep the names of hostelers in their Wards, and cause each inhabitant to swear that he will be ready with his harness (*hernoys*) to maintain the peace, if affray arise; that all hostelers and those dwelling with them be taxed according to their estate, except servants and apprentices, at the discretion of the Aldermen; that special guard be kept at the gates in view of the forthcoming expedition; that no one carry any arms except a baselard by day, but a Knight to have his sword borne after him, his page having a baselard, but not a dagger; that each Alderman put his Ward into array under his pennon, bearing his arms in relief, and lead his men whithersoever commanded for the defence of the City; that the Alderman of Tower Ward take special precautions against an attack by way of the Thames; that the Alderman of Candelwykstret guard the "Wolkey" and all the wharves up to the wharf late belonging to Reynold Love; the Alderman of Billyngesgate guard the said wharf of Reynold Love up to Billingesgate; the Alderman of Walbroke keep guard between Billingesgate and the Bridge; the Alderman of Bridge keep guard of the Bridge and of the wharves as far as Ebbgate, and have good ordnance (*ordinance*) on the bridge with stone and "shot"; the Alderman of Douegate keep guard between Ebbgate and Douegate; the Alderman of Vintry between Douegate and Quenehithe; the Alderman of Quenehithe between Quenehithe and Pouleswharf; the Alderman of Baynard-castell guard Pouleswharf up to the water of the Flete and thence to Ludgate; that the Alderman of Farndone keep the gates of Ludgate and Neugate; the Alderman of Aldrichgate the gate and ditches between Neugate and Aldrichesgate and thence to the house of the lord Nevylle; that the Alderman of Crepelgate guard the house of the lord Nevylle as far as Crepelgate; the Aldermen of Bassynghawe and Colmanstrete the ditches between Crepulgate and Bisshopesgate; the Aldermen of Bisshopesgate and Bradestret the gate of Bisshopesgate and the walls as far as Algate; the Aldermen Fo. lxiii b.

of Algate, Lymstret, and Langebourne the gate of Algate and the walls up to the Postern; that the Aldermen of Chepe, Cordewanerstret, Bredestret, and Cornhulle, with their pennons and men in array, gather at the Standard in Chepe; and that the Sheriffs have six Serjeants, well mounted and armed, to report matters to the Mayor, &c.

Mandatum Maioris pro ho'ib' armand' et de araio fac' in Ward' London'.

Precept to the several Aldermen that they make a return of all hostelers in their Ward, the number of men fully armed or otherwise, the number of those who can provide themselves with arms by the Feast of St. John Baptist [24 June]; also the number of those who can pay a certain sum a week for the City's protection and those who can give one day's labour in three weeks for the same purpose, &c. [No date.]

Another precept for putting the Wards in array and for providing a sufficient number of shields (*pavys*) for those who act as shield-bearers (*pavisours*), not being able to incur the charge of other arms. The names of those capable of bearing arms to be returned to the Guildhall by Monday after the Feast of St. James [25 July].

[Fo. lxiv *blank.*]

Fo. lxiv b.

Exon'acio custod' Thom' fil' Thom' Mockynge.

Account rendered by Thomas Moraunt, fishmonger, of the property of Thomas, son of Thomas Mockynge, whose guardian he had been appointed by John Pyel, late Mayor, and John de Cantebrugge, the Chamberlain, as appears in Letter-Book G, fo. ccci [b]. The said guardian and his sureties discharged.

Exon'acio custod' Agn' unius filiar' Edwardi Gosselyn.

22 Jan., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377–8], came Peter atte Hethe, armourer, who married Agnes, daughter of Edward Gosselyn, who had been placed under the guardianship of Robert Bathele and Alice his wife, widow of the said Edward, as appears in Letter-Book G, fo. ccxciv, and in the presence of Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, prayed that the sum of £50, belonging to the said Agnes, might be delivered to him without any interest and without any account being rendered by her late guardian. The said guardian and his sureties discharged.

Exon'acio custod' Edwardi et Isabelle fil' Edwardi Gosselyn.

Afterwards, viz., on the 28th Jan. aforesaid, came John Boseham, one of the sureties of the above Robert and Alice, who had also been made guardians of Edward and Isabella, other children of the above Edward Gosselyn, and prayed to be discharged of his liabilities in this respect, especially as the said children had died under age before being married or advanced, in which case it was provided by the will of their father that one moiety of their property should go to the aforesaid Alice and the other be devoted to pious uses.

Fo. lxv.

Judicium pillorii Roos.

John Roos, "esquier," attached to answer James de Pekham on a plea of having conspired with a certain John Ormesby to forge a bond whereby Lora, wife of the said James, appeared to have acknowledged herself to have been in debt before her marriage to the said John Roos in the sum of £1,200, by virtue of which bond the said James had been arrested and sent to the Compter in Milkstret. Thereupon the said John Roos acknowledged the conspiracy before Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and the Aldermen in the Husting on the 19th Oct., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], and was committed to Neugate pending the production of the bond. Afterwards, viz., on the 27th October, John Aubrey produced a bond, purporting to be the forged bond, but the said John Roos said he was illiterate and could not identify the document.

Thereupon a jury summoned, viz., Thomas Kyngesbrugge, John Rygeslee, John Kanynges, Thomas Rodelond, William Bumpsted, Nicholas Cosyn, John Gilemyn, William Randolf, John Austyn, Simon Overtone, John Stapeleye, and Thomas Botelestone, who find that the bond produced is the bond under which the said James de Pekham was arrested. Judgment to the effect that the said James recover damages, &c., and that the said John be placed in the pillory.[1]

Fo. lxv b.

Judicium coll'istr' pro Joh'e Grey.

29 May, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], John Grey attached to answer John Tilneye, "Paltok maker," in a plea of deception, for that the said John Grey came to the house of the said John Tilneye in Bukeleresbury on the previous day and bought two "Paltockes" called "Jackes" of black "satyn" for 100*s.*, and,

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 412-14.

wishing to show one of them to a friend for whom he alleged he had bought it, was allowed to take it away on his giving sufficient security for payment. Thereupon the said John Grey delivered to John Tilneye in part payment a gold "ferling," and by way of security showed him 15 other gold "ferlings" which he placed in a purse and deposited in a chest called "trussyng-coffre," and handed them to the said John Tilneye as he alleged and as the said John Tilneye firmly believed, not suspecting any fraud; but the said John Grey made away with the said purse with the "ferlings" and substituted a similar purse with 15 counters, which he placed in the chest under a private key which he took away with him. Later in the day, when the said John Grey went to the house of the said John Tilneye and was asked for further security for payment of the said "Jacke," the said John Grey pretended, as before, to place 14 more "ferlings" in the chest, but in reality placed only 14 counters. The said John Grey acknowledged his guilt. Condemned to be put on the pillory for an hour with the said purses and counters suspended from his neck.[1]

[Fos. lxvi–lxvi b *not recorded.* Fos. lxvii–lxvii b *blank.*]

Fo. lxviii. Be it remembered that Edward III., King of England, died at Shene on Sunday before the Feast of Nativity of St. John Bapt. [24 June], viz., 21 June, A.D. 1377, in the 51st year of his reign, after whose death Richard, son of Edward Prince of Wales, the King's first born, as kinsman and heir, ascended the throne in the 11th year of his age and forthwith undertook the government of the realm. And the said Richard sent letters patent under his seal to the Mayor and Sheriffs to the effect that they allow no individual or ship to leave the port of London without permission of the King or his Council. Dated at Kyngestone on Thames, 22 June, 1 Richard II, [A.D. 1377].

L'ra d'ni Reg' Ric'i pro navib' et batell' arrestand' ne exeant Thamis'.

L'ra ejusd' Reg' de pace proclamand'. The King sent also another letter to the same bidding them make proclamation for keeping the peace. Dated at Kyngestone on Thames, 23 June, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377].

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 418-19.

Br'e pro Coronatore.

Writ to the same that they assist Henry de Mortone in the office of Coroner, he having been deputed to exercise the office in place of the King's Butler, to whom the office of Coroner in the City of London appertains. Dated at the King's Manor of Kenyngtone, 25 June, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377].

L'ra quod moneta curr sicu't solebat

Writ to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex to make proclamation for the present coinage to continue currency. Dated at the King's Manor of Kenyngtone, 24 June, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377].

Fo. lxviii b.

Proclam'.

Proclamation for preserving the peace published on Sunday before the Feast of St. John [24 June], 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377].

Bill' missa mag'ris Arm urar' quod vend' mercan disa sua ad r'onabil' precium.

Precept sent to Simon Wynchecombe, John Scorfeyn, John Game, and other Masters of the mistery of Armourers, bidding them cause the men of their mistery to sell harness and armour at a reasonable price to all liege men who desire to purchase the same.

Proclamacio pro coronacione.

Friday after the Feast of Nativity of St. John Bapt. [24 June], 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], proclamation made to the effect that the King's coronation would take place on the morrow of the Feast of the Translation of St. "Swythoun" [15 July], being Thursday fortnight.

Mag'ri Cellar jur'.

9 July, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], Richard Stacy, Thomas Soysse, Robert Forster, and William Sherewode elected and sworn Masters of the Saddlers.

Fo. lxix.

Writ to the Sheriffs to make proclamation of the day fixed for the King's coronation, and to see that those who had a claim to take part in the ceremony were invited.[1] Witness the King at Kenyngton, 26 June, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377].

Proclamation made accordingly on Tuesday the Feast of Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [7 July].

Proclamacio ne quis porta aliqua tempor coronacionis arma.

Order for proclamation to be made forbidding the carrying of arms on the day of the coronation, the day before, and the day after; and enjoining courteous treatment of all strangers, except the King's enemies, attending the ceremony, &c.

[1] Particulars of divers claims to take part in the coronation of Richard II. and the banquet that followed are set out in the City's 'Liber Custumarum' (Rolls Series), ii. 456-82.

fo. lxix b. *de orphanis Pict' S. Mt.*

25 Nov., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], came Thomas, son of Richard "Scutt," and prayed the Mayor and Aldermen that whereas the said Richard had bequeathed to Gregory his son £100, to the said Thomas £50, and to Johanna his daughter £50, with cross-remainders, and in case of the death of all three children, a further remainder as to one moiety to Cassandra his wife and the other to pious uses; and whereas the said Gregory had died; and whereas the guardianship of the said Thomas and Johanna and of their property had been committed by Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, to John Walcote, at the request of William Somerwell, who married the aforesaid Cassandra, on the 18th July, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377];[1] and whereas the said Johanna was married to James Cokkes and had died under age, so that the sum of £200 aforesaid had accrued to the said Thomas—may they be pleased to cause the said money to be delivered to him, as he was now of full age. Thereupon the said John Walcote and James Cokkes summoned to appear on various days. The former appears, the latter makes default. The money delivered up to petitioner by John Walcote.

de loc[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Precept to John de Watlyngtone, the Common Serjeant, to cause the Prior of St. Bartholomew de Smythfeld to attend in the Chamber of the Guildhall on Thursday before the Feast of St. Bartholomew [24 Aug.], 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], to show by what authority he takes divers customs at Smythefeld on the City's soil on the day of his Fair held on the eve of the Feast of St. Bartholomew, on the Feast itself, and following day. Thereupon the Prior appeared and proffered a charter granted by King Henry I. to the Prior of St. Bartholomew touching the Fair aforesaid, but the charter made no mention of pickage (*pikagium*), nor did he produce any other evidence in favour of his claim to take pickage anywhere. Precept was therefore issued to the said John de Watlyngtone for him to levy pickage on all who opened the City's ground at Smythfeld at the time of the Fair and to answer for the same to the Commonalty. As to other customs levied on merchants trading

[1] *Vide infra*, p. 71.

at the Fair, it was agreed between the Mayor and Commonalty and the said Prior that they should be collected by the aforesaid John de Watlyngtone and the Prior's bailiff, and a return made of the amount received.

[Fo. lxx b *blank.*]

Fo. lxxi.

18 July, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], the guardianship of Thomas and Johanna, children of Richard Scut, committed by Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, and William Eynsham, the Chamberlain, to John Walcote at the suit of William Somerwell and Cassandra his wife, widow of the said Richard. Sureties, Elias de Thorpe, skinner, Roger More, vintner, and John Leycestre.

Custod' Thome et Johanne fil' Ric'i Scut.

Fo. lxxi b.

31 July, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], proclamation made of certain ordinances regulating the sale of ale, prescribing the duties of "Alkonneres,"[1] &c.

Proclamacio de vendicione servisie et de alkonneres.

Thereupon "Alkonneres" were elected in each Ward, whose names appear in the Roll of Memoranda *temp.* Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, the year aforesaid,[2] and they were sworn to carry out the aforesaid ordinances.

Afterwards, viz., on the 7th Nov., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], with the assent of Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, the above proclamation was revised (*renovata*) and a precept sent to each Alderman, as appears *infra*, fo. cclvi, with an additional clause giving permission to hostelers to buy ale for their customers.

Fo. lxxii.

12 Aug., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], the guardianship of John and Alice, children of Eustace "de" Glastone, together with certain sums of money, committed by Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, and William Eynsham, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, to Katherine Nortone.[3] Sureties, viz., Richard Aylesbury, grocer, John Hothom, grocer, John Bradfeld, grocer, and John Hay, "pyebaker." Mention made of John (de) Glastone, clerk, Henry Perot, and John Vyne, draper.

Custod' Joh'is et Alicie pueror' Eustacii Glastone.

[1] Set out in 'Liber Albus,' i. 358-60.

[2] The Roll of "Pleas and Memoranda" for this year is missing.

[3] Wife of Richard Nortone. See the will of Eustace de Glastone, proved and enrolled in the Husting in 1374. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 165.

Exon'acio Joh'is unius orphan' predictorum.

Afterwards, viz., on the 28th July, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], came the above Katherine before John Haddele, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and prayed to be discharged from the guardianship of the above John, inasmuch as the money received was not sufficient for his maintenance, &c. Thereupon she rendered account before John Estone and John Hoo, Aldermen, Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, and Ralph Strode, the Common Pleader, when it was found that she was in arrears to the amount of £64 19*s.* due to the said orphan, which amount she delivered to the Chamberlain in trust.

Afterwards, viz., on the 7th June, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], came the above John, son of Eustace de Glastone, before John Norhamptone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and being of full age prayed that the above sum might be delivered to Master John de Glastone, his uncle. His prayer granted.

Afterwards, viz., on the 27th Oct., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], came John Cartone or Gartone, who had married the above Alice, daughter of Eustace de Glastone, before Nicholas Twyford, the Mayor, and prayed that the money due to his wife might be delivered up. An account thereupon taken before John Walcote, Alderman, Thomas Noket, Roger Abbot, draper, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, and such money as was found due was delivered up by John Bas, the attorney of John Bradfeld, one of the sureties of the above Katherine Nortone, now deceased.

Fo. lxxii b.

Judicium collistrig' pro fals' sacc' carbonum.

4 Aug., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], Richard Leggere de Croydone brought before Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, William Baret, William Wodehous, Walter Sibyle, Thomas Noket, and William Kyng, Aldermen, and charged with having brought six sacks of coal into the City which were deficient in weight.[1] He confessed the sacks were false, and was committed to the pillory, the sacks to be burnt under him (*sub eo*).

[1] A sack purporting to hold a quarter of coals and brought to the City for sale ought (says the record) to contain eight bushels.

Judicium d ceppis pro fa sacc' carbonu

The same day John Edward[es] and John Naylere, servants of Thomas Hasemere de Croydone, found guilty of a similar offence, and committed to the Stocks on Cornhulle, the sacks to be burnt beside them (*juxta eos*).[1] Precept to John Whitlok, the Mayor's servant, to seize the horses on which the coal was brought to the City in the possession of John Naylere, and safeguard them until their owner answered for his deceit.

M^d de quod exon' ac' £x lib' Margeri fil' Joh' White

10 Aug., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], came William Whetele, William Thomer, and John Doncastre, and delivered to William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, the sum of £10 belonging to Margery, daughter of John Whitof. The money was given two days later to the said Margery on her making a request to Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and the Aldermen.

Judicium d vinis putrid et insanis.

21 Aug., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], presentment made by Ralph Strode, the Common Pleader, before the Common Council of the City in the Chamber of the Guildhall, to the effect that certain wine that was unfit for man was housed in the cellar of William Anecroft on Botulveswharf, and he asked that it might be examined. Thereupon John Cloptone, Nicholas Rote, Geoffrey Grygge, vintners, William de Skames, John de Borne, and Peter de Cornelioun, merchants of Bordeaux, were deputed to examine it; and they finding it to be bad, it was adjudged by the Mayor, John Southam, William Baret, William Kynge, John Horne, Adam Karlille, Walter Sybile, Aldermen, and John Norhamptone and Robert Launde, the Sheriffs, that the wine should be destroyed, &c.[2]

Fo. lxxiii.

L'ra ad eligend' quatuo cives veniend ad consilium Regis.

Writ of Privy Seal to the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, citizens, and good folk of the City for sending four of the wisest citizens to attend a Council to be held at Westminster on Monday after the Feast of the Assumption [15 Aug.], touching the war and the protection of commerce on the sea. Dated at the Castle of Wyndesore, 31 July, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377].

Pursuant to the above writ the following were elected on the 14th August, viz., William Walworth, John Phelippot, Adam Karlielle, and John Hadle.

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 408.

[2] *Id.*, pp. 408-9.

Mag'ri barbitonsor' jurati. 26 Aug., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], Thomas Boyvel and William Osneye elected and sworn Masters of the Barbers, &c.

27 Aug., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], came Adam Stable into court before Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and proffered 25 marks in gold, which he said he had always been ready since Christmas last to pay to John Norhamptone and Robert Launde, the Sheriffs, on behalf of Robert Marny, upon their restoring to him a bond in the sum of 500 marks, whereby the said Adam had become bound to the said Robert.

Ordinacio de vendicione vinor'. 21 August, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], ordinances made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council to the effect that six good and trustworthy men of the mistery of "Vynters" appraise wine sold by retail in taverns, and place a distinctive mark on the several vessels according to the value of the wine they contain; that certain servants of the mistery be permitted to search tavern cellars to see the wine drawn; that no taverner hang any cloth or other obstacle in front of his cellar door, or sell wine beyond the price at which it had been appraised, &c.

Thereupon Thomas Cornwaleys, Henry Vannere, Henry Herbury, John Edrope, Thomas Medlane, and William More were elected Surveyors of the mistery.

Fo. lxxiii b. Saturday the Feast of the Decollation of St. John Bapt. [29 Aug.], 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], a proclamation made regulating the sale of wine; forbidding carters to drive their carts, when empty, at a greater pace (*plus ignelment*) than when loaded, under penalty of fine and imprisonment; and further, ordering all freemen absent from the City to return to the City within eight days if possible, and forbidding freemen then in the City to leave it without permission of the Mayor.

Ordinacio de custod' thamis'. 29 Aug., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], ordinance made by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and about 200 of the better men of the City assembled in the Guildhall, for the protection of the shipping in the Thames, to the effect that four Aldermen should remain every day and night, from midday until midday, on the said shipping, having with them an armed force of 100 men from the Wards, and the next day four other

Aldermen, and so on by rotation up to the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.][1] as follows, viz. :—

First day: The Aldermen of Tower Ward, Billyngesgate, Langebourne, and Algate.

Second day: The Aldermen of Bridge, Douegate, Candelwykstret, and Lymstret.

Third day: The Aldermen of Vintry, Walbrok, Bisshopesgate, and Cornhulle.

Fourth day: The Aldermen of Chepe, Bradstret, Colmanstret and Bassyeshawe.

Fifth day: The Aldermen of Queenhithe, Cordewanerstret, Bredstret, and Crepulgate.

Sixth day: The Aldermen of Farndone, Baynardcastel, "Alrichesgate," and Portsokne.

Fo. lxxiv.

Br'e pro parliamento.

Writ to the Sheriffs for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster in the quinzaine of St. Michael [29 Sept.].[2] No Sheriff to be returned.[3] Witness the King at Westminster, 4 Aug., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377].

Pursuant to the above writ the following were elected on the 28th Sept., viz., Adam Karlille and Walter Sibille, Aldermen; William Walworth and John Phelippot, Commoners.

Custod' Joh'is et Johanne pueror' Ric'i Nortone.

12 Sept., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], the guardianship of John, son of Richard "de" Nortone, and of Johanna, daughter of the same, committed by Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, to Katherine Nortone their mother, John Welde, to whom the guardianship had been devised in conjunction with the said Katherine, having refused to act. Sureties, viz., Richard Hatfeld, John Hothom, John Bradfeld, "grocers," and Roger Cotiller, "brewer."

Exon'acio custodie pueror' predictor'.

The above Johanna afterwards married John Northwold, mercer, with the assent of John Norhamptone, Mayor, and the Aldermen, anno 6 Richard II., and came and acknowledged satisfaction for the money due to her.

Afterwards, viz., on the 24th Sept., 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389], Richard Hatfeld, one of the sureties of the above Katherine,

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 409-10.

[2] Sat from 13 Oct. to 28 Nov.

[3] A clause to this effect first appears in the writ of 1373.

rendered account of her guardianship before Adam de St. Ive, Alderman, Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, John Tremayn, the Common Pleader, and Thomas Knolles, auditors appointed by Nicholas Twyford, Knt., the Mayor.

Custodia Johannis Wasshere.

9 March, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377–8], the guardianship of John Wasshere, together with the sum of £60 bequeathed to him by James Andreu,[1] committed by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, to Nicholas Dalasson, "taillour." Sureties, viz., Henry Baret, goldsmith, and Thomas Pyke, "draper."

Afterwards, viz., on the 25th June, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383], with the consent of John Norhamptone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, the above John Wasshere was bound apprentice to John Wiltshire, pepperer.

Fr. broiler admissus in misterio de [illegible]

26 Sept., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], Stephen Brunne presented before the Mayor and Aldermen by good men of the mistery of [illegible] (*Crossar'*) to be broker in the mistery, and was accepted and sworn.

Names of Masters of divers misteries sworn, viz.:—

Tapiters: 14 Oct., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], Henry Clerk, William atte Lathe, Robert Hebbe, William Coler.

Saddlers: 15 Oct., same year, Simon Frankeleyn, John Wayte, Richard Bernard.

Wex-chaundelers: 19 Oct., same year, John Maynard, John Champeyn.

Cutlers: 10 Nov., same year, Simon atte Nax, Richard Shirbourne, William Stane, Richard Pulle.

Chaundlers: 17 Nov., same year, William atte Lee, Richard Hemingwayn, John Hockele, Thomas Frankeleyn.

Masons: 9 Jan., same year [A.D. 1377–8], John Gladwye, Thomas Isemongere, William Fratyng, William Stirgere.

Armorers: 4 Nov., same year, Peter Dunmowe, Henry Payn.

[1] This bequest does not appear in the will of James Andreu, proved and enrolled in the Husting in 1374. 'Cal. of Wills,' II. 444.

[2] Makers of the wood-work of saddles.

Weavers of Flanders: 20 Nov., same year, John Veleyn, Radi'us (Ralph?) Clofham.

Weavers of Brabant: Same day, Reginald Rales, Outre Van Est.

Cordwainers: 26 Nov., same year, John Bucstone, Henry Gyllyngham, Thomas Brele, Thomas Gloucestre, John Stoke, Robert Quicman.

Pouchemakers: 17 Dec., same year, Robert Firmarie, Stephen Petteleye, Alan Rokesby.

Weavers of England: 20 Nov., same year, John Bockynge, William Beltone.

Barbers: 16 Feb., same year [A.D. 1377–8], Richard Bernard, Richard Walsby, John Devenysshe, John Elmham.

Spurriers: 21 March, same year [A.D. 1377–8], Thomas Keue, William Hale.

Pynners: 14 Jan., same year [A.D. 1377-8], John Goman, Adam de York.

Fullers: 28 May, same year [A.D. 1378], Walter Devyas (Denyas?), Thomas Lavender, John Mordone, John Broun.

Pastelers: 31 May, same year, John Pygeoun, Reginald Swetbone, Thomas Lyle, William Radclyve.

Chesemongers: 3 June, same year, Nicholas Power sworn Surveyor of the mistery.

Fo. lxxv.

Eleccio vicecomitum.

Monday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], in a congregation of Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, Elias Thorpe, William Baret, Edmund Olyver, Thomas Welford, John Horne, Robert Boxford, John Southam, William Wodehous, Nicholas Godessone, John Boseham, Roger Elys, Adam Karlille, Robert Lucas, William Neuport, William Tonge, John Mortone, and Thomas Noket, Aldermen, Robert Launde and John Norhamptone [the outgoing Sheriffs], and an immense Commonalty gathered together for the election of Sheriffs, Andrew Pykeman and Nicholas Twyford were elected Sheriffs for the year ensuing, viz., Andrew Pykeman by the Mayor, and Nicholas Twyford by the Commonalty. Afterwards, viz., on the 28th Sept., they were here sworn, &c., and on the

morrow of St. Michael were admitted before the Barons of the Exchequer, &c.

Walworth electus in Servientem Cam'e.

The same day Philip Walworth was elected Serjeant of the Chamber, and sworn, &c.

Eleccio Maioris.

Tuesday the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], in the presence of Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, William Wodehous, William Baret, William Neuport, John Boseham, William Betele, John Heylesdone, John Mortone, John Horne, Edmund Olyver, John Southam, Adam Karlille, Walter Sibille, Adam Lovekyn, Thomas Noket, John Bryan, Thomas Welford, Robert Lucas, William Kynge, Roger Elys, Robert Boxford, William Tonge, Nicholas Godessone, and Elias Thorpe, Aldermen, Andrew Pykeman and Nicholas Twyford, the Sheriffs, and an immense Commonalty summoned for the election of Mayor, Nicholas Brembre, who had been Mayor since the 21st March last, was re-elected for the year ensuing, and afterwards, viz., on the morrow of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], was presented, admitted, and sworn before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer.

Mag'ri Pannar' jur'.

Monday after the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377–8], Robert Somerset, Robert Riseby, Thomas Weyland, William Wangford, sworn Masters of the Drapers, and presented by the said mistery before the Mayor and Aldermen in the Chamber of the Guildhall, &c.

Judicium de plumbis.

25 June, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], plaint by Edmund Danvers de Wynterbourne before the Mayor and Aldermen of certain leads (*plumbes*) called "fourneys" and a cistern in a tenement belonging to him in the Ward of Dowegate having been removed by John Claverynge, "dyere," and Roger "a Horn," taverner, executors of "Lucebet" Dyere. The place viewed, and judgment given in favour of the said executors on their giving security for payment of arrears of rent and damages due to the said plaintiff. Sureties for the same, viz., Geoffrey Neutone and Andrew Pykeman.

Abrocar' in mistero Pannar' jurati.

24 July, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], Guy Paulyn presented before the Mayor and Aldermen by good men of the mistery of Drapers to be Broker in their mistery, and accepted and sworn, &c.

Fo. lxxv b.

Custodia Will'i filii Simonis Derlyng.

17 July, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], the guardianship of William, son of Simon Derlyng, late "brewere," committed by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, to William Knyght, "felmongere," together with the sum of £20. Sureties, viz., William Wodehous and Henry Brode, skinners.

Exon'acio custodie supra dicte.

Afterwards, viz., on the 21st Nov., 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385], came the above William Knyght and paid the above sum to Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, the aforesaid orphan being dead; and on the 23rd the money was delivered to Edith, late wife and executrix of the above Simon, the same to be expended in charity according to the terms of his will. And the said Edith thereupon gave £10 to the work of the Conduit of London.

Custodia Marg'ie et Johanne filiar' Ric'i Hedyche.

21 July, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], the guardianship of Margery and Johanna, daughters of Richard Hedyche, committed by Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, and William Eynsham, the Chamberlain, to John Profyt, fishmonger. Sureties, viz., John Horne and John Rous, fishmonger.

Fo. lxxvi.

L'ra d'ni Regis patens pro securitate quing' milium libr' dicto Regi per Maiorem et co'itatem civitatis London' mutuat'.

Letters patent pledging the customs on wool, woolfells, and leather issuing from the Port of London for repayment of the sum of £5,000 lent by the City to the King, after repayment has been made to Nicholas Brembre, William Walleworth, John Philpot, and John Haddeley on behalf of those merchants who had previously advanced to the King the sum of £10,000. By way of further security for the said loan, certain jewels and other articles of value, deposited in divers chests locked and sealed with the seals of William [Courtenay], Bishop of London, Thomas [Brantingham], Bishop of Exeter and Lord Treasurer, Edmund [Mortimer], Earl of March, William, Lord Latimer, and Roger de Beauchaumpe, are to be transferred to the custody of the Mayor and Commonalty. Dated at Westminster, 5 Oct., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377].

Fo. lxxvi b. To the above letters patent the following set their seals and pledged themselves to assist in carrying out the provisions therein contained, viz., John, King of Castile and Leon, and Duke of Lancaster, Simon [Sudbury], Archbishop of Canterbury, Adam [Houghton], Bishop of St. Davids and Chancellor, William [Courtenay], Bishop of London, William [de Wykeham], Bishop of Winchester, Thomas [Brantingham], Bishop of Exeter, Edmund [Mortimer], Earl of March, Richard [Fitz Alan], Earl of Arundel, and others of the King's Council.

Indentura inter Regem et Maiorem et co'itatem de jocalibus. Indenture touching particulars of jewels, plate, &c., delivered in pledge to the Mayor and Commonalty as security for repayment of the above loan of £5,000. Dated 5 Oct., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377].[1]

Br'e Regis direct' collectorib' custum' in portu London'. Writ to the collectors of customs and subsidies in the Port of London to deliver to the Mayor and Commonalty all the custom and subsidy on wool, woolfells, and leather leaving the said Port until the above loan of £5,000 shall have been paid, saving to Nicholas Brembre, William Walworth, John Philipot, and John Haddeley, and other merchants their prior right of repayment of a loan of £10,000 out of the same. Witness the King at Westminster, 6 October, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377].

Fo. lxxvii. *Indentura inter Maiorem et co'itatem et Will'm Sleford.* Memorandum of delivery of certain silver plate, &c., in two large "standardz," two coffers called "panyars," and fifteen leather "cases" by William "de" Sleford, clerk, to the Mayor and Commonalty on the 7th Oct., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], as part security for the repayment of the above loan of £5,000. Also a coffer of wood (*de fuist*) bound with iron, which had been lying in the Tower in the charge of Master Richard of the Arms (*de les Armes*), and a square coffer covered with black leather and bound with iron in the charge of Master Philip de la Vache, delivered for the same purpose.

L'ra Regis Castell' et alior' executor' d'ni Edwardi quondam Regis Anglie facta Maiori et co'itati de jocalib' predictis. Letters patent by John, King of Castile and Leon, and Duke of Lancaster, John [Bokyngham], Bishop of Lincoln, Henry [Wakefield], Bishop of Worcester, John [Gilbert], Bishop of Hereford, William, Lord Latymer, Roger de Beauchampe, Robert de Asshbone, John Knyvet, John de Ipre, and Nicholas

[1] Set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 411-12.

Carreu, executors of the late King, ratifying the pledging of the above plate, &c., as security for the repayment of the loan of £5,000. Dated 8 Oct., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377].

Wednesday the morrow of the Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], proclamation against strangers carrying arms and for freemen of the City to assist in preserving the peace. Also for closing the City's gates, taverns, &c., by 9 o'clock at night, &c. Fo. lxxvii b. *Proclamacio ne aliquis extraneus portet aliqua arma.*

19 Oct., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], petition of the Serjeants of the Chamber to the Common Council and other reputable men of the City summoned to consult on public business, that liveries may be allowed them at the City's expense. Their petition granted.[1] *Concessio vesture Servientib' Cam'e.*

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to make proclamation for all persons who have grievances against Alice Perrers[2] to lay the same before the King's Council in Parliament by Saturday next in order that justice may be done. Witness the King at Westminster, 19 Nov., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377]. *Proclamacio facta contra Aliciam Perrers.*

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to admit Henry Shelford to the office of Coroner of the City until the quinzaine of St. Martin [11 Nov.] next ensuing or until further orders, in place of Henry de Mortone, who was unable to fulfil the duties of the said office, to which he had been recently appointed.[3] Witness the King at Westminster, 12 Nov., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377]. *Br'e pro officio Coron'.*

Pursuant to the above writ the said Henry Shelford was sworn the 14th Nov.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to admit to office Nicholas Symcok whom Thomas Tyle, the King's Butler (to whom appertains the office of Coroner of the City and who was unable to execute the duties), had appointed to be his deputy. *Br'e pro officio Coronator'.*

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 414-15.

[2] The late King's mistress; afterwards married to Sir William de Wyndesore. She had been impeached together with others in the Good Parliament (1376), but had been restored to favour by the next Parliament through the influence of the Duke of Lancaster. On the 22nd Dec., 1377, her case was reconsidered by the Lords, and she was compelled to submit to the sentence passed upon her in 1376. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 12-14; Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' ii. 445.

[3] *Supra*, p. 69.

Witness the King at Westminster, 1 Dec., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377].

Fo. lxxviii. *Memor^d de £lv traditis Will'mo Eynesham Cam'ar' de bonis Joh'is fil' Henr' "de" Padyngton'.*

23 Nov., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], William Eynesham, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, received from Robert Louthe and Juliana his wife, late wife and executrix of Henry Padyngtone, by the hands of Johanna, late wife of John "de" Mitford, the sum of £55 in trust for John, son of the said Henry, during his minority.

Custodia corporis Joh'is fil' Henrici "de" Padyngton'.

Afterwards, viz., on the 19th Dec., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], came William Whetley, cordwainer, before Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and demanded from the said Robert Louthe and Juliana his wife that the guardianship of the above orphan and his money should be committed to him as executor of the above Henry and in accordance with the terms of his will. Thereupon came Johanna, widow of John Mitford, late draper, and demanded the guardianship of the said orphan as being his grandmother and next of kin, to whom no advantage would accrue at his death. Her petition granted on her undertaking to find the orphan in food at her own expense, &c.

Custodia catall' ejusdem Joh'is.

The same day the sum of £55, the property of the said orphan, was delivered by the Mayor and Chamberlain to the above William Whetleye in trust to provide the said orphan with clothing. Surety, viz., John Wendlyngburgh, "pouchemakere."

Compot' resid' bonor' Henrici "de" Padyngton'.

Afterwards the sum of £48 and 13 pence was paid to Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, by the hands of Stephen atte Fryth, in part payment of the above sum of £55, and an account rendered for the residue according to the terms of the will of Henry Padyngtone, who left his property to be divided into three parts, viz., one part to Juliana his wife, another to John his son, and the third to be divided equally between Katherine his daughter and charitable uses.[1]

[1] From the will of Henry de Padyngtone, enrolled in the Husting in 1375, it appears that the above Katherine was his daughter by his servant Johanna atte Pitte. See 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 181-2.

Compot' de ten' Kat'ine filie Henr' "de" Padyngton'.

The same day an inquisition *ex officio* was taken of a messuage and shops devised to the above Katherine by the oath of Thomas de Dene, John Elger, Walter Parker, William Blount, John Craveneye, Thomas Person, John Caban, John Lord, Thomas Mortymer, William Serle, John Wandone, and John Chipstede.

Fo. lxxviii b.

Carta sub co'i sigillo facta Rad'o Strode de porta de Aldrychesgate.

Grant under the Common Seal by Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty, to Ralph Strode, the Common Serjeant (*communis serviens*), of a mansion, &c., over the gate of Aldrichesgate for life. Dated 4 Nov., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377].

Ordered by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, for certain reasons, to be cancelled.[1]

Acquietanc' Will'i Eynesham Cam'ar'.

Acquittance by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the rest of the citizens, to William Eynesham, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, on his accounts for one year. Dated in the Chamber of the Guildhall, the morrow of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377].

Carta sub co'i sigillo facta Walt'o Tauntone de quadam mansione juxta Bisshopesgate.

Grant under the Common Seal by Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City, to Walter Tauntone, late Beadle of the Ward of Bisshopesgate, of a mansion in the occupation of the said Walter adjoining the said gate; to hold the same for life. Dated 9 Nov., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377].

Fo. lxxix.

Commissio d'ni Reg' duab' quintedecimis levand'.

Letters patent appointing Adam Lovekyn, William Tonge, Thomas Welford, Robert Lucas, John Haddeley, John Norhamptone, John Organ, and John Sely to be commissioners for levying two fifteenths and two tenths granted by the shires and cities and boroughs in the Parliament held at Westminster in the quinzaine of St. Michael last past.[2] Witness the King at Westminster, 14 Nov., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377].

Precept to each Alderman on the 10th Dec. that he cause to be levied in his Ward a sum equal to two fifteenths on the property of inhabitants purchased since the twentieth year of King Edward I., and see that the customary watch be kept in his Ward at Christmas.

[1] During Northampton's Mayoralty. *Infra*, fo. clxxix.

[2] Sat from 13th Oct. to 28th Nov., 1377.

Prior eccl'ie Christi Lond' Aldr'us juratus.

Monday after the Epiphany [6 Jan.], 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377-1378], in the Court of the Mayor (*curia Maioris*) held in the Guildhall in the presence of the Mayor, Aldermen, and officers there summoned for a Court, William Rysynge, Prior of Christ Church, London, was sworn into office as Alderman of Portsokne.[1]

Br'e pro Thoma Kent pisc' ne ponatur in assisis.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs not to put Thomas "de" Kent, fishmonger, who was over seventy years of age, upon any assize, jury, &c., men of that age being declared exempt by the Common Council of the realm. Witness the King at Westminster, 15 Nov., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377].

Inhibicio facta exec' Joh'is Ratford ne vend' ten' fil' suis legat' quousque etc.

11 Feb., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377-8], Walter Tauntone and William Piltone, executors of John Ratford, "glovere," appeared before the Mayor and Aldermen at the suit of Ralph Strode, the Common Pleader, and were forbidden to sell the property devised by the said John or distribute the proceeds among his four children without previously consulting the Mayor, Chamberlain, and Aldermen.

Fo. lxxix b.

Me' de x marc' tradit' Jul' Vynour que Petrus Whappelode legavit Alic' fil' dicte Jul'.

21 Jan., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377-8], came Juliana Vynour and demanded from the executors of Peter Whappelode, draper, the sum of 10 marks bequeathed by him to her daughter Alice. Thereupon came William Dentone and John Norfolk, tailors, executors of the said Peter, and Dionisius Lopham, surveyor of his testament, and delivered up the money in the presence of Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, William "Cheynee," the Recorder, and William Eynsham, the Chamberlain. Mention made of a bequest of 40 marks to Peter, son of the above Peter Whappelode.

Billa missa cuilibet Aldr'o ad certificand' de summa omnium reddituum in Wardis suis.

12 Jan., a precept sent to each of the Aldermen to the effect that he should make inquiry as to the true yearly value of all tenements in his Ward let and inhabited, as well as the yearly value of the empty tenements in case they were let; and further to inquire as to the number of freemen not residing within the franchise, and to make a return to the Guildhall by Friday the 22nd Jan. At the same time, arrears of the fifteenth

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 415. The Prior of Christ Church, or Holy Trinity, Aldgate, was *ex officio* Alderman of Portsoken. No precept, therefore, issued for an election of Alderman for this Ward. *Vide supra*, p. 58.

and of four pence in the pound lately granted for the repair of the City's walls and ditches are to be brought in.

Billa missa cuilibet Aldr'o ad levand' xxjd. de qualibet libra reddit' pro mur' et fossat' predictis.

Afterwards, viz., on the 27th March, a precept was sent to each of the Aldermen bidding them levy 21 pence on every 20 shillings of rent, and return the same to the Guildhall by the 15th May next [for the repair of the City's walls and ditches].

Alia billa missa cuil' Aldr'o pro eisd' xxjd. levand'.

Afterwards, viz., on Wednesday after the Feast of St. Barnabas [11 June], another precept was sent, bidding each Alderman to levy 10 pence out of the above 21 pence by the 1st July next, and the remainder between the 1st July and the Feast of the Purification [2 Feb.] next; and further to put his Ward in array in manner prescribed.[1]

Fo. lxxx.

Br'e pro errore corrigendo.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs notifying the appointment of Robert Belknape, William de Skipwyth, Roger de Kyrketone, Roger de Fulthorpe, Richard Sidenham, Thomas Houtone, and Clement Spyce to be Justices to sit at St. Martin le Grand to hear a matter in error between Richard de Westone, "goldesmythe," and Roesia his wife and Thomas de Farndone, touching certain messuages and shops in London. Witness the King at Westminster, 8 Nov., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377].

[A marginal note to the effect that a similar writ was sent touching tenements in the suburb of London.]

Precept' Justic' Maiori et vic' directum de ten' in dicto suburbio.

Writ of the above Justices to the Mayor and Sheriffs to bring up the record of proceedings between the parties aforesaid touching certain messuages and shops in the suburb of London, at the church of St. Martin le Grand on Wednesday after the Feast of St. Andrew [30 Nov.]. Dated at Westminster, 10 Nov., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377].

A similar precept sent to the Mayor and Sheriffs touching the record for tenements in London.

Return' br'ium et precept' predictor'.

Return made by Nicholas Twyford and Andrew Pykeman, the Sheriffs, to the effect that they summoned Thomas de Farndone to appear in due course by John Bally and John Twyford.

[1] For particulars of this array see 'Memorials,' p. 420.

Return made by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and the aforesaid Sheriffs, to the effect that the record and proceedings in the matter aforesaid would be brought up by the Recorder, by word of mouth, according to the custom, after a respite of forty days.

[Fo. lxxx b *blank*. No folio numbered lxxxi.]

Fo. lxxxii. Proclamation made *temp.* Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, Thursday after the Feast of SS. Fabian and Sebastian [20 Jan.], 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377-8], touching liberties recently (*noviter*) granted to the citizens by the King in his first Parliament, and also touching certain ancient liberties renewed by the King himself, and recently (*noviter*) confirmed to the said citizens by his charter.[1]

Fo. lxxxii b. *Combustio recium quia nimis strict' fuerunt.* Saturday before the Feast of St. Valentine [14 Feb.], 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377-8], certain inspectors appointed by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty, brought to the Guildhall twelve nets belonging to men of Erhethe, viz., Thomas Dyghere, William Bryan, Thomas Grym, John Gardyner, William Dyghere, John Colyn, John London, John Phippe, John Baterell, and Simon Gardiner, which ought to be forfeited, as they said, because of their meshes or "mask" being too small, and destructive of small fish called "fry." The Court, desiring to be further informed, gave orders thereupon to John Baldok, a serjeant of the Mayor, to summon four good men of the mistery of Fishmongers to give evidence on Saturday before the Feast of St. Peter in Cathedra [22 Feb.], on which day William Strokelady, Hugh de Ware, Gilbert Beauchampe, and Nicholas Rameseye, fishmongers, appeared and declared on oath that all the said nets were false. The same were therefore ordered to be burnt in Chepe, and the aforesaid men of Erhethe were sworn not to cast a net, either in the Thames or Medway, the "mask" of which was not of the assize of two inches at least, measured transversely between the knots.[2]

[1] Inspeximus charter, dated 4 Dec., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], preserved at the Guildhall. Merchant strangers were therein forbidden to traffic in the City among themselves, under penalty of forfeiture, except merchants of Aquitaine.

[2] Compare the assize of a kydel net half a century earlier. 'Cal. Letter-Book E,' pp. 237-8.

16 March, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377–8], Walter Sibille, William Kelshulle, William Bramptone, John Poignaunt, Clement Lavender, Nicholas Rameseye, John Ridere, and Richard Style, fishmongers, sworn before the Mayor to see that no machines stand in the Thames and Medway to the destruction of small fish, taking for their labour half of the forfeiture.

Piscenar' electi ad supervidend' ne miniuti pisces in aquis Tamis' et Medeweye destruantur per recia nimis stricta.

Wednesday the Feast of St. Matthias [24 Feb.], 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377–8], William Godefray and John Chapman, of Baterycheseye, co. Surrey, charged before the Mayor, the Recorder, Adam Karlille, John Haddele, John Norhamptone, and four fishmongers appointed for measuring nets, with having a net called "smeltnet" which was not of the assize, and fish, viz., smelts and flounders, which were too small. The nets ordered to be burnt, and sureties found for the offenders, viz., Walter Norman, John Buk' de Baterycheseye, John Buk' [*sic*], and Walter Vesecok "de les Stywes."[1]

Combustio Recis.

Writ to the Sheriff of Kent reciting former grants for the removal of kydels from the Thames and Medway, the confirmation of the City's liberties made by charter of the 4th Dec. last, and the King's grant that such liberties should not become void by non-user, and bidding him make public proclamation of the same. Witness the King at Westminster, anno 1 Richard II.

Br'ia diversis com' directa quod cives amoveant kydell' in aquis predictis.

Similar writs sent to the Sheriffs of Essex, Middlesex, and Surrey.

Indenture of acquittance by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and the Commonalty, for the sum of £2,500, received from the King's Customers in part repayment of a loan of £5,000 advanced by the City to the King. Dated 30 Jan., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377–8].

Fo. lxxxiii.

Indenture de recepcione quing' milium librar' d'no Regi mutuatar' prout patet folio lxxvi in isto libro.

A similar indenture of acquittance for another sum of £2,500 in full repayment of the above loan. Dated 1 March, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377–8].

The indentures [counterpart] remain in the possession of the Chamberlain.

[1] Probably referring to the Stews in Southwark.

[illegible] and Commonalty for the return of the [illegible] by the King as security for the [illegible] Witness the King at West- [illegible]

[illegible] and Alice de Vinian (Vinar[illegible] [illegible] Franciscus[illegible] his heirs and assigns of [illegible] the middle of their shop in West- [illegible] for the purpose of setting up [illegible] Witnesses, viz., Ralph de Bure, [illegible] Aumberbury, Alan de Fran- [illegible] and Geoffrey de Pam[illegible] [illegible] was enrolled with the assent of the [illegible] as well as of Robert [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Tower: John Hadlee.
Candelwykstret: William Badby.
Dougate: Geoffrey Newentone.
Walbroke: John Rote.
Algate: John Kyrtone.
Cordewanerstret: Richard de Prestone.
Vintry: John Clyvelee.
Queen Hithe: John Vyne.
Colmanstret: John Hoo.
Lymstret: Robert Launde.
Farndone Within and Without: Nicholas Twyford.
Aldrichesgate: Thomas Reynham.

All the above, except William Walworth, John Philippot, Robert Launde, Nicholas Twyford, and Thomas Reynham, were sworn on the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], &c. Afterwards, viz., on Friday the morrow of the Annunciation B. M. [25 March] following, were sworn Robert Launde, Nicholas Twyford, and Thomas Reynham; and on Saturday the eve of Palm Sunday [11 April] William Walworth and John Philippot.

De hostio eccl'ie Sancti Mich'is ad bladum cum muro lapideo obturato.

8 April, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], Ralph Strode, the Common Pleader, on behalf of the Commonalty, but especially on behalf of the Ward of Farendone Within, made a presentment to Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, to the effect that Roger [Fryseby], Rector of the church of St. Michael le Quern,[1] Thomas Parker, Nicholas Jordan, John Streche, William Fychet, and Walter Brente, had recently (*noviter*) closed a gate of the said church with a stone wall, the said gate having been from time immemorial a common thoroughfare by day. Thereupon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, having viewed the wall and examined the purpresture and nuisance to the Commonalty, caused the said parties to appear and show cause why they had so acted. On the day named they appeared and

[1] In September, 1375, he was bound over for good behaviour towards John Cornewaille, John Strecche, and other parishioners, as well as towards certain members of the mistery of Goldsmiths. See 'Pleas and Memoranda,' Roll A 20, membr. 13.

failed to show cause. They were therefore enjoined to abate the nuisance within two days.

Carta Maioris et co'itatis Londoñ' per Joh'em Cotlond civem et piscenar' dicte civitatis.

Grant by John Cotlond, fishmonger, to the Mayor and Commonalty of a tenement in the parish of St. Giles without Crepulgate, situate between the tenement of William atte Brom on the north side and Hundesdyche on the south, and extending from the foss called "le More" on the east to the King's highway on the west, the said tenement having been acquired by the said John and Alice his late wife from John Clyftone and John Grandone. Witnesses, Gilbert Prynce, William Somer, William atte Brom, John Prychet, and others [not named] Dated 6 May, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1378].

Fo. lxxxiv b.

Proclamacio de extraneis pro hospitiis suis tenendis.

Thursday before Palm Sunday [11 April], 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], proclamation made to the effect that before Easter next every merchant stranger shall take steps to board and lodge with some free hosteler, and not keep hostel on his own account, under penalty.

Isti ordinati sunt ad ordinand' formam imposicionis supra victualib' infra civitatem vendend'.

10 May, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], the following good men were ordered by the Common Council to set the amount of impost to be laid on victuals sold within the liberty of the City as to them might seem best for the benefit and defence of the City, viz., John Pyel, William Walworth, John Philippot, John Hadlee, John Organ, Geoffrey Newentone, Robert Launde, John Norhamptone, Walter Sibille, John Boseham, Thomas Welford, William More, William Culham, Simon Aylesham, John Dovy, John Hothum, William Kelshulle, and John Fraunceys, goldsmith.

Fo. lxxxv.

Billes maundez ad diverses mistiers pur retourner les nouns des serchours de mesmes les mistiers.

Precept sent to the misteries of Grocers, Mercers, "Drapers," Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Ironmongers, and "Vynters," to elect men to search for merchants, alien and foreign, bringing merchandise connected with their misteries into the City, and to send the names of those so elected to the Guildhall by Friday before Palm Sunday (*la Pasqe Florye*).

Serchours de Mercers.

Thereupon the good folk of the mistery of Mercers returned the following names, viz., John Stoke and John Somerford, and on the 10th April, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], they took the following oath:—

[*Translation.*]

Le seremen mesmes l serchours

You shall swear that you will make due search that no merchant who is not of the franchise of the City of London sell by retail any wines or other merchandise within the said City or suburbs thereof; and that all merchants coming to England sell their merchandise within forty days after their arrival, and that they board at the tables of a freeman hosteler of the City and not keep hostel or company by themselves; and that no merchant stranger of the franchise of the City (*nul marchaunt estraunge de la fraunchise de la Citee*) sell his merchandise within the franchise thereof to another merchant stranger, and that no such merchant stranger buy such merchandise of another merchant stranger, under penalty of forfeiture of the same merchandise.

Serchours Pelters.

1 July, William Horscroft and Thomas Lacford, skinners, sworn searchers of the mistery.

Abrocours Pelters.

The same day John Hardy and John Reve sworn brokers of the mistery of Skinners.

Serchours Grocers.

6 Oct., Mark Ernele and John Cosyn, grocers, sworn searchers of the mistery.

Fo. lxxxv

Billa Pann rior'.

Petition to the Mayor and Aldermen by good men of the Drapers of the City that foreign drapers may be compelled to bring their cloth to one of the three recognized warehouses, and not be allowed to house it secretly; that they sell the same at certain times, viz., from Thursday at midday until the same hour on the following Saturday; and that thenceforth they bring no drapery except cloths and half-cloths, entire and listed at both ends, on pain of forfeiture.

The petition granted.

Custod' Th fil' Simon Dannger Ric'i fil' ejusd' Simon

20 May, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], the guardianship of Thomas, son of Simon Dannger, "curreiour," aged fourteen years, and Richard, son of the same, aged five years, together with property left to them and Emma their sister by the said Simon, committed by Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, and William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, to Juliana, late wife of the said Simon. Sureties, viz., Edmund Haryngeye, "cureiour," and Walter "Cuppere," "cureiour."

[1384], came the above sureties and undertook to render account.

[Richard II. A.D. 1390-1], came the above delivered to the Chamberlain a sum of the above Richard, son of Simon.

[Richard II. A.D. 1394-5], the said money was the above Richard, he being of full age.

[Richard II. A.D. 1378], the guardianship of Emma, ... Stanger, together with property accrued ... and from Thomas and Richard her ... committed by the above Mayor and Chamberlain to ... Sureties, viz., Richard Serle and Walter ...

... on Friday after the Purification B. M. ... Richard II. A.D. 1384-5], came the above Emma, ... and John Cornvile, "brasier," her husband, ... above Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and demanded ... Thereupon the above Edmund rendered account ... and Roger Elys, Aldermen, and John ... Chamberlain thereof.

... made on the eve of Pentecost [6 June], ... [1384], to the effect that no one wander ... after curfew of the clock, unless he be of good character ... his master's service, and then only with a light; that no ... keep open house after that hour; that ... (known known *destat*) keep a barrel (*keue*) ... before his house by day and night on ... the season in case of sudden fire; ... by day or night to break the peace, ... and imprisonment.

... *Westminster, Michaelmas Term,* ... [A.D. 1372].

... hundreds in the County of Surrey make ... the King at Suthwerk, to the effect that ... Sheriffs and Commonalty of the City have recently

(*de novo*) appropriated certain shops near "le Stolpes"[1] in Suthwerk, tenanted by Robert Solace and John de Foxtone, "spicer," as being in lot and scot of the City, whereas they have always been parcel of the Borough of Suthwerk, and assessed for lot and scot on the burgesses of the said Borough.[2]

et d'i in fine pont' Lond' quas burg' de Suthwerk clam'.

Afterwards, viz., in the quinzaine of Easter [22 April anno 49 Edward III. [A.D. 1375], the said Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commonalty appeared before the King at Westminster, by Simon de Kegworth and Stephen del Fall their attorneys, and declared, in defence, that the property in question had always been within the liberty of the City and parcel of the Ward of Briggestrete, which extends as far as the gutter near "le Stulpes" at the end of London Bridge, and had always been liable to lot and scot of the City; except for this (*absque hoc*) the property had always been parcel of the Borough of Suthwerk, as they were ready to prove. And Thomas de Shardelowe, who prosecutes for the King, says that the property has always been parcel of the Borough of Suthwerk and always assessed for lot and scot of the said Borough, and that the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commonalty had appropriated it to the lot and scot of the City for the last ten years and more; and this he offers to prove, &c.

[Fo. lxxxvi b *blank.*]

Writ for proclaiming the Statute of Westminster, 1 Richard II.[3] Dated 1 Feb., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377–8]. Fos. lxxxvii–lxxxviii.

Friday after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul [29 June], certain hides condemned by a jury composed of Saddlers, Pouchmakers, Girdlers, "Botelmakeres," Tanners, "Curreiours," and Cordwainers, as being badly tanned. The same to be forfeited.[4] Fo. lxxxviii.

Corea forisfacta ad opus co'itatis.

[1] Low stone pillars standing at the Southwark end of London Bridge. Richard Chaucer by his will, dated 12 April, 1349, and proved and enrolled in the Husting the same year ('Cal. of Wills,' i. 590-1), devised to the parish of St. Michael de Paternosterchirch his tenement near "les Stouples" at the corner of London Bridge towards Southwark.

[2] A similar presentment is recorded in November of this year in 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' pp. 299, 300.

[3] In the Parliament which sat from the 13th Oct. to the 28th Nov., 1377. Printed in 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 347-52. The statute strictly forbade maintenance of plaints, &c.

[4] 'Memorials,' pp. 420-1.

Fo. lxxxviii b. *Forisfactura pannor' ad opus co'itatis.*

1 July, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], Robert Somerset and other Surveyors of the mistery of Drapers make presentment to the Mayor and Aldermen to the effect that John Olyver, draper, of Cornhulle, had bought from William Eyot, of the County of Surrey, in Cornhulle on the last day of June, two fardels of cloth then lying in Suthwerk and on its way to market, contrary to the ordinance against forestalling. The said John acknowledged his guilt, and order was made for the cloth to be forfeited. Afterwards, by the favour of the Court, a fine was paid in place of forfeiture.

Judicium pillor'.

16 July, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], Ralph atte Sele, baker, condemned to the pillory with a whetstone hung from his neck for slandering the Mayor and Aldermen.[1]

The following were elected by the Mayor and Commonalty to supervise the City's liberties, and to act therein as to them may seem most expedient, viz., John Pyel, William Walworth, John Phelippot, Bartholomew Frestlyng, John Hadlee, John Norhamptone, John Orgon, Robert Warbultone, John Boseham, John Heylesdone, William Baret, John Southam, Adam Karlille, Walter Sibille, John Horne, William Tonge, Thomas Welford, John Hoo, John Rote, Henry Vannere, William More, Henry Herbury, William Bramptone, William Kelshulle, William Stachesdene, Thomas Roolf, William Culham, John Hothum, John Shaddeworthe, John Dony, Simon Aylesham, John Coraunt, John Fraunceys, Thomas Carletone, John Furneux, John Gille, John Bathe, William Whetelee.

Fo. lxxxix. *Billa textor'.*

Petition of the free Weavers of the City to the Mayor and those deputed by the Common Council to hear grievances presented by divers misteries of the City to the effect that no foreigner (*alien*) or stranger may be allowed to meddle with the mistery of Weavers in the City, such foreigners and strangers being for the most part exiled from their own country as notorious malefactors, and unwilling to place themselves under the rule of free Weavers; that no foreign nor strange weaver keep a hostel in the City unless he find sufficient frankpledge for good behaviour and place himself under the rule of free

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 423.

Weavers; that foreign servants in the mistery also place themselves under the rule of the free Weavers for the regulation of their wages; and that no such foreigner harbour a fellow-countryman contrary to the ordinance made in the last Parliament.[1]

Indorsamentum ejusdem.

Thereupon, after due consideration, the petition was endorsed to the effect that as to the rule and survey of foreigners by freemen, the tenancy of houses, and servants, no change should be made until a foreigner be convicted of some default or deceit in the trade, and that then all foreigners should thenceforth be placed under the rule of freemen of the mistery; that as to traffic between strangers, they should be restricted according to the City's franchise; and that as to the harbouring of foreigners by foreigners, it should be forbidden according to the statute.[2]

Br'e pro treugis int' Angl' et Sociam proclamand'.

Writ to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Collectors of Customs in the Port of London to make proclamation of an agreement having been made between John [Gilbert], Bishop of Hereford, and other Commissioners on behalf of the King, and certain Commissioners on behalf of Robert, his dear cousin of Scotland, to the effect that the ships of England and Scotland shall abstain from molesting each other until the first day of December next. Witness the King at Westminster, 30 July, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378].

Fo. lxxxix b.

Br'e miss' coll lectorib' quintar' decimar' ne clerici assi deantur ad contribucionem illarum.

Writ to Adam Lovekyn, William Tonge, Thomas Welforde, Robert Lucas, John Haddele, John Norhamptone, John Organ, and John Sely, Collectors of the two fifteenths in the City granted to the King by the Commons of the realm,[3] that they cease to distrain clerics for contribution to the grant otherwise than according to custom. Witness the King at Westminster, 5 April, 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1378].

[1] Referring, probably, to the Parliament which sat at Gloucester in Oct., 1378. See 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 32, 47.

[2] Statute 2 Richard II. cap. i. ('Statutes at Large,' i. 352-4).

[3] The Parliament which met on the 13th Oct., 1377, had granted two tenths and two fifteenths on condition that two treasurers should be appointed to superintend the due application of the proceeds. The King had thereupon nominated William Walworth and John Philippot for the purpose. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 7.

Fo. lxxxviii b.

Forisfactura pannor' ad opus co'itatis.

Judicium pillor'.

Fo.

Bille

Weavers of England: 22 Nov., the same year, William Bradeford, Thomas Pynnok.

Butchers of Estchepe: 7 Dec., the same year, John Sampsone, Elias Broun, John Caunterbury, John Curteys.

Pynners: 14 Jan., the same year [A.D. 1378-9], William Coventre, John Daventre.

Fullers: 9 March, the same year [A.D. 1378-9], John Holbeche, Richard Cornewaille.

Fo. xci.

Mād de test'o Joh'is Croydone.

Extract from the will of John Croydone, fishmonger,[1] appointing (*inter alia*) his wife Elena to be guardian of Elena his daughter, and devising to them property in the parish of St. Magnus and elsewhere in the City.

Concessio facta Will'o Wircestre et Ph'o Waleworth servientib' Cam'e dum steterint in officiis suis mansiones desup' portam de Ludgate.

Wednesday the morrow of the Exaltation of H. Cross [14 Sept.], 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], a grant was made, with the assent of the Mayor, Aldermen, and good men of divers misteries of the City summoned as a Common Council, to William Wircestre and Philip Waleworthe, Serjeants of the Chamber, of all houses and buildings over the gate of Ludgate, together with the custody of the said gate so long as they remained in office, one condition of the grant being to the effect that if the gate became a free prison[2] (*liberam prisonam*) the Chamberlain for the time being should provide manacles, chains, and other necessary implements at the City's expense.

Fo. xci b.

Writ to the Sheriffs for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Gloucester on Wednesday after the

[1] His will, dated 10 April, 1378, was proved and enrolled in the Husting in July, 1379. See 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 207.

[2] From the will of Richard Andreu, proved and enrolled in the Husting in November, 1349, it appears probable that Ludgate was then referred to as *le Francheprison*, or prison for freemen of the City, although Stow remarks that "this gate was made a free prison in the year 1378." 'Cal. of Wills, Court of Husting,' i. 621; Stow's 'Survey' (Thoms's ed., 1876), p. 15. In Feb., 1383, it is recorded (*infra*, fo. clxii b) that freemen convicted of certain minor offences were to be committed to Ludgate prison, whereas in cases of felony and maiming they were to be sent to Newgate. In 1419, when Ludgate as a prison was abolished, we find it referred to as having been established "pur le bien et aise de povers francs hommes de mesme la Citee.....au fyn qe ceux povers prisoniers puissent pluis liberallement qautres demurer en quyete en tiel lieu." Letter-Book I, fo. ccxxviii.

... No Sheriff of London or any ... be returned.[2] Witness the King ... Richard II. [A.D. 1378].

... there were elected John Hadlee and ... Aldermen, by the Aldermen, and by the Com- ... and William Venour, Commoners.

... St. Bartholomew [24 Aug.], 2 Richard II.

... good men of the mistery of Fishmongers and ... Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, that no ... arisen in the street within Ludgate, at the ... certain misdoers, viz., William Leyke, ... Lincoln, Henry Cleme, John Mendone, ... Hugh Plomer, John Salesbury, "pelter," and ... broken into the house of a fishmonger ... Lavender and forcibly expelled him, and would ... his wife nor family to enter. Thereupon ... visited the scene and committed the offenders to ...

... was adjudged by the said Mayor, and William ... Walde, John Phelippot, John Hadlee, John ... Pykeman, John Vyne, William Badby, Thomas ... John Kyrketone, and John Estone, Aldermen, that ... William Leyke should be committed to Neugate. ... was afterwards commuted to one of forty days, ... being passed on the rest of the offenders. ... the term they came and gave surety for good ... John Salesbury being mainprised by Thomas Sergeant ... Wally.

... the Duke of ... Parlia- ... order ... the ... (1377), ... and ... of ...

[2] This clause (as mentioned *supra*, p. 7x, note 3) appears for the first time in the writ issued to the Sheriff of London in 1373 (Letter-Book G, fo. cccxviii), it having been ordained by the Parliament of the previous year that no Sheriff should be returned as knight of a shire whilst holding office ('Statutes at Large,' i. 341).

Fo. xcii.

Br'e pro concordia proclamanda int' Regem Angli et Lodewycum comitem Flandr'.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to make proclamation for the due observance of an agreement made between the King and Louis, Count of Flanders, to the effect that Flemish merchants may traffic freely with England, provided they do not surreptitiously load their ships with French or Spanish merchandise. Witness the King at Westminster, 1 Aug., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378].

Proclamation made accordingly, Tuesday the Feast of St. Laurence [10 Aug.].

De cessacione vicecomit' ab officio suo causa rebellionis erga Maiorem.

Record of proceedings against Nicholas Twyford, one of the Sheriffs, for rebelling against Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, in a matter arising out of an affray between certain Goldsmiths and Pepperers in Westchepe on Sunday the Feast of SS. Perpetua and Felicitas [7 March], 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377–8].[1]

Fo. xcii b.

John Chichestre, Robert Lucas, Robert Launde, John Coraunt, Adam Bamme, and John Fraunceys become sureties for Nicholas Twyford, who also entered into a bond in the sum of 500 marks with William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, for future good behaviour in his office, &c.

Afterwards, viz., on the 5th March, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381-2], in consequence of the good behaviour of the said Nicholas, it was agreed by John de Norhamptone, the Mayor, William Waleworth, Nicholas Brembre, and John Phelipot, Knts., William Cheyne, the Recorder, Thomas Cornwaleys, John Bosham, and other Aldermen [not named], and divers Commoners of the misteries summoned as a Common Council, that the above recognizance should be annulled.

Be it remembered that in a congregation of the Common Council of the City of London held on Thursday before the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], a book of ordinances (*liber de ordinacionibus*) was read, and because it appeared that certain articles required fuller explanation the said Common Council elected John Hoo, John Estone, and Robert Launde, Aldermen, Henry Herburi, William Culham, Matthew Passelewe, John Dony, and William Houghtone, Commoners, to confer about the same with the thirty-six persons previously

[1] Proceedings set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 415-17.

elected by the Common Council, whose names appear *supra* on fo. lxxvii of this book,[1] and to amend the ordinances contained in the book, and this was done so that they unanimously agreed to the articles as written in the book.

Memor^d de feodo Recordatoris.

The same day William Cheyne, the Recorder, complained to the Common Council, as he had often done before, that whereas on his appointment to the office of Recorder the enrolments of deeds and wills were promised to be of the yearly value of £10 at least, they scarcely amounted to that sum; he therefore prayed that compensation might be made to him from some other quarter, in order that he might live as became his position, more especially as an ordinance had been recently (*noviter*) made since he entered office to the effect that no Recorder should receive any fee or robes from any strange lord (*forinseco domino*) or otherwise, whereby the profits of the office had been diminished.[2] The Common Council thereupon referred his petition to those who had previously been elected to consider the above ordinances, and they decreed that besides the fee of £40 per annum and clothing, as mentioned in the book of ordinances, the Recorder should receive yearly 40 marks from the Chamber in lieu of fees for enrolments, and that fees for enrolments in Hustings (*in Hustengis*) should thenceforth remain to the use of the Commonalty.

Afterwards, viz., on the 3rd Nov. next ensuing, this decree was confirmed by John Phelippot, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the whole Common Council, and was ordered to be entered on record.

[1] A wrong reference. The reference ought, probably, to be fo. lxxxviii b (*supra*, p. 94), where the names are given of thirty-eight persons (inclusive of John Hoo and Henry Herbury) who had been elected to examine the City's liberties and to act therein as they deemed best.

[2] Cheyne's first appearance as Recorder occurs in Jan., 1377 (*supra*, p. 54). The date of his appointment is not recorded in the Letter-Book. The ordinance here mentioned is recorded on a cedula attached to Fly-leaf F in Letter-Book D by way of an addition to the oath of the Recorder there set out among other oaths. See 'Cal. Letter-Book D,' p. 12n.

Letter complaining of merchants of Almaine having been deprived of their accustomed privileges in England and of being molested by citizens of London, and desiring the City to use its good offices with the King to secure better treatment, otherwise it will behove the said merchants to cease to visit England. Dated at Dantzic, Saturday the Feast of Corpus Christi [17 June], A.D. 1378.

Fo. xciii.

L'ra f'ris Voynrici de Amprode f'rm ord'is b'e marie domus Theutonicor' mag'ri gen'alis missa Maiori et Aldermannis Lond'.

Letter under the seal of the Mayoralty of the City in reply to the above, setting forth (*inter alia*) that the privileges of the merchants of Almaine had been suspended by order of the Parliament at Westminster[1] on account of injuries inflicted by them on the King's subjects at "Scone" and elsewhere in their dominions. Dated 13 Aug., A.D. 1378.

L'ra responsiva civitatis.

Another letter addressed "by the Consuls of the common sea-board cities, your humble servants, assembled for pleas at Stralessund on the date hereof," to the Mayor, "Consuls," and Commonalty of the City, complaining of ill-treatment of merchants of Almaine, and praying their good offices with the King. Dated at "Stralessund," Sunday before Pentecost [6 June].

Fo. xciii b.

Nobilib'..... viris et d'nis d'no Maiori Consulib' et toti univ'sitati London' etc.

Letter under the seal of the Mayoralty of the City in reply to the above to similar effect as the last. Dated 13 Aug., A.D. 1378.

L'ra responsiva civitatis.

1 Sept., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], Richard Spink and Thomas Halywell, skinners, and Thomas Lacford and William Horscroft, surveyors of the mistery of Skinners, made a presentment before Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, to the effect that they had discovered in the cellar of Henry Hydynghous, of the Company of Teutonics of the Hanse, certain bellies of "Bievre" which were deceitfully mixed with false bellies, for whereas according to custom such skins for sale should be entire and not cut, and bellies without backs, the said Henry had offered for sale in his cellar in "la Roperie" certain

Fo. xciv.

Forisfactura ventrium de Bievere.

[1] They recovered their charter by assent of the Parliament which commenced to sit at Gloucester in October following, on condition that they did not molest English merchants abroad. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 52.

bundles in which half-bellies (*medii ventres*) were mixed with whole bellies, to the deceit of the purchasers. The bundles examined before the Mayor and Aldermen and the offender questioned, with the result that the half-bellies (*dimidii ventres*) were confiscated, and the rest were delivered up to the said Henry, who was spared imprisonment, inasmuch as he had confessed that the purchasers of the bellies knew as well as he did that they consisted of half-bellies mixed with whole bellies.

'lecio Vice-comitum.

Tuesday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], in the presence of Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, William Walworth, John Haddele, Robert Launde, Adam St. Yve, Geoffrey Neutone, William Badby, John Hoo, Andrew Pykeman, Nicholas Twyford, John Organ, John Estone, John Kyrketone, Thomas Reynham, John Vyne, William (John?) Clyvele, William Knyghtcote, Robert Warbultone, and John Rote, Aldermen, and an immense Commonalty summoned to the Guildhall for the election of Sheriffs, John Boseham and Thomas Cornewaleys were elected Sheriffs for the year ensuing, viz., John Boseham by the Mayor, and Thomas Cornewaleys by the Commonalty.

Afterwards, viz., on the 28th Sept., they were sworn, and on the morrow of St. Michael [29 Sept.] they were admitted before the Barons of the Exchequer at Westminster.

tud' comp' Cam'ar' et stod' pontis London'.

The same day [viz., 21 Sept.] Robert Warbultone and Adam "de" St. Ive, Aldermen, and William Baret, William Kyng, Thomas Welford, and William More, "vynter," Commoners, were elected auditors of the Chamber and of the Wardens of London Bridge.

'vient' Vic' jur'.

The same day John Salesbury, John Cherche, Richard Waldene, Thomas Stowe, and Walter Godard, Serjeants of the Sheriffs, sworn into office; and on Saturday after the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.] Henry Traynell and Thomas Purlee, Serjeants of the Sheriffs, likewise sworn.

?o. xciv b.

' de diversis 'uniar' sum- s recept' per

Be it remembered that on the 24th May, 50 Edward III. [A.D. 1376], William Eynesham, the Chamberlain, received from the executors of William Aubrey the sum of 40*s.* in trust for

John, son of the said William Aubrey, which sum he afterwards, viz., on the 12th Oct., delivered to John Ussher, his successor as Chamberlain.

Will'm Eynesham Cam'ar' et per eum lib'ate Joh'i Ussher successori' suo.

On the 20th Jan., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377–8], the said William, the late Chamberlain, received from the executors of Peter Whappelode, "taillour" and "draper," the sum of 40 marks in trust for Peter, son of the aforesaid Peter, which sum he likewise delivered to his successor.

On the 31st July, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], the said William, the late Chamberlain, received from the executors of William Stodeye the sum of £58 and 15 pence in trust for Agnes, daughter of the said William Stodeye, which sum he likewise delivered to his successor.

On the 12th Oct., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], William, the late Chamberlain, delivered to his successor a sum of money and certain jewels belonging to Alice, daughter of John Reyner, as appears *supra*, fo. xxi [b]; also a sum of money in trust for the children of Thomas Skynnere, as appears *supra*, fo. xviii; also a sum of money which William Hubert bequeathed for the fabric of a "barbican" without Aldersgate, as appears *supra*, fo. xxxiii [b]. Touching the sum of 10 marks received by the said William Eynesham belonging to the children of Robert Berewyk, it is delivered to the aforesaid John Ussher, the present Chamberlain, as appears *supra*, fo. l^mo.

Eleccio Joh'is Ussher in Cam'ar' civitatis London'.

Be it remembered that on Thursday before the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], in a congregation of the Mayor and Aldermen, John Usshere was elected Chamberlain of the City *loco* William Eynesham, late Chamberlain, and on the eve of St. Michael [29 Sept.] was sworn into office.

Exon'acio bonor' Mich'is filii Ric'i fil' Ric'i [sic] *de Weston'* [sic] *marescalli.*

20 Oct., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], came Michael, one of the sons of Richard de Westm[inster ?], marshal (*marescallus*), before the Mayor and Aldermen, and, being of full age, claimed a moiety of his father's property, the other moiety having been left to John his brother. The said brother being now dead, and the father's property having been apportioned by Richard Knouseleghe, John le Fourbour, John Walsam, Richard Wal-

wayn, and Robert de York, the said Michael further claimed a moiety of his deceased brother's property in accordance with the terms of the said father's will. The property delivered by Edmund [Wymondeswolde], Rector of the church of St. John the Evangelist, and one of the executors of Richard [de] Westm[inster].

Judicium contra Joh'em Maynard.

Saturday after the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], it was ordained by John Phelipot, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Common Council, that John Maynard, "wexchaundeler," and others, who had offended the Earl of Buk[enham] and his servants, for which offence Nicholas Brembre, then Mayor, had been impeached before the Parliament at Gloucester, and had paid the said Earl a large sum of money,[1] should be arrested and detained until compensation be made.[2]

Fo. xcv.

Eleccio Maioris.

Wednesday the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], in the presence of Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, William Walworth, John Haddele, Andrew Pykeman, Adam de St. Ive, John Organ, William Knyghtcote, Robert Warbultone, John Estone, William Badby, Geoffrey Neutone, John Rote, John "Kyrtone," John Clyvelee, John Vyne, John Hoo, Robert Launde, and Thomas Reynham, Aldermen, John Boseham and Thomas Cornewaleys, the Sheriffs, and an immense Commonalty summoned for the election of a Mayor for the year ensuing, John Phelippot was elected Mayor, and on the morrow of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.] was presented, admitted, and sworn before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer.

Carta Joh'is de Dallyngge senioris per Gilbertum de Lesnes aurimalliatorem et Joh'em de Dallyngge juniorem.

Grant by Gilbert de Lesnes, goldbeater, and John de Dallyngge, junior, mercer, executors of Agnes, widow of Alan de Brauncestre, late mercer (her will being proved and enrolled in the Husting on Monday the morrow of St. Martin, anno 7 Edward II.[3]), to John de Dallyngge, senior, mercer, of a certain messuage in Chepe, in the parish of St. Vedast, which

[1] *Vide infra*, p. 111.

[2] 'Memorials,' p. 424.

[3] The testatrix being there named Agnes de Stanes, late wife of Alan de Brauncestre. See 'Cal. of Wills,' i. 244.

the said Alan and Agnes had acquired from the executors of Thomas de Brauncestre, goldbeater, the said tenement being situate near tenements belonging to Richard de Annesbery, Hugh atte More, Nicholas le Convers, Robert le Convers, and Reginald de Cauntebrigge. Witnesses, Stephen de Abindone, Mayor, Ralph le Balauncer and William de Caustone, Sheriffs, Nicholas de Farendone, Alderman of the Ward, Henry de Gloucestre, William de Bodelee, Robert de Pipehurst, Simon de Parys, Hugh de Gartone, Roger de Lintone, Henry de Seccheford, Richard de Shordiche, Ralph de Blythe, Roger the Clerk, and others [not named]. Dated Tuesday after the Feast of St. Luke [18 Oct.], 10 Edward II. [A.D. 1316].

The above deed was produced in evidence on the 15th Oct., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], in a suit before Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, between John Loveye, mercer, and Robert Lucas, goldsmith, in the presence of the said Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, William Walworth, Adam Stable, John Haddele, John Organ, Adam de St. Ive, Robert Warbultone, Thomas Reynham, Nicholas Twyford, William Knyghtcote, John Rote, John "Kyrtone," John Hoo, William Badby, John Estone, John Clyvele, Aldermen, and was here recorded by request.

Fo. xcv b.

Acquietanc' Will'i Eynesham.

Acquittance by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the rest of the citizens, to William Eynesham, the late Chamberlain, on his account rendered for one year from Michaelmas, 1 Richard II. Dated in the Chamber of the Guildhall, 16 Oct., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378].

Custodie Joh'is et Johanne pueror' Ric'i atte Boure.

26 Oct., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], the guardianship of John, son of Richard atte Boure, late draper, aged eight years, and of Johanna, daughter of the same, aged seven years, together with a portion of their property, committed by John Phelipot, the Mayor, and John Ussher, the Chamberlain, to John Shalyngford, draper. Sureties, viz., Geoffrey Walderne, draper, and Robert de Louthe, "joynour."

Afterwards, viz., on the 22nd Oct., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], the sum of £9 of the residue of the goods of Johanna, mother of the above children, was delivered to their guardian by John

Hadle, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain. Sureties, viz., Robert Lyndeseye and Thomas Bridlyngtone.

Bille missa cuil't Aldr'no equitandi cum Maiorin crastino Ap'lor' S. et Jude.

Precept to the Aldermen that they ride to Westminster in parti-coloured clothing with the Mayor on the morrow of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], on which day he is to take his charge there, under penalty.

Fo. xcvi.

At a Common Council of the City held on Thursday before the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], the following custom was formally approved, viz., that when a freeman devises lands, tenements, and rents for the purpose of a chantry or other pious uses, the devise is good although at the time of the devise or at the testator's death there might be difficulties in carrying out its object owing to vagueness, &c., and although there be no clause of distress in case of non-execution, &c.; but the intention of the testator is to be carried out according to sound reason.[1]

Letters patent appointing John de Cavendisshe, Robert Belknap, John Philipot, the Mayor, William Haldene, and William Cheyne, or any four, three, or two of them (the Mayor being one), to be Justices for gaol-delivery of Neugate. Witness the King at Westminster, 25 Nov., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378].

Articles given in charge to White-bakers (*Pestours blanks*) and "Tourte"[2] which they are bound on oath to keep, viz.:—

First that every baker swear to charge his servants to boult their meal twice, that is to say (with) a large boulter and a smaller one, and that he will use his diligence to make his servants work well in "knedyng" as well as to keep the proper time for so doing (*garder lour seisoun de la fesure*).

Also that if any one be found to be ignorant or unwilling to make bread in manner aforesaid, let him be put out of the mistery.

Also that they make four loaves for a penny of the flour that is boulted with the smaller boulter.

[1] In other words, the doctrine known in law as *cy près* was to be applied. The whole of the resolution of the Common Council is set out in 'Liber Albus,' i. 450 *a*.

[2] Makers of "tourte," a coarse brown bread made of unboulted meal, and very different from the modern "tourte" or tart.

Also that they bake not with water from the fountains,[1] under penalty ordained.

Also that they buy not bad meal to mix with good, under penalty ordained.

Also that no baker sell to Hucksters more than thirteen loaves for twelve, without gift or other "curtesye."[2]

Also that no Tourte-baker (*Pestour Tourte*) handle a boulter nor make white bread.

Also that bread of the poorer leaven (*la pire leveyne*) be made sieved (*soit fait crybre*).

Also that no horse bread be made except of pure beans and peas, without mixture of other grain or bran, under heavy penalty (*sur peine vylein*).[3]

* * * *

Billa missa cuil' Aldr'o ad inquirend' de pistoribus, braciatoribus, carpentar', massons, tylers et daubers.

Precept to the several Aldermen to inquire into the misdoings of bakers, brewers, hostelers, masons, carpenters, tilers, daubers, and other labourers in their Wards contrary to statute and ordinances, and to make a return of the same to the Chamberlain within eight days. Dated 31 Jan., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378-9].

Delib'acio Thome Knapet a prisona qui commissus fuit ibidem pro verbis dictis de Duce Lancastr'.

Be it remembered that on the 8th Nov., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], Thomas Knapet, Clerk of the Church of St. Peter the Less near Pouleswharf, was arrested by the Mayor and John Boseham, one of the Sheriffs, for having used abusive words touching the Duke of Lancaster in the house of John Shepeye and in the presence of Thomas Hiltone and other servants of the said John, and was thereupon committed to

[1] It has been suggested that spring water was too hard for the proper kneading of bread. 'Liber Albus,' Introd., p. liii.

[2] It appears to have been the custom at one time for bakers to give to each huckster who dealt with them sixpence each Monday morning by way of *estrene* or present, and threepence on Fridays as "curtesye" money; but this practice had been forbidden early in the fourteenth century, and the more ancient usage of giving "a baker's dozen" reverted to. Letter-Book D, fo. clvi b; 'Liber Albus' (Rolls Series), i. 266.

[3] Reference is made to the foregoing ordinances in the Fourth Book of the 'Liber Albus' (i. 705), but the compiler of the 'Liber Albus' so misread the first of the ordinances as to make it incumbent upon every baker to instruct his servants *twice a year* (*deux foitz par an*) to boult and knead their paste!

Neugate until he could purchase the Duke's favour and that of the City. He was afterwards released on surety.[1]

Fo. xcvii. *Proclamacio panis vinor' agnor' carbon' et de Bochers.*

Proclamation made on Friday, the 19th Nov., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], regulating the making of bread under the superintendence of John Groos, fixing the price of divers kinds of wine, of lambs, charcoal, &c., and ordering the closing of butchers' shops at dusk.[2]

Diversi probi hoi'es electi pro conduc' muris et fossat' custod' Tamis' cursu de Walbrok reparand' et de v^c^ marc' dat' per exec' Ade Fraunceys ad conduct' etc.

24 Nov., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], at a Common Council held in the Upper Chamber of the Guildhall touching certain matters moved in the last Parliament held at Gloucester,[3] there were elected John Phelipot, the Mayor, William Walworth, Adam Stable, Nicholas Brembre, John Hadlee, John Boseham, Adam de St. Ive, John Hoo, Richard Prestone, Robert Launde, John Organ, Nicholas Twyford, Robert Warbultone [Aldermen], Simon Aylesham, mercer, Richard Ayllesbury, grocer, John Norhampton, draper, Thomas Welford, fishmonger, Thomas Rolf, skinner, Thomas Medlane, vintner, Adam Bamme, goldsmith, John Furneux, "taillour," John Longe, senior, cordwainer, Reginald Colman, "ismonger," John Walsyngham, armourer, Thomas Mordone, chandler, and John Pountfreyt, saddler [Commoners]—for the purpose of considering the best means of carrying out the following measures, viz.: (1) the repair of the conduit in Chepe and carrying it up to the cross-ways on the top of Cornhulle, for which purpose the executors of Adam Fraunceys had promised to contribute the sum of 500 marks; (2) the repair of the City's walls, ditches, and gates; (3) the cleansing of the Thames; (4) the repair of the water-course from the Moor by Walbroke; (5) the providing of places where Rakyers and carters may deposit rubbish and filth; and (6) to consider the expenses of those elected to the Parliament at Gloucester and the discharge of other debts of the Commonalty.[4]

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 425.

[2] Partly set out in 'Memorials,' p. 426.

[3] Sat from 20 Oct. to 16 Nov., 1378.

[4] Their report is recorded *infra*, fo. civ. *Nota:* Boseham does not appear at the time to have been an Alderman.

Fo. xcvii b.

Libertas Hug' Hosyere confirmat' per co'e concilium.

15 Sept., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], a motion made in the Common Council held in the accustomed Chamber of the Guild-hall, to the effect that whereas Hugh Hosyere, otherwise called "Curteys," had been fraudulently admitted to the freedom of the City in the mistery of Fishmongers, contrary to the ordinance made by the Common Council itself forbidding any stranger known to be rich and powerful (*cognitus pro viro divite et potente*) to be admitted to the freedom of the City without the assent of the said Council;[1] and whereas the said Hugh had obtained the freedom by changing his name from "Hosyer" to "Curteys"—he be removed from the freedom. Thereupon Nicholas Brembre, then Mayor, declared that the said Hugh and another named John Sybile had come before him and the Aldermen in the Chamber, with six good men, Aldermen and Commoners, of the mistery of Fishmongers, who certified as to their character,[2] and asked that they might be admitted to the freedom on a reasonable fine; that he (the Mayor) was altogether ignorant of their wealth, and they were admitted on payment of a fine such as seemed reasonable to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain;[3] that as to the alleged ordinance by the Common Council he knew nothing of it, but he recollected that some such matter was once introduced, but was allowed to drop (*permansit indiscussa*), although he (the Mayor) of his own accord publicly promised that during his term of office no stranger known to him to be powerful and wealthy

[1] In 1312 an ordinance had been passed to the effect that no stranger should be admitted to the freedom without the assent of the Commonalty. 'Cal. Letter-Book D,' p. 283; 'Liber Albus,' i. 366. The qualification as to the wealth and power of the stranger appears to have been open to question.

[2] Among the "articles" sanctioned by Edward II. in 1319 was one to the effect that no stranger should be admitted to the freedom except in the Husting (*i.e.*, with the consent of the Commonalty), and further, that a native, and more especially an English merchant, following some craft or mistery, should not be admitted to the freedom except by mainprise of six good and sufficient men of the mistery he followed. Similar mainprise was to be forthcoming in the case of strangers admitted in the Husting if they belonged to a mistery or craft. 'Liber Cust.,' i. 269-70.

[3] According to the ordinance of 1366. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 211.

should be admitted by him to the freedom without the assent of the Common Council. He asked whether a personal promise thus made and not reduced to writing was to be treated as an ordinance. After debate the question was put by the Common Serjeant to each of the Aldermen, who said that it ought not to be regarded as an ordinance, and with them thirty-one misteries who were present agreed, whilst ten misteries dissented. Thereupon it was adjudged that the said Hugh Hosyere should continue to enjoy the freedom.

Judicium collistrig' pro una perdice elonte vendita.

8 Oct. [Nov. ?], 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], John Bakere de Ryslep attached to answer a charge of having sold to John, son of William Burle, "massoun," a putrid partridge, near the church of St. Nicholas Shambles, on Sunday after the Feast of All Saints [1 Nov.], the year aforesaid. The said John Bakere being brought before John Phelipot, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, denied having sold the bird, but upon a jury being summoned confessed the sale. Adjudged to stand half an hour in the pillory, the bird to be burnt under him.

Vyne wolmong' pro exon' de iuryis' etc.

16 Dec., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], order by the Mayor and Aldermen that William atte Vyne, "wolmongere," be discharged from serving on assizes, juries, &c., owing to old age.

Pro statu utile.

Proclamacio de pena eorum qui utlegi sequntur hutlagos' recep' aut' mayorem' hand' levare publice.

A proclamation of various ordinances for the government of the City and the regulation of divers trades and crafts. Able-bodied persons are not to counterfeit poor beggars. Lepers are forbidden the City, &c. At the end there is a schedule of prices to be paid for all kinds of poultry.[1]

Pro utile

de pultria

Ordinance by the Mayor and Aldermen as to prices to be charged by Cooks for divers meat and poultry as well roasted as in pasties.[2]

Pro utile de

Proclamacio de vadiis operariorum qui capere volunt ultra

Proclamation of the amount of wages fixed by the Mayor and Aldermen to be paid to divers labourers who continued to make excessive charges for their work, notwithstanding the

[1] This proclamation, like the one preceded supra, for style and appears to be of the class very generally promulgated by a Mayor soon after his admission to office.

[2] Particulars of prices are set out in 'Memorials,' p. 426.

price of victuals and other necessaries of life having for a long time remained the same.

Acquietancia Edmundi Halstede.

Acquittance by John, son of Ralph Halstede,[1] late woolmonger, and executor of the same, to Edmund Halstede, merchant, for the sum of £140 left by the said Ralph for providing chantries in the new chapel he had built in the Sanctuary of the Hospital of St. Thomas de Suthwerk. Dated 12 Feb., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378–9].

Fos. c–ci.

Writ to the Sheriffs to proclaim the statutes and ordinances made in the Parliament held at Gloucester on Wednesday after the Feast of St. Luke [18 Oct.] last past, and here set out.[2] Dated at Westminster, 28 Nov., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378].

Fo. ci b.

Bille misse pro vigiliis faciendis contra Natale.

16 Dec., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], precept sent to each Alderman to see that proper watch be kept in his Ward at Christmas; that the streets and lanes be cleansed, &c.

Me[a] de c marc' solut' com' Buk' per Nich'm Brembre.

Record of proceedings at a Common Council held in the Upper Chamber of the Guildhall on the 25th Nov., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], when the City members who had attended the Parliament recently held at Gloucester related what had taken place with reference to matters affecting the franchise of the City, and William Walworthe testified to their praiseworthy conduct in the said Parliament. The said City members and William Walworthe further testified to the excellent defence made by Nicholas Brembre, the late Mayor, to the charge brought against him in the said Parliament of having permitted an assault to be made on Thomas of Wodestoke, Earl of Buk-[enham], whereby he wholly exculpated himself, as all his friends thought, although to settle matters definitely he paid the Earl the sum of 100 marks.[3]

Thereupon the Council thanked the said Nicholas for the trouble and expense he had incurred, and promised to indemnify

[1] Otherwise known as Ralph Nunthey de Halstede. By his will, proved and enrolled in the Husting in Feb., 1379, he desired to be buried in the chapel lately erected by him in the cemetery of the Hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 202-3.

[2] Printed in 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 352-7.

[3] *Vide supra*, p. 104.

him. At the same time orders were given to the Common Clerk to place the matter on record.[1]

The above was recited and unanimously agreed to at another meeting of the Common Council held on the 15th Jan. following.

Order for proclamation to be made inviting all those who have any grievance against the Sheriffs, clerks, serjeants, constables, or other officials of Newgate, to lay the same before the Mayor and Aldermen, and justice should be done. [No date.]

Inquisition taken before John Philipot, the Mayor, John Boseham and Thomas Cornewaleys, the Sheriffs, on the 20th Nov., [illegible] Richard II. A.D. 1384, touching abettors and maintainers of [illegible] conspiracies, champerties, &c., on the oath of William Stowecroby, William Assheford, Adam Farnham, John Stoke, [illegible], David Berteville, Benedict Walkelyn, Henry Gillyngham, [illegible] Lawe, 'cook,' John Bradele, John Kirkeby, "founder," William Assheborne, and Peter Ellesnam:—

[illegible] say that John Squier, Henry Boselee, and Stephen [illegible] procured an inquisition at the Guildhall on behalf of [illegible] against Alan Shopwick], Rector of the church of St. Mary within Aldrichesgate, and that they are and have been [illegible] maintainers of plaints, &c., since the decease of King Edward II. up to the present time. They further say that [illegible] Brandes, 'tailour,' procured an inquisition against [illegible] Randolph, chaplain, and that he is and has been a [illegible], &c., for two years past. Also that Robert [illegible] procured an inquisition between William [illegible] Dean of St. Paul's, and Alianora Ponterell in a [illegible] and was a champertor (*cambipercenarius*) therein. [illegible] say that William Nortone, John Haytfeld, [illegible] Wrotham, "seymour," Bernard Shethere, Stephen [illegible] John Clyvere, "sherman," John Benerache, [illegible] Richard Herm', John Buntyng, [illegible] Thomas Kyrkeby, and John Hydyngham are [illegible] and are accustomed to frequent the [illegible] Mayors and Sheriffs for the time being without [illegible] the law.

[illegible]

[1] *Ante*, p. 93, note 3.

A similar inquisition, taken the same day before the same Mayor and Sheriffs, on the oath of Gilbert Meldebourne, Richard Forster, John Mersshe, John Chapel, Nicholas Symcok, Robert Watlyngtone, Henry Shelford, John Sergeant, William Palmere, Henry Traynel, Richard Waldene, John Baldok, and John Kyrkeby, who say that William Nortone, "sadelere," was maintainer in a plaint by Nicholas Thame, "bocher," and Agnes his wife against John Thurkyld, "bocher," and is a common maintainer of plaints in the hall of the Guildhall as well as in the country. Also they say that John Tykhill, "bochier," otherwise called John "Skyft," Hugh Masoun, "bocher," and the above William Nortone have been maintainers of other plaints as well in the said hall as in the country; that John Wrytele, "coursour," was maintainer in a plaint of trespass between Thomas Wynter, "pulter," and William Gillowe de Hadham, and also between William Chyvele, "taillour," and John Brayles.

Also they say that Stephen Maynard, Henry Godchepe, Henry Cok, "drovere," Henry Bosele, and Thomas Bromptone, "corsour," were maintainers in a plaint of trespass between John "Goband" (Gobaud?) and Alan Shopwyk, Rector of the church of St. Anne within Aldrichesgate, &c.; that Bernard Reyner, "shethere," was maintainer in many plaints between weavers of Flanders and weavers in the City, and is a common maintainer, &c.; that Simon Machyngge, John Squier, Stephen Maynard, Henry Godchepe, William Dybelyn, "sporier," Henry Cok, Henry Dymnel, John Cursum, and William Knotte were maintainers in a plaint between William Colyn and William Gambone, and are common maintainers, &c.; that John Muntham, "joynour," was a maintainer in a plaint of trespass between John Thurkyld, "bochier," and Johanna his wife and William Chiseldene; that Bernard Reyner, "shethere," was a maintainer in a plaint of fresh-force between William Leyke, "taillour," and Clement Lanender, fishmonger; that Geoffrey Rokel, "cappemakere," was maintainer in a plaint of account and debt between Thomas Hardynge, "fullere," and Edward Porter, "taillour," and also between

Fo. cii b.

Robert Baas, "fullere," and William Gysbourne; that Andrew Neutone, "taillour," was a maintainer in a plaint of trespass between John Wiltone and Thomas Same and William Estby, "bakere," and also between Johanna Burstalle and the aforesaid Thomas Same and William Estby.

Also they say that Richard Rose, "taillour," and John Buntyng, "goldsmythe," were maintainers in a plaint between John Somertone, taverner, and Matthew Mynot, chaplain; that Robert Lynne, and John Wilughbi, "taillour," and John Hedyngham, "hattere," were maintainers in a plaint of assize between William Leyk, "taillour," and Clement Lanender, fishmonger, and Johanna his wife; that John Haytfeld, "squier," living in Abbechirchelane, and Stephen Josep, "taillour," were maintainers of a plaint of debt between Roger Mordone and John Bowere of York, plaintiffs, and Peter Fraunceys, merchant of Florence, defendant; that Robert Baas, "fullere," was maintainer in a plaint of account between Robert Burlestone, "dyere," and Roger Bowe, "taillour," and also between John Raulyn and John Mauncel de Wandesworth; that Robert Lytle, "haberdasshere," and John Trentemars, "goldsmythe," were maintainers in a plaint between John [Wardroper], Parson of the church of St. Audoen,[1] and the Parson of the church of St. Nicholas at the Shambles.

Also they say that John Benerache, "coteler," was maintainer of a plaint by the King's writ between Hugh Wynkele, "cotelere," and Robert Launde, goldsmith; that John Bloklee was maintainer in a plaint of trespass between the Parson of the church of St. Andrew Huberd and a certain clerk of the said church, and also between Cristina Webbere and John Game and others in a plea of land; that John Aldewyne, "sadelere," was maintainer in a plaint of trespass between John Bakere, late servant of Adam Fraunceys, and a certain brewer of Graschirchestrete; that John Ruggele, "skynnere," was maintainer of a plaint of trespass in the hall (Guildhall) between Thomas, servant of Henry Boselee, and a certain

[1] This church was otherwise known as St. "Ewine," "Iweyne," &c. It was situate near St. Nicholas Shambles.

pauper making plaint as well in the hall aforesaid as in the country; that Robert Kestevene, "taillour," is a maintainer in the hall aforesaid in a plaint of debt and trespass between the Renter of the church of St. Paul and John Shrouesbury, clerk; that Thomas Wygge, taverner, was maintainer in a plaint between the Parson of the church of St. Andrew Huberd and a clerk; that Walter Tauntone, "sadelere," and John Grenefeld, "squier," were maintainers in a plaint of contract between John Stepiltone, "squier," and John Myte, "pulter."

Also they say that Nicholas, the Renter of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, was maintainer in a plaint of assize of novel disseisin between John Smythe, "curreyour," and Margaret Wymondham, tenants, and Roger Essex, cordwainer, the claimant; that Richard Walshale, "brigurdelere," was maintainer of a plaint of trespass between Walter Payn, "brigurdelere," and John Norhamptone, "strengere";[1] that Thomas Appelby, "draper," was maintainer in a plaint between Thomas atte Milne and Reginald Walpolle; that John Prichet, tanner, was maintainer of a plaint, in the hall aforesaid and in the country, between Cristina Flexwyf and Alice her servant, and is a common maintainer of plaints in the country.

Also they say that John Keresle, "drovere," John Romeseye, "skynnere," Gilbert Waldene, "taillour," Richard Hervy, "milkman," John Shipman, "corsour," are common maintainers in many plaints both in the hall and country; that Simon Macchyngge, John Squier, and Henry Bosele were maintainers in a plaint of assize of novel disseisin between Robert Malteby and Roger Bladsmyth, as plaintiffs, and William Debelyn, "sporier," and A..... his wife; that Richard Lytle, "haberdasshere," was maintainer of a plaint between Master John Katryngtone, plaintiff, and John Disshford and John de York, "cobeleres," defendants; and that John Dyne, late a Sheriff's Serjeant, was maintainer in a plaint of trespass between William Shrouesburi, clerk, and Elianora, late concubine of the said William, both in the hall and country.

[1] Stringer, *i.e.*, roper or corder.

All the above plaints were maintained by the above persons after the last general pardon granted by King Edward III.

[Folios ciii–ciii b *blank.*]

Fo civ. Be it remembered that on the 3rd Dec., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], it was resolved by John Phelippot, the Mayor, and twenty-six[five?] others, viz., thirteen Aldermen [not named] and thirteen Commoners elected by the Common Council, and other good men specially summoned by the Mayor on the 24th Nov., the same year[1]:—

First, that for the repair of the City's walls, ditches, and gates, 12 pence in the pound should be levied within the next year, provided that other charges which follow be carried into effect, and not otherwise.

Also that for the repair of the Conduit and other necessary business of the City, the Mayor and twelve others selected by the Common Council should summon good men of each Ward to appear before them in the Chamber of the Guildhall and endeavour to persuade them to make a free gift according to their wealth and zeal for the City's welfare, and to cause an assessment to be made of the wealth of such as should maliciously refuse.

Also it was agreed that an inquiry should be made as to some better method of raising money to defray the City's expenses than a tax on victuals sold in the City. If this could not be carried into effect the previous ordinances were to be void.

L'ra missa summo pontifici pro Ep'o London'. Letter under the Common Seal of the City to Pope Urban deprecating the raising of William [Courtenay], Bishop of London, to the dignity of Cardinal,[2] and thereby depriving the citizens of his personal influence. Dated 4 Dec., A.D. 1378.

[1] The names are set out *supra*, p. 108. It will be seen that the *thirteen* Aldermen included the Mayor.

[2] This letter serves to dissipate any doubt as to the Cardinalate having been actually offered to Courtenay. Walsingham, who was a contemporary, distinctly declares that the Bishop of London was one of the twenty-nine new cardinals created, or proposed to be created, by Pope Urban in the course of this year. 'Hist. Angl.,' i. 382.

A note of two other letters to the same effect having been sent under date 25 April and 16 May, A.D. 1379. Fo. civ b.

Monday before the Feast of Purification B. M. [2 Feb.], 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378–9], John Fromond brought before John Phelipot, the Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, Adam Stable, Robert Launde, Andrew Pykeman, John Organ, Richard de Prestone, John Estone, John Rote, Geoffrey Newentone, and John Vyne, Aldermen, Thomas Cornwaleys and John Boseham, the Sheriffs, at the suit of Robert Sprig, on a charge of having stolen a knife called "bazelard" and another smaller knife. The said John acknowledged the offence, and was ordered to abjure the City, &c.[1] Fo. cv. *Judicium Pilor' pro uno cultello cisso.*

26 Jan., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378–9], the guardianship of Agnes, Margaret, and Isabella, daughters of John de Flete, late "goldbetere," together with their property, viz., the sum of 40 marks, being the proceeds of the sale of a tenement near the hithe (*ripam*) called "le Flete" in the parish of St. Bride[2]—which had been delivered to John Ussher, the Chamberlain—was committed by John Phelipot, the Mayor, and the aforesaid Chamberlain, to Henry Abbot, goldsmith, who had married Johanna, widow of the said John de Flete. Sureties, viz., William Louthe and John Hoke, goldsmiths. *Custodia filiar' Joh'is de Flete.*

Afterwards, viz., on the 9th Dec., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], Stephen Grace, who married the above Isabella, acknowledged satisfaction for 20 marks due to his wife.

Writ to the Sheriffs for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster in the quinzaine of Easter [10 April] next.[3] Witness the King at Westminster, 16 Feb., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378–9]. Fo. cv b. *Br'e pro parliamento.*

Pursuant to the above writ there were elected by the Aldermen, Adam Karlille and Walter Sibyle, Aldermen, and

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 430.

[2] The sale having taken place according to the terms of the will of John Flete, dated 13 Feb., 1377[-8], and proved and enrolled in the Husting in July, 1378. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 202.

[3] Sat from 25 April to 27 May, 1379. The clause against Sheriffs being returned does not appear in this writ.

by the Commonalty, John Haddele and William More, "vynter," Commoners.[1]

Commissio pro deliberacione de Neugate. Letters patent appointing Friar Robert Hales, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Robert Bealknape, Robert Rous, John Philipot, the Mayor, William Haldene, and William Cheyne, or any four, three, or two of them (the Mayor being one), to be Justices for gaol-delivery of Neugate. Witness the King at Westminster, 28 March, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1379].

Election of Aldermen.

Fo. cvi.

Tower: John Southam.
Billinggesgate: John Horne.
Bridge: Walter Sibyle.
Algate: John Warde.
Lymstret: William Baret.
Langebourne: Robert Hatfeld.
Candelwykstret: John Hende.
Bisshop': William Eynesham.
Cornhulle: Thomas Irlond.
Walbroke: "Hervy" Begge.
Douuegate: Edmund Olyver.
Vintry: Thomas Cornwaleys.
Cordewanerstret: John Heylesdone.
Chepe: John Boseham.
Bredstret: John Sely.
Bradestret: Adam Karlylle.
Colmanstret: John Shelford.
Bassieshawe: William Kyng.
Crepulgate: John Maryns.
Aldrichesgate: Roger Elys.
Farndone: Robert Boxford.
Quenhithe: Thomas Welford.
Castle Baynard: John Redyng.

All the above were sworn into office on the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378–9].

[1] That in City elections to Parliament the Aldermen so elected were elected by the Aldermen, and the Commoners by the Commonalty of the City, appears to be recorded for the first time in the election to the Parliament of October, 1378. *Vide supra*, p. 98. Cf. 'London and the Kingdom,' iii. 469.

M^a de xx marc' pertinentib' Kat'ine et Alicie filiab' Agn' fil' Rob'ti Payn lib'at' Joh'i Ussher Cam'ar' per execut' dicti Rob'ti Payn.

2 April, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], Sir John Lyndesey, Prior of the Hospital of St. Mary without Bisshopesgate, and William Eynesham, executors of the will of Robert Payn, delivered to John Ussher, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, certain sums of money in trust for Katherine and Alice, daughters of Agnes, who was daughter of the aforesaid Robert.[1]

Custodia puer' Joh'is Bunne sadeler.

26 April, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], the guardianship of the above Katherine and Alice committed by John Hadlee, the Mayor, and John Ussher, the Chamberlain, to John Bunne, "sadeler," their father. Sureties, viz., John Seman, tanner, and Thomas Hauteyn.

[Fo. cvi b *blank.*]

Fo. cvii.

Maior et Aldr'i miss' erant etc.

Be it remembered that on the 12th February, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378-9], John Phelippot, the Mayor, and the rest of the Aldermen were sent for by the Great Council at Westminster, and when they arrived, the reason for their having been thus summoned was explained to them in the following words:—

(*Translation.*)

"It is not unknown to us that our lord the King, having been made aware that his enemies on all sides are preparing to do all the hurt they can to him and his whole realm of England according to their knowledge and power, lately summoned the prelates, nobles, and whole Commons of his said realm, to his Parliament at Gloucester. In which Parliament, after discussing the difficulties and dangers that threatened the very kingdom, they agreed, for the purpose of meeting so great a necessity, that for the year ensuing 1 mark for every sack of wool paying custom after Easter next should be paid the King in addition to the subsidy previously granted. It was further granted then and there that for the year next ensuing there should be paid 6 pence on every pound of merchandise imported and exported for safeguarding the sea, besides the customs and subsidies

[1] See the will of Robert Payn, "fuster," dated the 13th March, A.D. 1378[-9], and proved and enrolled on the 21st March following. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 204.

previously owing or granted.[1] But inasmuch as it is now manifest that the money required cannot be raised by these means so expeditiously as the times require, especially as it has been certified to the lord the King and his Council that his enemies, both French and Spanish, are using all possible haste to be at sea with a powerful fleet before the month of May next ensuing, and if they anticipate our fleet, as they propose, we should suffer too heavily (*nimis graviter ferreremus*): Wherefore our lord the King has now summoned hither all prelates, nobles, and lords of his realm to consult with him as to what should be done at this crisis, and they have unanimously agreed that it is the duty of our lord the King to borrow sufficient money from all prelates, nobles, lords, cities, boroughs, and powerful men of his kingdom, and repay the same to his creditors in such a way as may be ordained by the Parliament which our lord the King has thought fit to specially summon for the purpose in the quinzaine of Easter next.[2] And in order to inspire others with a greater willingness to render assistance in so urgent a necessity, the lord Duke of Lancaster first of all, and after him all the prelates, nobles, and lords summoned to this Council by the lord the King, and, further, all of the King's officers and ministers, each according to his estate and amount of possessions, gratefully agreed to assist the lord the King with money in manner aforesaid. We have now, therefore, sent for you to learn your benevolence and how much each of you is able to aid the lord the King at this crisis, as is already set forth."

Thereupon the Mayor and Aldermen asked permission to consult among themselves awhile, and they were allowed. They therefore drew themselves aside, and when they had unanimously agreed to the answer they should give on the matter, they returned and made the following reply to the Council by the mouth of the Mayor:—

(*Translation.*)

"Most reverend lords, touching the many dangers that have

[1] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 38. Cf. 'Chron. Angl.' (Rolls Series, No. 64), p. 211.

[2] *Vide supra*, . 117.

been contrived by our enemies against the whole realm of England, and likely to shortly happen unless Divine grace and your most prudent Council provide speedily a fitting remedy, we have been sufficiently well informed. It also appears to us that the easiest way of getting the money necessary to meet the want would be the one you have described to us as having been ordained. But as to your question how much each of us is able to place at the King's disposal, may it not displease your lordships if we refer you to the method we and our predecessors have hitherto followed in making loans to the lord the King; for we have been accustomed to summon to our Guildhall the Common Council of the City and all the more powerful of our fellow-citizens, and to lay before them the necessity of a loan, and after obtaining a reasonable response, to return to the Council of our lord the King and relate the result. This if you will allow us to do, we will come again to you on Tuesday next."

Fo. cvii b.

Judicium pillor' pro mendac' factis.

4 April, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], William Pykemyle brought to the Guildhall before John Phelippot, the Mayor, Adam Karlille, John Horn, William Baret, Robert Hatfeld, Hervey Begge, John Hende, Walter Sibyle, John Shelford, Thomas Welford, and John Sely, Aldermen, and John Boseham and Thomas Cornwaleys, the Sheriffs, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences and of lying to the Countess of Norfolk and the Countess of Bedeford. Condemned to stand on the pillory with a whetstone round his neck as a token of his being a liar (*in signum mentiloris*).[1]

Proclamacio de piscibus.

A proclamation to the effect that hucksters of fish must sell it as they pass along the street, and that fresh fish must be sold by those who caught the same, and at prices as set out, and not by retailers. [No date.]

Concessio facta communi venatori London'.

The Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378–9], John Charney appointed Common Hunt (*communis*

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 430-2. As to a whetstone being used as an emblem of a liar, see 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 177 n.

[2] Cf. 'Letter-Book G,' p. 123 n.

[3] Referring to, probably, fresh-water fish. Cf. *infra*, fo. cxx.

senator) of the City, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, to do all things touching hunting and fishing that appertain to that office,[1] and to receive yearly a livery like a Serjeant of the Chamber.

[illegible]

The same day an ordinance touching fines to be paid by defaulting brewers was varied.

(Custom as to executors answering for testators' debts.)

The same day it was certified by the whole Common Council that beyond the memory of man there had always existed in the City a custom to the effect that executors ought to answer for the debts of their testators in the courts of the lord the King both before the Mayor and before the Sheriffs, as well without as with specialty;[2] but because the said custom seemed too hard, it was finally agreed the same day that the remedy lately ordained by the Common Council[3] should remain in force, and henceforth put in execution by the aforesaid justices of the City and their successors.[4]

[illegible]

Letters patent touching the repayment of the City's loan of £2000 to the King, to the effect that (1) a rebate shall be allowed to the extent of such sum as the City may grant the King in the next Parliament; (2) the King's Collectors of the subsidy in the Port of London shall pay to the City all subsidy on wool, woolfells, and leather passing out of the said Port since the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist [24 June], and shall deliver to the civic authorities one part of the cocket [illegible] and (3) that the plate and jewels pledged

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

with the City by way of further security for the repayment of the loan shall remain in the hands of the civic authorities, for them to dispose of as they please, in case the loan be not repaid by the Feast of All Saints [1 Nov.] next ensuing. Dated at Westminster, 16 March, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378–9].

Fo. cviii b.

Indenture setting forth particulars of the plate, jewels, &c., pledged with the City by John Bacoun on the King's behalf. Dated at Westminster, 16 March, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378–9].[1]

Indentura int' co'itatem et Joh'em Bacoun clericum.

Fo. cix.

Writ to the Collectors of subsidy in the Port of London to deliver to the Mayor and Commonalty the subsidy on wool, woolfells, and leather exported after the Feast of Nativity of St. John the Baptist [24 June] next ensuing, together with the counterfoil (*alterum folium*) of the King's seal of cocket, until the loan of £5,000 made by the City to the King be repaid. Witness the King at Westminster, 18 March, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378–9].

Br'e Regis direct' collectorib' custum' in portu London'.

Acquittance by John Haddele, the Mayor, and the Commonalty of the City for the sum of £2,500 received from John Philipot and Nicholas Brembre, the "Customers" of the Port of London, in part payment of the above loan. Dated 2 Dec., 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379].

Acquietanc' de ij^m et v^c l' en partie de payement de v mill' livres.

A similar acquittance for the sum of £2,500 in full payment of the above loan. Dated 4 Feb., 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379–80].

Fo. cix b.

Be it known that on the Feast of All Saints [1 Nov.], 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], a great noise (*rumour*) was raised in the Parliament at Gloucester against the City by royal persons and others, charging the City with many crimes against the great lords of the realm, and causing them to withdraw themselves from the City, to the great damage of the City, and especially to victuallers and hostelers. Whereupon divers assemblies were held before John Philippot, the Mayor, and the Aldermen for the time being, as well as those who had been Aldermen formerly, to consult how best to arrange matters and recover the favour of the said lords. And forasmuch as there was nothing in the Chamber wherewith to defray the expense

Ordinacio solucionis magne summe Regi date.

[1] Printed in 'Memorials,' pp. 429-30.

of bringing about such an agreement, it was decided that the good folk underwritten should each lend the Chamber a reasonable sum for the purpose. Thereupon, on the 24th Jan., 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378–9], the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty borrowed from certain good folk of the City the sums underwritten, promising that the same should be repaid out of the profits of the Chamber and other "deodandes"[1] that might accrue within the next two years. The money was expended, as appears in the account of John Ussher, then Chamberlain of the Guildhall, rendered on the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379].[2] By which expenditure, and by the diligence and work of certain good folk of the City, a good accord was effected between the lords of the realm and the City, thanks be to God.

The names of the good folk and the sums they lent, viz.:—

John Philippot, the Mayor, £10; John Warde, £5; Nicholas Brembre, £5; William Walworth, £5; John Pyel, £5; Adam Stable, £5; John Redyng, £5; Nicholas Twyford, £4; Robert Launde, £4; John Kyrketone, £4; John Estone, £4; John Clyvelee, £4; Thomas Reynham, £4; John Hoo, £4; John Vyne, £4; John Rote, £4; William Knyghtcote, £4; William Badby, £4; Robert Warbultone, £4; John Boseham, £4; Richard Prestone, £4; William Neuport, £4; Adam St. "Ives," £4; John Heylesdone, £4; Geoffrey Neutone, £4; John Hadele, £4; John Aubrey, £4; Thomas atte Noket, £4; Elyas de Thorpe, £4; William Betle, £4; William Tonge, £4; Robert Hatfeld, £4; William Baret, £4; Adam Karlille, £4; John Southam, £4; John Orgon, £4; Walter Sibyle, £4; Thomas Cornwaleys, £4; Roger Elys, £4; John Norhamptone, £4; William Wodehous, £4; Ralph Double, 5 marks; Simon Wynchecoumbe, 5 marks; John Fyfhyde, 5 marks; John Donat, 5 marks; John Bures, 5 marks; Robert Gurdeler, 5 marks; Geoffrey Grigge, 5 marks;

[1] See 'Cal. Letter-Book B,' Introd., pp. xv, xvi. In 1837 the City appears to have ceased to claim deodands, all such being estreated into the Exchequer by virtue of Stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV. cap. 99. See Repertory 241, fos. 146, 174-5.

[2] Not recorded.

John Loveye, 5 marks; John Lyghtfot, 5 marks; William Culham, 5 marks; Henry Yevele, 5 marks; William Hawe, 5 marks; John Sely, 5 marks; Robert Harengey, 5 marks; Robert Parys, 5 marks; Edmund Olyver, 5 marks; William Kyng, "draper," 5 marks; John Blakeneye, 5 marks; William Eynesham, 5 marks; Hugh Curteys, 5 marks; William Turneye, 5 marks; Fo. cx. Thomas Evesham, 5 marks; Richard Morell, 5 marks; Henry Petypas, 5 marks; Hugh Fastolf, 5 marks; Nicholas Snypstone, 5 marks; William Permay, 5 marks; Hugh Boys, 5 marks; Richard atte Dyche, 5 marks; Hugh Sprot, 5 marks; Richard Aylesbury, 5 marks; John Wyltshire, 5 marks; William Koc, 5 marks; John Brounesbury, 5 marks; John Coggeshale, 5 marks; William Bys, 5 marks; John Rous, 5 marks; John Hende, 5 marks; Walter Doget, 5 marks; John Chircheman, 5 marks; Thomas Mordone, "chandeler," 5 marks; William atte Lee, 5 marks; Geoffrey Cremylford, 5 marks; Laurence Wyght, 5 marks; Richard Grace, 5 marks; Robert Ivyngho, 5 marks; John Maymond, 5 marks; William Stokesby, 5 marks; John Shadworth, 5 marks; John Waldegrave, 5 marks; William More, "vynter," 5 marks; Adam Bamme, goldsmith, 5 marks; William Whetele, cordwainer, 5 marks; John Bathe, 5 marks; William Shelyngham, 5 marks; John Gille, 5 marks; John Langhorne, received by the same, 5 marks; William Willesdone, "chandeler," by the same, 5 marks; John Shelford, "draper," by the same, 5 marks; John Olneye, the younger, by the same, 5 marks; John Mortone, by the same, 5 marks; John Lytelcote, by the same, 5 marks; Adam atte Watre, by the same, 5 marks; John Bryan, by the same, 5 marks; John Sussex, by the same, 5 marks; Henry Markeby, by the same, 5 marks; William Venour, by the same, 5 marks; John Fraunceys, by the same, 5 marks; Matthew Passelewe, by the same, 5 marks; Thomas Pope, by the same, 5 marks; Richard Glemesford, 5 marks; John Horn, 5 marks; Reginald Coleman, 5 marks; Robert Webbe, mercer, 5 marks; Philip Doune, 5 marks; William Kelshylle, 5 marks William Fitz Hugh, 5 marks; William Radwell and Richard his brother, 5 marks; Gilbert Manfeld, 5 marks; William Bramptone, 5 marks; John

Burwell, 5 marks; William Ivory, 5 marks; John Grantham, 5 marks; John Walcote, 5 marks; John Pope, 5 marks; Thomas Brech (?), 5 marks; Roger Canoun, 5 marks; John Pigeon, 5 marks; Robert Somersete, 5 marks; Richard Odyham, 5 marks; William Staundone, 5 marks; Thomas Irlond, 5 marks; Geoffrey Walderne, 5 marks; "Beneit" Cornewaille, 5 marks; William Waddesworth, 5 marks; John Scorfeyn, 5 marks; Gilbert Prince, 5 marks; John Fresshe, 5 marks; Nicholas Pays, 5 marks; "Reynaud" Aleyn, by "Warbultone," 5 marks; Robert de Lynne, 5 marks; William Gerveys de Milkstret, 5 marks; John Welbourne, goldsmith, 5 marks; John Palyng, goldsmith, 5 marks; Walter Pykenham, received by "Warbiltone," 5 marks; John Pynchoun, received by "Warbiltone," 5 marks; John Kook atte Harpe, by "Warbiltone," 5 marks; Robert Havelok, by "Warbiltone," 5 marks; John Bisshope, with a furred hood,[1] by the same, 5 marks; John Hothom, 5 marks; William Lyncoln, 5 marks; John Bagenelle, 5 marks; Thomas Rolf, 5 marks; Richard Whytyngdone,[2] 5 marks; John Frankeleyn, 5 marks; Richard Chiryngtone, 5 marks; Richard Manhale, 5 marks; Richard Gerland, "peautrer," 5 marks; Nicholas Rote, 5 marks; Andrew Smythe, "pyebakere," 5 marks; Richard Norbury, 5 marks; Robert Lucas, 5 marks; Robert Boxford, 5 marks; John Furneux, 5 marks; Thomas Pauntone, 5 marks.

Fo. cx b.

Custodia Petri Whappelode orphani.

25 May, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], in the presence of John Philipot, the Mayor, the guardianship of Peter, an orphan, aged five years, whose father was Peter Whappelode, "draper," committed to John Homercolt and Juliana his wife, mother of the said orphan, together with the sum of £10 delivered to them by John Ussher, the Chamberlain, by order of the Mayor and Aldermen.

The same day came John Homercolt, Robert Hebbe, "tapicer," and William Wodhull, "malemakere," and entered

[1] It is not clear whether this is meant as a distinguishing mark of the individual or a gift in kind in addition to the money contribution.

[2] Probably the famous Mayor and City benefactor, mentioned here for the first time.

into a bond for the payment of the above sum to Peter Whappelode, the orphan, by the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.] next ensuing, in the event of the above John and Juliana failing to instruct and maintain the said orphan for a period of seven years, and afterwards to put him out as an apprentice, &c.

Fo. cxi. Afterwards, viz., on Wednesday after the Feast of St. Petronilla [31 May], 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1389], it having been testified to Nicholas Twyford, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, that the above William Wodhull had been to great expense in respect of the said orphan, and had not received any part of the aforesaid sum of £10, it was agreed that he should be paid 10 marks out of the money, and that the residue should be delivered to the Chamberlain by the Feast of Pentecost [6 June], which was done, the said William Wodhull and Nicholas Usk and Richard Merlawe, "ismonger," having entered into bond to pay the money.

Fo. cx b. Recital of a portion of the will of John Sutton, draper (*pannarius*), appointing Johanna his wife to be guardian of his children. All his children being dead, except Philip and Dionisia, and the latter being now more than fifteen years of age, there came before John Phelipot, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, John Donyngtone, "draper," who had married the above Johanna, and asked permission to marry the said Dionisia to John Barley, "draper," and it was granted.

Afterwards, viz., on the 7th June, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], came the above John Barley and Dionisia his wife before the Mayor and Aldermen and acknowledged satisfaction for money due to the said Dionisia, and granted an acquittance to John Donyngtone and Johanna his wife and all other executors and surveyors of the will of the above John Sutton.

Afterwards, viz., on the 20th December, 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], the above Philip having died, his patrimony was delivered to the said John Barley and Dionisia.

Fo. cxi. *Ordinacio pro factur' et emendacione conduct' murorum et fossat'.* Be it remembered that on the 18th day of April and the 6th day of May, anno 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], it was agreed and ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City, by common assent, that all the good folk of the

City who were householders should provide a labourer to work, or else work themselves, on the Conduit and the ditches of the said City, when summoned, for one day in five weeks, beginning with Tower Ward for the first day, and so Ward after Ward in manner as follows:—

Tower Ward: Monday, 16 May.
Algate: Tuesday, 17 May.
Lymstrete: Friday, 20 May.
Byllynggesgate: Saturday, 20[1] May.
Bridge: Monday, 23 May.
Bysshopesgate: Tuesday, 24 May.
Langebourne: Wednesday, 25 May.
Cornhulle: Thursday, 26 May.
Bradestrete: Friday, 27 May.
Colmanstrete: Thursday, 2 June.
Bassyeshawe: Friday, 3 June.
Douegate: Monday, 6 June.
Candelwykstret: Tuesday, 7 June.
Vintry: Wednesday, 8 June.
Walbroke: Friday, 10 June.
Cordwanerstret: Saturday, 11 June.
Chepe: Monday, 13 June.
Crepulgate: Tuesday, 14 June.
Bredstrete: Wednesday, 15 June.
Queen Hithe: Thursday, 16 June.
Castelbaynard: Friday, 17 June.
Farndone Within and Without: Saturday, 18 June.
Portsokne: Monday, 20 June.
Aldrichesgate: Tuesday, 21 June.

Bille misse cuil't Ald'no inde. Form of precept sent to each Alderman to carry into execution the above ordinance.

Adhuc bille inde. Another form of precept sent after the expiration of the aforesaid days.

Billa missa cuil' Ald'no pro vigil' faciend'. Form of precept sent to each Alderman for a sufficient watch to be kept in his Ward, and to see that a tub of water be placed before every house according to custom; and further,

[1] Mistake for 21.

that he keep in mind his day for the City's Ditch when it comes round.

Billa missa cuil't Ald'no pro vig' in vigil' Nat'Sc'i Joh'is Bap'te.

Form of precept sent to each Alderman for setting the watch on the eve of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist [24 June]; also for returning names of brewers who have incurred forfeiture, &c.[1]

Fo. cxi b.

Commissio d'ni Reg' fact' collectorib' de subsidio d'no Regi concesso recipiend'.

Letters patent appointing Andrew Pykeman, John Shelford, Thomas Reynham, John Vyne, John Rote, William Badby, Walter Doget, and William Venour to be collectors of the graduated poll-tax (recently voted by Parliament[2]) according to the several assessments about to be made in the City by William Tonge, William Knyghtcote, John Organ, Robert Launde, Robert Lucas, William Wodehous, John Clyvelee, John Hoo, William Neuport, and John Bryan, and to make a return into the Exchequer by the Feast of St. John Bapt. [24 June] and the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula [1 Aug.] next ensuing. Witness the King at Westminster, 27 May, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1379].

Fo. cxii.

Commissio facta assessorib' de eod' subsidio assidendo.

Letters patent appointing William Tonge and others (mentioned *supra*) to be assessors for the poll-tax, and to make return to the above collectors. Witness the King at Westminster, 27 May, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1379].

Fo. cxii b.

Br'e pro sacr'o taxator' dicti subsidii capiend'.

Writ to John Philipot, the Mayor, authorizing him to receive the oaths of the above William Tonge and his fellow-assessors, and to deliver to them the above letters patent. Witness the King at Westminster, 27 June, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379].

Sacr'm dictor taxator'.

The form of oath to be taken by the above assessors.

Particulars of subsidy received by the above Collectors from the different Wards.

Walbrok: Richard Burtone, Blase de Bury, John Pound, Sewal Hodesdone, sub-collectors, £30 and 22*d.*

[1] Set out in 'Memorials,' p. 433.

[2] Particulars of this graduated poll-tax (imposed by the Parliament which sat from 25 April to 27 May) are set out in 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 57-8. The Duke of Lancaster was to pay 10 marks, Earls £4 (the Mayor of London being called upon to pay the same as an Earl), Barons, Bannerets, and Knights £2 (the Aldermen of London as well as the Mayors of great towns of England paying the same as Barons), and so on down to the lowest rank, in which every person above the age of sixteen was to pay 4 pence.

Dougate: Robert Pottone, John Romesey, Walter Cornmongere, William Roffyn, sub-collectors, £30 and 14*d.*

Cornhulle: Thomas Leuesham, John Gofaire, Roger Wainford, John Camerwelle, sub-collectors, £17 15*s.* 4*d.*

Bradstret: Nicholas Marchaunt, Alan Roche, John Ewelle, John Clerk, Thomas Bole, sub-collectors, £28 2*s.* 10*d.*

Langebourne: Robert Honyford, Nicholas Andevere, John Berfaire, Richard Bengeo, sub-collectors, £34 17*s.* 8*d.*

Candelwykstret: John Jurdone, John Campyone, William Asshebourne, Robert Lyndewyk, sub-collectors, £16 14*s.*

Bridge: William Radewelle, William Colle, Nicholas Vylers, Richard Horshille, sub-collectors, £28 17*s.* 8*d.*

Billyngesgate: John Andrew, William atte Lathe, Martin Coupere, John Salpertone, sub-collectors, £19 16*s.* 10*d.*

Portsokne: John Page, John Haverylle, sub-collectors, £6 14*s.* 8*d.*

Algate: Richard Langar, Robert Biggewode, Walter Mortone, Walter West, Adam Colle, John Fyndone, sub-collectors, £17 14*s.* 8*d.*

Tower: John Blockelee, William Bretford, Nicholas Power, Thomas Cressyngham, sub-collectors, £25 and 12*d.*

Bisshopesgate: Henry Rokyngham, John Berkynge, William Stanes, Henry Durant, sub-collectors, £29 8*s.* 2*d.*

Chepe: John Cosyn, Simon Derby, John Wansy, John Pygeone, sub-collectors, £40 10*s.* 10*d.*

Cordewanerstret: Richard Hatfeld, John Clerk, John Peyntour, Edmund Burnisshe, sub-collectors, £32 11*s.* 6*d.*

Vintry: John Andrew, John Willyngham, John Wydmere, sub-collectors, £26 14*s.* 4*d.*

Bredstret: Thomas Cotes, Adam Myrifeld, Roger Brikelesworth, John Waltham, sub-collectors, £29 13*s.*

Cepulgate Within and Without: John Tours, William Keyleye, William Claverynge, John Hore, Richard Serlee, John Northawe, John Wyke, John Pelham, sub-collectors, £44 18*s.* 6*d.*

Aldrichesgate: Roger Ryot, Walter Hopere, William Lucas, John Lesene, William Clophulle, John Meir, smythe, sub-collectors, £16 9*s.* 8*d.*

Queen Hithe: John Semane, Thomas Brehulle, Robert Abourne, Robert Alome, William atte Corne, William Serle, sub-collectors, £19 12*s.* 10*d.*

Castelbaynard: John Ippeswiche, Richard Godard, Richard Botiller, Andrew Vernoun, sub-collectors, £15 13*s.* 10*d.*

Colmanstret: Richard Glemesford, Robert Haneloke, John Feraunt, Thomas Chapmane, sub-collectors, £17 5*s.* 5*d.* Fo. cxiii.

Bassyeshawe: William Haghe, Peter Wottone, William Wyllesdone, John Somerford [*blank*].

Lymstret: Richard Faucer, John Chyvelee, sub-collectors, 61*s.* 10*d.*

Farndone: Stephen Thorpe, John Lucas, John atte Shoppe, John Ortyerd, John Elstowe, Thomas Bromptone, William Thornhull, William Triplowe, John Davy, "Gaillard" Peet, sub-collectors, £81 11*s.* 5*d.*

Br'e quod Collectores non computent per parcellas sed in grosso.

And because the collectors of the subsidy were unable to render certain particulars in their account according to the terms of their commission, the King sent his writ to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, bidding them audit the account notwithstanding this defect. Witness the King at Westminster, 10 April, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Compot' subs' Regi a laicis conc' anno secundo.

The account of Andrew Pykeman and his fellow-collectors, the sum total of receipts and charges being £629 18*s.* 8*d.* Names mentioned: Alice de Neville, Baroness according to assessment, William, Lord Latymer, Banneret, and certain workmen of the King's Exchange in the Tower, viz., John and Stephen Mody, John Vyne, John and Hugh Toller, Richard atte Wyche, John Thomere, and Giles de Berkynge, and Edmund, Earl of March.

5 Sept., 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], the "Stations"[1] around the High Cross and "le Brokenecros" in Chepe leased by the Mayor and Chamberlain to divers persons.[2]

[1] Stands or stalls for trading purposes. They gave the name of "Stationers" to those who used them for the business of "stationery."

[2] Particulars set out in 'Memorials,' p. 435, where, however, the name of Cristina atte Folde is misprinted "Forde," and Bronwyche misprinted "Bromwyche." The High Cross (or Queen Eleanor's Cross) was situate in the parish of St. Peter, Wood Street (*vide infra*, fo. cxxxv b). The Broken

17 Dec., 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], ordinance by John Hadlee, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Common Council, that John Charney, the Common Hunt (*venator communitatis London'*), should receive the profits arising from the "Stations" around the Crosses in Chepe up to the sum of £10 yearly, during the pleasure of the City.[1]

Masters of Misteries sworn.

Fo. cxiii b. *Cappers:* John Broke and Philip atte Vyne sworn Masters of the mistery the morrow of SS. Peter and Paul [29 June], 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], for the year ensuing.

Cutlers (*Cultelli*): John Salle, Walter Kyntone, William de Kave, and Martin Godard sworn Masters of the mistery, 16 July, the same year.

Girdlers: John Croydone, William Dawe, John London, and Henry Bromle sworn Masters of the mistery, 17 Aug., the same year.

Sporiers: John More at Graschirche, Richard Sourby in "la baile," Nicholas Symond in Fletestret, and John Bonere at Graschirche sworn Masters of the mistery, 17 Aug., the same year.

Pynners: John Stafford and John Daventre sworn Masters of the mistery, 3 Nov., the same year.

Tapicers: Thomas Bonauntre, Robert Pategris, John Ede, and Peter Colcok sworn Masters of the mistery, 11 Oct., the same year.

Pouchemakers: John Byntre, Hugh Wetyng, and John Godele sworn Masters of the mistery, 10 Nov., the same year.

Glovers: John Salesbury, Henry Moncslowe, and Laurence Tilbury sworn Masters of the mistery, 11 Nov., the same year.

Weavers: John Wille and Robert Huboc sworn Masters of the mistery, 21 Nov., the same year.

Cross (as already mentioned *supra*, p. 34n.) is identified by the editor of the 'Memorials' (p. 397n.) with the Earl of Gloucester's Cross or "Stone Cross." It was known to Stow as the "Standard" (Stow's 'Survey,' Thoms's ed., p. 101), and was situate outside the North door of St. Paul's, near the church of St. Michael "atte Corn" or "Le Quern." (*Infra*, fo. ccxlii.)

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 437.

Pastilers: Thomas Clayman, John del Hege, William Radeclyve, and Reginald Swetebon sworn Masters of the mistery, 15 Nov., the same year.

Shethers: John Rasene and Thomas Bonne sworn Masters of the mistery, 1 Dec., the same year.

Cordewaners: John Fery, Walter de London, Richard Pery, Constantine Mildenhale, Roger Horold, and Thomas Pountfreyt sworn Masters of the mistery, 16 Nov., the same year.

Botelmakers: William Karlille and Thomas Torold sworn [Masters of the mistery], 11 April, the same year [A.D. 1380].

Cotillers: Robert Austyn, Richard Pol, William Latham, and Nicholas Stonpet sworn [Masters of the mistery], 13 June, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

De feodo c̄d'is venatoris London'.

Wednesday before the Feast of SS. Philip and James [1 May], 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], came John Charney, the Common Hunt, before John de Northamptone, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commoners, and showed that the profits arising out of the Stations about the Crosses in Chepe were not sufficient to satisfy his annual fee of £10. Thereupon it was ordained that he should receive annually the sum of 100*s.*, and that the balance should be taken out of the profits of the Stations.[1]

Fo. cxiv.

Proclamacion̄ qe ceux qi amesnent ble et bres par lWare les amenent a Graschirche. Et qe ceux qi viegnent par le West les amenent deinz Neugate.

Friday after the Feast of St. Barnabas [11 June], 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], proclamation made to the following effect, viz.: That cornmongers bringing corn, &c., from the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford, as well as those from Ware, should carry it to the market on the Pavement at Graschirche; whilst those coming from the West, like Barnet, should carry their corn to the Pavement before the Friars Minors at Neugate.[2]

It̄ si ascun voille pleindr' des vic' ou autres ministres.

Also that if any one have a complaint against any Sheriff or Sheriff's officer, &c., he is to lay the matter before the Mayor and Aldermen, and justice should be done.

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 437.

[2] Printed in 'Liber Albus,' i. 432-3. Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 320

Regulations against forestalling victuals, and prescribing the sale and price of butter.[1]

Br' quod quil't aur' h'eat sig'num propr'ium .a vasis fact'orum [sic].

Writ to the Sheriff to make proclamation to the effect that the King was about to appoint Commissioners of assay for vessels of silver, which according to a recent ordinance of Parliament[2] ought to be marked with the goldsmith's private mark and of sterling quality. Witness the King at Westminster, 6 June, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1379].

Record of payments made by William Ivory and Johanna his widow and executrix between September, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], and December, 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], in respect of tenements charged under the will of Walter Neef[3] with an annual payment of 100*s.* for the repair of highways around London.

Writ to the Sheriffs for the due observance of a statute made at Westminster by the last Parliament[4] repealing cap. vi. of a statute made at Gloucester, anno 2 Richard II.,[5] touching commissions to arrest rioters, and enacting (*inter alia*) that fraudulent deeds made by debtors shall be void. Dated at Westminster, 2 June, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1379].

[illegible] July, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379]. Alice, wife of Robert Godriche, convicted by a jury—viz., John Salman, John Wyt, Richard Blomville, William Colchestre, Richard Radewelle, Robert Savage, John Sewale, Gilbert atte Gate, Nicholas Westchestre, Godfrey Poppe, Richard Perryman, and William [illegible] of slandering William Walworthe, and condemned to the pillory, but the punishment remitted at Walworthe's request.[6]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible

Fo. cxv.

Prec' factum cuidam s'vient' ad sequestrand' alienig' forinsecos.

2 Aug., 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], at the request of John Pount, William Craft, and Thomas Trumpeltone, sworn surveyors of the mistery of "Tassemakeres"[1] and "Patynmakers,"[2] precept was issued by John Phelipot, the Mayor, to Philip Waleworthe, Serjeant of the Chamber, as had frequently been done before, to close the doors of houses of all strangers and foreigners exercising the said mistery within the liberty of the City, so that they should no longer buy and sell goods appertaining to the said mistery.

Exon'acio Petri filii Petri Whappelode.

22 Dec., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], by order of John Hadlee, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, a sum of 43*s.* 4*d.* was delivered by Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, to Peter, son of Peter Whappelode, out of the sum of £20 [*sic*] which the said Chamberlain held in trust for him, as appears *supra*, fo. cx [b].

Afterwards, viz., on the 13th March, 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394–5], the aforesaid Chamberlain, by order of John Fresshe, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and with the assent of the above orphan, paid to John Marchaunt 53*s.* 4*d.* for clothing and other necessaries for the said Peter, and £4 for his apprenticeship to Richard Ouchale (?), mercer. [Other payments follow.]

Fo. cxv b.

Eleccio vicecomitum.

Wednesday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], in the presence of John Philipot, the Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, John Warde, Robert Hatfeld, John Southam, Walter Sibyle, Thomas Irland, Edmund Olyver, Thomas Cornwaleys, John Boseham, John Sely, Adam Karlille, John Maryns, Roger Elys, Robert Boxford, Thomas Welford, and John Redynge, Aldermen, and an immense Commonalty summoned to the Guildhall for the election of Sheriffs, John Heylesdone and William Baret were elected Sheriffs for the

[1] Purse or pouch makers. The ordinances of their craft are recorded in 'Cal. Letter-Book F,' pp. 197-8.

[2] This appears to be the earliest mention of the craft in the City's records. That Patten-makers should have been associated with "Tassemakers" must have been on account of pattens (a wooden foot-gear supported on a circlet of iron for protection from dirt) being secured to the foot by leathern straps. They are to be seen depicted on the arms of the Patten-makers' Company of the present day.

Kyng, John Maryns, Roger Elys, Robert Boxford, Thomas Welford, John Redynge, Aldermen, and John Heylesdone and William Baret, Sheriffs, and an immense Commonalty, summoned for the election of a Mayor for the year ensuing, John Hadlee was elected.[1] Afterwards, viz., on the morrow of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], he was presented, admitted, and sworn before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer.

Monday the eve of All Saints [1 Nov.], 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], in a Common Council, as well of the misteries as of other the most sufficient men of the City, regulations made for cleansing the streets and quays, the sale of fish, and for the sale of cattle in Smythefeld.[2] Fo. cxvi.

Presentacio unius capell'i celebratur' in capella Guyhalde Londo i'.

Letter from John Hadlee, the Mayor, and John Ussher, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, to William [Courtenay], Bishop of London, presenting William Whittyn to one of the five chantries founded in the Guildhall Chapel for the souls of Roger de Frowyk and Mary his wife. Dated 17 Nov., A.D. 1379.

A similar letter was sent to Robert [de Braybrook], Bishop of London, by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, on behalf of John Dangy, Chaplain, on the death of Thomas Cranle, 19 Nov., A.D. 1386.

Concessio facta de qual'i libra levand' vjd. et de bonis et cat' m'c marc' in Lond'.

Be it remembered that on Thursday the eve of St. Katherine [25 Nov.], 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], in a Common Council of the City, there being present John Hadlee, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and good men chosen from the several misteries, as well as others of the more powerful and discreet citizens, summoned for the purpose, it was unanimously agreed that 6 pence in the pound of rents, lands, &c., within the City should be levied for the next two years for the repair of the City's walls and ditches. And because the money so raised would not suffice for the purpose, it was further agreed that during the same period the sum of 1,100 marks should be levied on the goods and chattels of all citizens, whether residing within the City or without.

[1] Hadlee, like Brembre and Northampton, who were elected Mayor between 1377 and 1384 (when Aldermen were elected *annually*), was not an Alderman at the time of his election as Mayor.

[2] Memorials,' pp. 435-6.

'illa pro ıl'l libra ıdituum and' vjd.

Pursuant to the above resolution a precept was sent to each Alderman on the 10th Jan., the year aforesaid [A.D. 1379–80], to levy the aforesaid 6 pence in the pound.

. cxvi b.

A general proclamation made *temp.* John Hadlee, Mayor, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379–80], for the observance of certain ordinances for the government of the City, trade, &c.

de bosco bilet foris-facto.

20 December, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], proclamation forbidding the storing of wood called "bilet" and regulating its sale.[1]

'acio pro 'ris ho'ib' nd' ad ' bladum.

The same day proclamation was made at Graschirche that freemen of the City who brought corn and barley to be sold there should stand by themselves under the wall of the church of All Hallows and not mix with strangers, under pain of forfeiture.[2]

'roclam' 'r sprottes ' vendi.

9 Jan., the year aforesaid [A.D. 1379–80], proclamation made forbidding the sale of "sprottes" out of ships by the dish, pan, or handful, but they are to be sold only by "tandels," half "tandels," bushel, half bushel, peck, and half peck, as of old accustomed, under pain of forfeiture.[3]

. cxvii.

Writ for election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster, Monday after the Feast of St. Hillary [13 Jan.] next ensuing.[4] No Sheriff to be returned. Witness the King at Westminster, 20 Oct., 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379].

The above writ was delivered to William Baret, Sheriff, 10 Jan., 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379-80].

Pursuant to the above writ there were elected John Philippot, Robert Launde, John Boseham, and Thomas Cornwaleys to attend the Parliament.[5]

'ustodia h'is fil' 'is Staun- ' una cum sibi legat'.

14 Dec., 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], the guardianship of John, son of John Staunford and of Johanna "Frutestere" his wife, aged eight years, together with a sum of 40*s.* bequeathed to

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 437-8.

[2] In 1316 it was ordained (*inter alia*) that no denizen retailer of corn should stand on the "Pavements" (or corn-markets, at Gracechurch and at the Grey Friars) among foreign dealers, but stand apart by themselves (*mes estoissent apareux*). 'Cal. Letter-Book E,' pp. 56-7.

[3] Cf. ordinance of 1280. 'Liber Albus,' i. 384; 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' p. 185.

[4] Sat from 16 Jan. to 3 March, 1380.

[5] The last two named appear at the time to have been Aldermen and the first two Commoners.

him by John Cornwaille, committed by John Haddele, the Mayor, and John Ussher, the Chamberlain, to the aforesaid Johanna, mother of the infant, his father having been absent abroad a long season. Sureties, viz., John Blakthorne and Nicholas Rote, "vynter."

Afterwards, inasmuch as the aforesaid Johanna and John Blakthorne, one of her sureties, were dead, and nothing could be levied of the above sum of 40*s.* on their goods, the money was levied on the tenements of the above Nicholas Rote, and was paid to the orphan, the 10th March, 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395-6].

Indentura inter Maiorem et co'itatem et Hervicum Begge.

Indenture of lease by John Haddele, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty to Hervey Begge, draper, of a tenement in Candelwykestrete in the parish of St. Swythin, situate near the tenements of Thomas St. Esmond and Walter Marwe; to hold the same for a term of fifty years, at an annual rent of 5 marks. The lessee covenants, under a bond in £100, to rebuild the tenement at his own expense within the next two years. Dated the eve of All Saints [1 Nov.], 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379].

Fo. cxvii b.

M^d de £xix rec' per Joh'em Ussher Camerar' ad opus Margar' fil' Joh'is Shordich.

Be it remembered that on the 15th December, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], Henry Spondone, Rector of the church of St. John Zakary, and Thomas Tillebury, "lorymer," executors of the will of John Shordich, came into Court before the Mayor and Recorder in the Chamber of the Guildhall, and delivered to John Ussher, the Chamberlain of the said Guildhall, the sum of £19 appertaining to Margaret, daughter of the said John Shordich, of her father's goods, to be spent as his will directs, provided that if John Bartone, goldsmith, succeeds in recovering at law his claim of 20 marks against the said executors the same shall be deducted from the aforesaid sum of £19 to satisfy the said claim.

Ordinacio de Pastelers facta x die Januarii a° r' r' Ric'i tercio.

Ordinance for regulating the business of "Pastelers," forbidding (*inter alia*) the baking of rabbit pies, the selling of beef as venison, the using of garbage, &c.[1]

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 438.

Proclamacio de firm' ceruis' panis ejusd' ville agenda et publicanda juxta xiij° die Jan' a° tercio.

Let cry be made that no hosteler within the franchise of the City of London take more from any one for hay for a horse for a day and a night than 2 pence, and for a bushel of corn more than 6 pence, and that he sell it by sealed measure, bushel, half-bushel, and "pekke," on penalty prescribed: that no hosteler receive or buy any horse-bread in his hostel of strangers unless it be of correct weight, as strange bread ought of right to weigh, on the same penalty that he would suffer if he had baked it himself;[1] that no new wine lie in any tavern cellar where there is old wine, &c.; that no one sell the best lamb for more than 8*d.* and others according to value. And forasmuch as the Mayor and Sheriffs cannot always be present where such lambs, or other victuals cried at a certain price, are sold, it is ordained and agreed that if any victualler refuse to let any one have such lambs, ale, poultry, or other victuals whatsoever, valued in manner aforesaid, at the price fixed, the purchaser shall complain to some officer well known in the City, if such be present, that he may cause him to have the aforesaid goods at the price fixed. And if any such officer refuse, be negligent, and not do in manner aforesaid, the plaintiff shall then complain to the Mayor and Aldermen or the Sheriffs or to one of them, who shall do him right.

Br' [illegible] per Willm' [illegible] [illegible]

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs that they allow William Hervy to exercise the office of Aulnager of cloth conferred upon him by the King's grandfather, he receiving from the vendor for every whole cloth aulnaged ½*d.* and for every half cloth ¼*d.* Witness the King at Westminster, 3 Aug., 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379].

Fo. cxviii. *Ordinacio Cultellar'.*

Articles proposed by good men of the mistery of Cutlers in full assembly of John Hadle, the Mayor, and the Aldermen at the Husting of Common Pleas held on Monday after the Feast of St. Hillary [13 Jan.], 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379–80], and approved.[2]

[1] Hostelers were forbidden to make horse-bread. *Vide supra*, p. 3.

[2] 'Memorials,' pp. 438-42.

Fo. cxviii b.

Custodia Agn' filie Will'i Stodeye.

8 Feb., 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379-80], the guardianship of Agnes, daughter of William Stodeye,[1] late vintner, aged five years, together with the sum of £58 and 15*d.* bequeathed to her by her father, committed by John Hadlee, the Mayor, and John Ussher, the Chamberlain, to Philip Derneford, vintner, who married Isabella, widow of the said William and mother of the orphan. Sureties, viz., Adam Stable and Gilbert Purneys.

Afterwards, viz., on the 16th March of the same year, came Nicholas Rote, taverner, and Gilbert Mersshe, "chaundeler," executors of the above William Stodeye, and paid to the above Philip the sum of £7 19*s.* 3*d.* for expenses incurred on behalf of the said Agnes during two years, saving the orphan's right of action touching the above sum of £58 and 15*d.*

Custodia Margar' fil' Joh'is Shordich.

19 March, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379-80], the guardianship of Margaret, daughter of John Shordich, goldsmith, aged ten years, together with a sum of £15, committed by John Hadlee, the Mayor, and John Ussher, the Chamberlain, to John Laneham, goldsmith. Sureties, viz., Robert Lucas, goldsmith, and William Hortone, "draper."

A further sum of £4 was delivered to the said John in respect of expenses incurred on behalf of his ward during four years.

Exon'acto

Afterwards, viz., on the 21st Oct., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], came the above Margaret before Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and acknowledged satisfaction.

Fo. cxix.

Compotus Joh'is Pecche de proficuis terrar' et ten' Joh'is Costantyn.

Account of John Pecche, guardian of John, son and heir of John Costantyn, rendered in the quinzaine of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], before William Walworth, Nicholas Brembre, John Boseham, John Organ, Adam Karlille, Walter Sibille, Thomas Welford, and Robert Warbultone as auditors.

The said guardian charges himself (*inter alia*) with the sum of £100 for the marriage of his ward, so that the said ward find sufficient surety, before the Mayor and Aldermen in the Chamber of the Guildhall, for the payment of the said sum to

[1] His will proved and enrolled in the Husting in Nov., 1375. From his it appears that his daughter Agnes was *en ventre sa mère* at the time the will was made. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 185.

Philippa his wife, daughter of the said John Pecche, in case of a divorce.

The said John Pecche committed to the custody of the Sheriffs for refusing to pay the amount adjudged to be due by him to his ward.

Afterwards, viz., on the 7th March, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379–1380], the money is paid.

Afterwards, viz., on the last day of April, the same year, came the above John Costantyn and John Norhamptone before the said Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, and William Baret, Sheriff, and entered into bond for the payment of £100 to the above Philippa in the event of a divorce; and the said John Costantyn and Richard Hemyngburgh further entered into a bond for providing the said Philippa with all necessaries.

Afterwards, viz., on the 1st March, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380–1], it being understood by the Court that a divorce had taken place before Thomas Cranelee, the Official of the Archdeacon of London, on the 18th Jan., A.D. 1380[-1], the above sum of £100 was delivered to the above Philippa at her request.

16 Dec., 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379], came John Wakele before John Hadlee, the Mayor, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, and delivered to the said Chamberlain the sum of 200 marks bequeathed by Roger atte Milne, vintner, to William and John, his sons.

Form of oath to be taken by the Wardens of the mistery of Fishmongers to the effect that they will not suffer any kind of corrupt or unseasonable fish to be sold in the markets or elsewhere, but shall confiscate it and bring it to Neugate as of old accustomed; that they will notify the Mayor or Sheriffs of any found forestalling fish by land or water; that they make daily search for those who buy any manner of Thames fish, viz., smelt, "roches," or flounders, to sell again, and see that those who fish for them sell such fish by themselves, their wives, children, servants, or their deputies, at the places appointed, and not elsewhere, so that they be only once sold, and then to the commons for their own use: that they suffer no fresh fish of citizen or stranger to be stored in hostel or shop before it has

been offered for sale in open market in front of their shop in view of the people, unless it arrive too late, in which case the good men of the mistery may store their own fish by view of the Serjeants or the Wardens, provided they do it openly and without concealment, and bring the fish on the morrow to the market to sell it as is aforesaid; that, further, they suffer no freeman of the City to avow or receive the fish of strangers, but the said Wardens, with the assistance of the Mayor and Sheriffs if they get to hear of it, shall buy the fish for the common benefit of the people, and shall distribute it equally among all the good men of the mistery, both poor and rich, to each according to his estate, to sell again by retail to the commons for their own use, and this without taking excessive gain; provided that if any freeman of the City come when such fish is being bargained for (*soit enbargaynant*) and wish to have a portion of it for his household, he may have it at the price at which he could have bought it before the fish had been distributed among the fishmongers as aforesaid, &c.

Wardens of Oldefisshstrete, viz., John Queltrige, Thomas Asshe, Clement Lavender, John Poignant.

Wardens of Briggestret, viz., Richard Stille, Gilbert Beauchampe, John Leddrede, Thomas Lyncoln.

13 April, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], it was agreed by the Mayor and Aldermen that the above-named shall remove all trinks (*trimkos*[1]) and other engines placed in the Thames for the destruction of fish, with the assistance of Walter Sibille, William Bramptone, William Kelshulle, Richard Giffard, Nicholas Rameseye, William Polle, and John Charney as their deputies. Their reasonable expenses to be paid out of the Chamber, and forfeitures to be divided among them during the pleasure of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty.

Deed whereby Peter de Cheyham, Prior of the church of St. Mary de Suthwerk, John de Boreford, Robert de Keleseye, Richard de Braynford, chaplain, Thomas de Enefeld, and John

[1] Or, possibly, *triinkos*. See 'Liber Albus,' Glossary, *s.v.* 'Tryinkus.'

de Wautham, executors of Thomas Romayn,[1] signify their approval of a sale made by Juliana, widow of the said Thomas, of certain tenements which the said Thomas had acquired from Robert de Uptone at the corner of Honylane, in the parish of All Hallows de Honylane, to Michael Myniot, vintner, and Juliana his wife, daughter of the said Robert. Witnesses, Stephen de Abyndone, the Mayor, William de Budeley and Hamo "Goudchepe," the Sheriffs, John de Wengrave, Alderman of the Ward,[2] Richard Costantyn, Roger de Bow (*de Arcubus*), Bartholomew de Honylane, Matthew de Essex, William le Buteler, William le Gras, John Ballard, John [de Sellinge, and others [not named]. Dated 3 July, 9 Edward II. [A.D. 1316].

Be it remembered that John Prentys, "draper," produced the above deed in Court, the 11th April, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1380]; and whereas Richard de Westone, son of Margery, daughter of Robert de Uptone, had desired the said deed and delivery of the same in opposition to the said John; and whereas Robert, the Prior of the New Hospital of St. Mary within Crepulgate,[3] claimed the document as belonging of right to his church, whilst the said John Prentys claimed it likewise for his ward John, son of John de Gartone, precept was issued to Richard Forster, the attorney of the said Richard de Westone, and to John Prentys, to appear on the 20th April to show cause, &c.; and another precept was issued to Philip Walworth, Serjeant of the Chamber, to warn the said Prior to appear on the same day. All the parties accordingly appeared on the day named except the said Prior, who made default. The said John Prentys showed no evidence of the deed being the property of his ward, but asked that it might be enrolled so that copies might be made of it. His request granted. It was further adjudged that the deed should be delivered to the said Richard Westone.

[1] From his will, proved and enrolled in the Husting in May, 1313, it appears that Robert de Uptone had married his daughter, Margery. ('Cal. of Wills,' i. 238. The name of Juliana his wife has been inadvertently omitted in the Index to the 'Calendar.')

[2] Cheap.

[3] Otherwise known as Elsing Spital.

Fo. cxx b.

Billa pro viis extra portas London' reparand'.

Precept to levy every day at the City gates 1*d.* on every cart coming loaded to the City (except the carts of lords for their own use), and ½*d.* on every loaded horse, the money to be devoted to the repair of roads; also to levy every week 5*d.* on every cart entering the City with "lomb," sand, or "gravel" for the same purpose. Dated 3 April, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Proclamacio vinor' pannor' extraneor' et de pannis factis infra libertatem civitat' sigilland'.

30 April (*ultimo die Aprilis*), 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], it was ordained that the above levy should continue to be made until all the roads be fully repaired, and, further, that proclamation should be made to the following effect, viz.:—

That no wine of Gascony, Rhenish, "Greek," of Provence or "la Rochele," be sold for more than 10*d.* a gallon, no Spanish wine for more than 8*d.*, and no "Malvesie" for more than 16*d.*; that no Provence, Greek, or other white wine lie in any tavern cellar where Malvesie lies for sale, and if any there be, it is to be sold between now and next Hokeday,[1] and that no Malvesie be sold as Malvesie until assayed by the persons appointed thereto, under penalty prescribed.

Also that all cloth made in Essex, Shropshire, or elsewhere beyond the liberties of the City, be sold at the places appointed, viz., at "les Stokkes" and at the Guildhall, and not elsewhere; and that all hostelers warn their hosts who bring cloth to the City for sale, at their first coming, that they show and sell their cloth entire at the places and in the manner aforesaid, under pain of suffering the same penalty as the cloth merchant.

Also that no whole cloth, half cloth, or dozen made within the liberties of London be sold before it be sealed by a Serjeant of the Chamber appointed for the purpose, with a seal of lead, ordained for the purpose, after the day above named, on pain of forfeiture.

The above proclamation made Wednesday, 4 April [*sic*], 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Afterwards, viz., on the 11th April, with the assent of the

[1] Probably referring to the third Tuesday after Easter, when rough sports known as "hokkyng" were practised, as they continue to be practised at the present day at Hungerford.

Mayor and Aldermen, the seal ordained for sealing cloth was delivered to Philip Wainworth, Serjeant of the Chamber, he receiving 1d. for sealing every whole cloth and 1d. for any [illegible]

[illegible] [A.D. 1380], ordinance by the Mayor and Aldermen, with the assent of the whole Common Council, [illegible] more freemen of the City not resident [illegible] assessment of tallages, aids, &c., for the [illegible] common advantage of the City, at the discretion [illegible] Mayor and Aldermen for the time being at the Guildhall, [illegible] Wares, and the money so raised shall [illegible] Chamberlain on a day to be appointed for [illegible] Wares that are too heavily assessed, [illegible] Mayor and Aldermen; and if any [illegible] assessment on the day appointed he [illegible]

[illegible] a letter was sent to the [illegible] willing them appear at the Guildhall the [illegible] John Baptist [24 June] next with [illegible] assessed. Sealed with the seal of [illegible] Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

[illegible], 5 marks: William Wake- [illegible] William Lyoerd de Coventre, 40s.: Roger [illegible] John Calynges de Bristoil, 60s.: William [illegible] John Sewale de Coggeshale, 60s.; [illegible] 40s.: Esmon Halstede, 40s.; [illegible] 40s.: John Ultynge de Caleys, [illegible] 40s.: Ralph Algar de Colchestre, [illegible] 40s.: Thomas Mounteneye de [illegible] Vyvey de Lavenham, 20s.: Adam [illegible] Wrexale, 40s.: Nicholas Extone, 40s.; [illegible] 40s.: Ralph Double, 60s.: Gosselyn [illegible] de Caleys, 60s.: William Wal-

[illegible] among Bristol merchants, serving five [illegible] as Mayor, and twice representing [illegible] in Parliament), and if so, he [illegible] died in 1405 ('Dict. Nat. Biog.').

derne de South[ampton], 40*s.*; Thomas Albon, 60*s.*; Walter Southous, 40*s.*; John Blakeneye, 5 marks; John Werdeman de Essex, 60*s.*; Richard Sunny, "pessoner," 40*s.*; John Broun de Caleys, 20*s.*; John Newerk de Caleys, 20*s.*; John Costantyn, 20*s.*; William Bakwell, 20*s.*; Robert Bakere de Ely, 40*s.*; Giles Pykeman, 40*s.*; John Cros de Guldeford, 10*s.*

Fo. cxxi.

Commissio pro quintadecima et medietate unius quintedecime levand'.

Letters patent appointing John Shelford, William Knyghtcote, John Horne, John Maryns, John Sely, and John Fraunceys to be Commissioners for levying the money granted to the King by the Parliament summoned to sit at Westminster on Monday after the Feast of St. Hillary [13 Jan.] last[1] for the defence of the realm. Witness the King at Westminster, 4 March, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379-80].

Billa pro quintadecima et medietate unius quintedecime levand'.

Pursuant to the above, a precept was sent to each Alderman to levy a fifteenth and a half on the men of his Ward according to their estate, and bring the money to the Guildhall by the Feast of St. George [23 April] next. Dated 3 April.

Proclamacio blador' et brasior' non vendend' nec hospitand' nisi ad kaios de Bill' et Quenh' post certum tempus ib'm moratur'.

Ordinance by John Hadlee, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, proclaimed at the wharves of Billyngesgate and Quenhethe the 12th April, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], to the effect that no one thenceforth warehouse corn or malt coming to the City by water for sale until it has been publicly exposed for sale at one of the said wharves for three days, on pain of forfeiture.[2]

Election of Aldermen.

Fo. cxxi b.

Tower: John Hadlee.
Bridge: William Walworth.
Bisshopesgate: Adam Stable.
Bredstret: Nicholas Brembre.
Cornhulle: John Philippot.
Queenhithe: William Neuport.
Lymstret: Robert Launde.
Farndone Within and Without: Nicholas Twyford.

[1] Sat from the 16th Jan. to the 3rd March, 1380. The commons granted the King a fifteenth and a half, and the boroughs a tenth and a half. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 75.

[2] Ordinances to similar effect were made in 1356 and 1357. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' pp. 77, 103.

Billynggesgate: Andrew Pykeman.
Bradstret: John Organ.
Colmanstret: John Hoo.
Bassyeshawe: John Estone.
Crepulgate: Robert Warbultone.
Castle Baynard: John Brian.
Langebourne: Adam de St. Ive.
Candelwykstret: William Badby.
Algate: John Kyrtone.
Walbrok: John Rote.
Chepe: Richard Aillesbury.
Dougate: Geoffrey Neutone.
Vintry: Walter Doget.
Aldrichesgate: Thomas Reynham.
Cordewanerstret: John Vyne elected and accepted as Alderman of the Ward by John Hadlee, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, in default of election by men of the Ward.[1]

All the above, except John Vyne, were sworn into office on the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379–80].

Exon'acio Ricardi Northbury custod' Elie Fraunceys.

The account of Richard Northbury, mercer, guardian of Elias, orphan son and heir of Elias Fraunceys, mercer, rendered in the quinzaine of Easter [25 March], 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], before William Kynge, John Sely, John Vyne, and John Rote, auditors appointed by John Hadlee, the Mayor, and the Aldermen.

Recognicio Ricardi Northbury pro £xxx.

16 April, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], came the above Richard Northbury into court before the aforesaid Mayor and Aldermen and entered into bond in the sum of £30 in favour of the above Elias, to be paid by three instalments. The same paid, and he is quit.

[1] This appears to be the first instance of the kind. At this period (and until 1397, when the inhabitants of the several Wards ceased to *elect* their own Aldermen, and were only permitted to *nominate* two persons for the Mayor and Aldermen to appoint one, *vide infra*, fo. cccxiv) Aldermen were elected directly by the Wards.

Fo. cxxii.

Acquietancia d'ni Reg' facta Maiori et co'itati de jocalib' restitutis.

Acquittance under the Great Seal to the Mayor and Commonalty for divers royal jewels pledged to them for the repayment of the sum of £5,000 lent to the King. Dated at Westminster, 10 April, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Commissio pro delib'acione Gaole de Neugate.

Letters patent appointing John de Cavendisshe, Robert Belknape, Robert Tresilian, John Haddele, the Mayor, and William Cheyne, or any four, three, or two of them (the Mayor being one), to be Justices for gaol-delivery of Neugate. Witness the King at Westminster, 20 April, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Fo. cxxii b.

Writ to the Sheriffs to make proclamation of certain ordinances made in the last Parliament touching the Church, aulnage of cloth, &c. Dated at Westminster, 12 March, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379–80].[1]

Fo. cxxiii.

Presentacio per Maiorem factam cuidam capell'o in eccl'ia b'e Mar' Somerset.

Deed of grant and institution by John Hadlee, the Mayor, under the Mayoralty seal, of Sir Henry Peryndone, chaplain, into the chantry founded by John de Gildesburgh,[2] late fishmonger, in the church of St. Mary Somerset, near "le Brokenewharf," at the request of Sir Simon Brigstoke, Rector of the said church, and Hugh de Ware, John Trigge, and John Quildrik, parishioners of the same. Witnesses, William "Chene," the Recorder, William Neuport, Alderman of the Ward,[3] John Haylesdene and William Baret, the Sheriffs, and others [not named]. Dated Monday, 1 May, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Eleccio Ric'i Odyham in Cam'ar' Civil' London'.

Monday, the 28th May, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], in a congregation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and the Common Council, Richard Odyham elected Chamberlain *loco* John Ussher, and sworn, &c.

Corea mala [sic] *tannata forisfacta.*

4 July, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], there came before the Mayor and Aldermen, John Fery, Walter London', Richard Pery, Constance Mildenhale, Roger Horold, and Thomas Pountfreyt, cordwainers, elected and sworn to survey their mistery and to seize bad leather, and brought four ox-hides and a dorse (*unum dorsum*) belonging to Walter Pakwode and

[1] Printed in 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 358-60.

[2] His will dated 17 July, 1349 (the year of the Black Death), and proved and enrolled in the Husting in the following October. 'Cal. of Wills,' i. 637-8.

[3] Queenhithe.

offered for sale, which were badly tanned and curried. The hides forfeited.

Fo. cxxiii b. 23 June, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], the guardianship of Robert, son of John Hoke, aged ten years, and of William, son of the same, aged nine years, committed to Nicholas Abyndone, cordwainer, who married Isabella, widow of the said John, by John Hadlee, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain. Sureties, viz., Robert Thornhegge, cordwainer, Adam Holte, "foundour," and Thomas Gloucestre, cordwainer.

Custodia puer' Joh'is Hoke. Afterwards, viz., on Thursday the 23rd July, 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], inasmuch as the above Robert had no means to take him to the Oxford schools, the above Nicholas, by order of Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and William Cheyne, the Recorder, produced the sum of 20*s.*, which was delivered to Richard Hoke, the uncle of the said Robert; and afterwards, viz., on Monday after the Feast of St. Lucia the Virgin [13 Dec.], 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], the said Nicholas paid the Chamberlain 23½ marks, so that he and his sureties are quit of the same.

Afterwards, viz., on Saturday after the Feast of SS. Processus and Martinianus [2 July], 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389], it was decreed by Nicholas Twyford, Knt., the Mayor, and the Aldermen, that the above William, who was now of full age, according to the custom of the City should receive his patrimony, and it was given to him. Thereupon the said William, who had assumed the habit of a Friar of the Augustinian Order, acknowledged satisfaction for mesne profits, and the above Nicholas and his sureties were quit. And as touching the portion of the above Robert, the said Mayor and Aldermen the same day appointed auditors, viz., William Shyryngham, Alderman, John Ottele, William Pottenham, Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, and John Tremayn, Common Pleader, and an account was taken.

Indentura inter Joh'em Mallynge et Idoniam ux'em ejus ex parte una et Thomam Lile piebaker ex altera. Indenture of lease granted by John Mallynge, senior, of the county of York, and Idonia his wife to Thomas Lile, "pye-baker," of a tenement, &c., in the parish of St. Mary de Fenchirche, situate near the tenement of Juliana Bedik; to hold the same for the lifetime of the said Idonia, at an annual rent of 15*s.* Dated 6 July, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Fo. cxxiv.

Concordia int' telarios indigenas et telar' alienigenas.

Letters patent setting forth an agreement between the Weavers of London, native and foreign, enrolled in the Chancery, whereby it was arranged that they should yearly hold a meeting six weeks before the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.] and make scrutiny of the number of "lomes" belonging to either party, and that the foreign weavers should contribute *pro rata* to the ferm of 20 marks and 2*s*. payable by the English weavers to the King. And be it remembered that on the 8th March of this year John Wille and Robert Hobbok, Masters of the native weavers of London, and William Gorynge, John atte Hecche, William Beltone, and John Bokkynge, weavers of London, as well as Giles Fanbelle and Reginald Radeles, Masters of the foreign weavers, and Ralph Clofangre, John Fanattenowe, Arnald Fanherpe, and John Everyngham, foreign weavers, for themselves and their fellows respectively, came into the Chancery and prayed that the above agreement might be enrolled. Witness the King at Westminster, 12 March, 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1379–80].

Br'e missum Abbatisse de Berkynge pro emendacione Wallie juxta Thamisiam fracte.

Writ to the Abbess of Berkynge, bidding her to repair a wall which had broken down and let in the water of the Thames, so that the neighbouring land had become flooded and stocked with fish, which people caught in an immature state and gave as food to their pigs. Witness the King at Westminster, 24 July, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Masters of Misteries sworn.

Fo. cxxiv b.

Girdlers: William Reymond and John Potenham sworn, 22 Aug., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], to govern their mistery and present defects discovered therein for the year following.

Pynners: John Higham and William Castel sworn, 21 Nov., the year aforesaid.

Pouchemakers: Thomas Spencer and William Sturgeoun sworn, the year aforesaid.

Sporiers: John Dene and Ralph Node sworn, the 15th March, the year aforesaid [A.D. 1380–1].

Pynners [*sic*]: Benedict Milis and John Goman sworn, the year aforesaid.

Weavers of Flanders: John van Everyngham and Peter van Braughyn sworn, the 22nd Nov., the year aforesaid.

Armurers: William Thornhille, Robert Wormwell, Richard Frensch, Richard Alfilde, Roger Comptone, and Richard Pecok sworn, 30 Nov., the year aforesaid.

Cordwainers: Walter Hogslade, John Deer, Thomas Fulbek, David Man, Robert Thornhegge, and Roger Astone sworn, the 5th Dec., the year aforesaid.

Shethers: Bernard Reyner and Richard Trumpyngtone sworn, the 10th Dec., the year aforesaid.

Mattrasmakers:[1] William Newel and Walter Sampson sworn, the 14th Jan., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380–1].

Pynners [*sic*]: William Callere and John Goman sworn, 16 Jan., the year aforesaid.

Appointment by John Hadle, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, under the Mayoralty Seal, of John de Kenle, Nicholas Pays, and Thomas Fraunkeleyn, "chaundeler," to collect and levy on every boat coming to the City with rushes for sale the sum of 12 pence, and on every boat with straw or hay 8 pence, the money to be devoted to cleansing and keeping clean the ports, quays, &c., where such boats discharge. Dated 8 Nov., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1379].

9 August, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], William Lawtone of Lawtone "under the lyn,"[2] co. Chester, brought before John Hadle, the Mayor, Adam Stable, William Neuport, John Reteins, John Rote, William Badby, Aldermen, and John Hayholme, Sheriff, at the suit of William Savage, and convicted of forging a letter purporting to have been written by John Gadyngtone of York. Condemned to the pillory.[3]

[1] This name puzzled the editor of the Memorials (see Introd., p. xxiii). It is suggested that it probably means [illegible] with *madder*. Among the colours mentioned in the ordinances of the Dyers cited by the late F. H. Lyon-Hall (City Livery Companies, p. 442) occur "woadded" black (= black dyed with logwood, otherwise known as "blackwood") and "mathrid" (maddered?) black. Cf. "madder-black" and "maddered" or "mathered," *i.e.*, treated with madder — Murray's 'New English Dict.,' *s.v.* 'Madder.'

[2] Now Church Lawton, on the borders of Staffordshire.

[3] Set out in 'Memorials,' p. 442.

Consimilis billa missa fuit cuil't Aldr'o pro ho'ib' armandis.

Precept sent to each Alderman to see the men of his Ward suitably armed with "basynet," gauntlets of "plate," habergeon, sword, dagger, and hatchet, according to their estate, and inferior men arrayed with good bows, arrows, sword, and buckler, and return their number before Monday next. Dated 20 August, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Eleccio vicecomitum.

Friday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], in the presence of John Haddele, the Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, William Waleworth, John Philipot, Robert Launde, Robert Warbultone, Adam St. Ive, William Badby, John "Kirketone," John Hoo, Richard Aylesbury, William Neuport, Andrew Pykeman, John Organ, John Estone, John Vyne, John Rote, Thomas Reynham, John Bryan, Aldermen, John Heilesdone and William Baret, Sheriffs, and very many Commoners, summoned to the Guildhall for the election of Sheriffs, Walter Doget and William Knyghtcote were elected Sheriffs for the year ensuing, viz., the aforesaid Walter by the Mayor, and the said William by the Commonalty.

Afterwards, viz., on the eve of St. Michael [29 Sept.] following, the said Sheriffs were sworn at the Guildhall, and on the morrow of St. Michael were accepted at Westminster before the Barons of the Exchequer.

Aud' comp' Cam'ar' et custod' Pont' Lond'.

On the same Friday (the Feast of St. Matthew) Adam St. Ive and John "Kyrtone," Aldermen, John Boseham, John Norhamptone, Walter Sibyle, and Henry Herbury, Commoners, were elected Auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and Wardens of London Bridge.

Br'e pro parliamento.

Writ to the Sheriffs for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Northampton on Monday after the Feast of All Saints [1 Nov.].[1] No Sheriff of London or any other Sheriff of the realm to be returned. Witness the King at Westminster, 26 Aug., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Pursuant to the above writ there were elected John Organ, John Rote, Thomas Welford, and William Tonge.

[1] Sat from 5 Nov. to 6 Dec. To his Parliament was due the imposition of the graduated poll-tax, which was the cause of the revolutionary rising of 1381. A poll-tax had already been imposed in 1377. *Supra*, pp. 60, 62.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to admit John Charneye as deputy-coroner to Thomas Tyle, the King's Butler, to whom the office of Coroner in the City appertains, and who has not leisure to exercise it, and to discharge Nicholas Symcok from the duties of deputy-coroner. Witness the King at Westminster, 4 Sept., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Pursuant to the above writ the said John was admitted 24 Sept.

Fo. cxxv b.

Electio Maioris.

Saturday the Feast of the Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], in the presence of John Hadlee, the Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, William "Waleworth," Adam Stable, Nicholas Brembre, John Phelipot, the Prior of Christchurch, Robert Launde, Nicholas Twyford, Andrew Pykeman, John Organ, John Hoo, William Neuport, John Estone, Robert Warbultone, John Bryan, Adam de St. Ive, William Badby, John "Kirtone," John Rote, Richard Aylesbury, Geoffrey Neutone, Walter Doget, John Vyne, and Thomas Reynham, Aldermen, Walter Doget and William Knyghtcote, Sheriffs, and an immense Commonalty summoned for the election of a Mayor for the coming year—William "Walworthe" was elected, and afterwards, viz., on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], was sworn at the Guildhall, and on the morrow was presented, admitted, and sworn before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer.

Judicium collistrigii pro ij fictoribus.

24 Oct., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], John Warde, of co. York, and Richard Lynham, of co. Somerset, brought to the Guildhall before John Hadlee, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs, and condemned to the pillory for pretending to have suffered the loss of their tongues by robbers.[1]

Combustio recium.

4 Sept., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], Richard Stile and William Polle, fishmongers, brought before John Hadle, the Mayor, and the Aldermen two nets called "trunkes"[2] found in the Thames between Wolwych and Herethe, as having too small a mesh and being destructive of fry, whereof one belonged to Richard

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 445.

[2] Otherwise spelt "tryinkes," "treinekes," or "trinks," the fishermen using them being known as "trinkermen."

Purfot of Grenewych and the other to Richard Wolmere. The nets examined by John Poynaunt, John Queldryk, Gilbert Beauchampe, Thomas Asshe, William Tornegold, and William Pycot, fishmongers, who declared on oath that the nets were of unlawful mesh. The same were therefore ordered to be burnt.

Mem de construccione Turrium juxta Tamis'.

Tuesday, the 2nd October, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], in a congregation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners elected by each Mistery, as well as by the Wards for a Common Council of the City,[1] it was agreed to levy a fifteenth on the goods and chattels of citizens for the purpose of discharging the City's debts and fitting out armed barges for the sea. It was further agreed to levy 6 pence in every pound of rent for the purpose of building a stone tower on the side of the Thames opposite to one to be erected at the expense of John Phelippot for the protection of the City.[2]

In the same congregation it was ordained that the sum of 1 penny should be levied on every loaded cart entering the City and a farthing on every horse, the money to be devoted to the repair of highways. The ordinance to remain in effect until Michaelmas next.

Fo. cxxvi.

Billa missa cuilibet Aldr'o pro inquirend' verum annualem valorem omnium redd' in London' et pro una xv^a^ honor' et cat' levand'.

Precept to the Aldermen that they diligently inquire as to the true yearly value of all the tenements in their Wards that were let and inhabited, as well as of void tenements, in case they were let and inhabited (together with the value of the entire rent of the Hospital of St. Giles, near Holbourne, within their several Wards), and make a return of the same and of the names of the tenants before the Feast of All Saints [1 Nov.]; and, further, that they levy a fifteenth for the City's use, and bring the money to the Guildhall before the octave of St. Martin [11 Nov.]. Dated 20 Oct.

[1] This appears to be a rare (if not unique) instance of a Common Council elected both by the Misteries and Wards. The ordinance of 1376, to the effect that the Common Council in future should be elected from the Misteries (instead of the Wards), was still in force. *Supra*, pp. 39-40.

[2] 'Memorials,' pp. 444-5. The entry has been crossed through.

L'ra d'ni Regis patens pro securitate duar' mill' libr' d'no Regi per civitat' mutuatar'.

Letters patent touching the security granted to the City for the repayment of a loan of £2,000 to the King, including the delivery to the Mayor and Commonalty of certain caskets of jewels.[1] Dated at Westminster, 16 Sept., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Fo. cxxvi b.

Judicium collistrigii pro falsis saccis.

6 Nov., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], John Bernard, of Bishop Hatfeld, co. Herts, convicted before William Walworth, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, of selling sacks of coal of short measure, and condemned to the pillory.

Billa missa cuil't Aldr'o pro vjd. *de qual't libra reddit' et una quintadecima in civitate London' levand'.*

Precept to the Aldermen to bring to the Guildhall by the octave of St. Martin [11 Nov.] the money that had been ordered when Hadlee was Mayor, and, further, to summon the inhabitants of their Wards by Monday next to consider whether it were best for the Common Council to be elected from the Misteries as theretofore or from the best men of the Wards, or partly from the Misteries and partly from the Wards; and if it should be decided in favour of the Wards, they are to send six good men of their respective Wards to the Guildhall on Tuesday next, with full powers to treat of the City's affairs, without regard to their having served as Alderman or Sheriff or not. Dated 3 Nov., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Custuma capienda de mercimon' intrant' civitatem Loudon' seu exeunt' ab eadem.

Precept for levying certain tolls on carts, horses, cattle, &c., entering and leaving the City, the money to be devoted to the repair of highways. Dated 31 Oct., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Fo. cxxvii.

Proclamation made *temp.* William Walworth, Mayor, the 12th Nov., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380], for the government of the City, and regulation of the price of various commodities, &c.

Fo. cxxvii b.

Br'e de treugis Anglie et Scocie.

Writ to the Sheriffs to make proclamation of a truce that had been concluded between England and Scotland from the 1st November last past to the Feast of St. Andrew next [30 Nov.], the infringement of which was to be visited with certain penalties. Witness the King at Northampton, 2 Dec., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Proclamation made accordingly on Saturday the Feast of St. Lucia [13 Dec.].

[1] *Vide infra*, p. 159.

Proclamacio facta contra usurarios.

Ordinance repeated forbidding any one, denizen or alien, merchant or broker, to sell any manner of merchandise to be resold by unlawful agreement (*chevesance*) or exchange, and the meddling of any broker in any such bargains, under penalty prescribed.[1] [No date.]

Qe nul voise ove visure ne jauce visage ne saunz lumere.

Proclamation to be made against the wearing of vizors or masks, playing at dice, &c., under penalty of imprisonment at the discretion of the Mayor.

Consimilis billa miss' cuil't Aldr'o pro vigil' faciend' et pro aleconneres et q' font chevesances.

Precept to the Aldermen to keep sufficient watch and ward at Christmas according to ancient custom; to charge the Aleconners of their Ward to report brewers disregarding the ordinances of their trade; and search for any broker guilty of "chevesances" or "eschanges." Dated 20 Dec.

Fo. cxxviii.

Commissio ad levand' de qual't persona homine masculo et femina infra lib'tat' civitatis London' xij^d.

Letters patent appointing John Hende, Adam Bamme, John Fresshe, Geoffrey Crymelford, Henry Herbury, and Henry Mortone, to be commissioners for levying a poll-tax of three groats on every inhabitant of the City and suburbs over fifteen years of age, granted by the Parliament at Northampton.[2] Witness the King at Northampton, 7 Dec., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Commissio contrarotulatorib' inde.

Letters patent appointing John Bryan and Richard Aylesbury to act with the above as comptrollers in levying the poll-tax. Witness the King at Northampton, 7 Dec.

Fo. cxxviii b.

Br'e direct' Maiori ad recipiend' sacr' taxator' collector' et contrarotulator'.

Writ to William Walworth, the Mayor, empowering him to receive the oaths of the above collectors and comptrollers. Witness the King at Westminster, 18 Dec., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Returnum inde.

Return to the above certifying that the oath had been administered to the collectors and comptrollers in form prescribed.

[1] An ordinance had been made in 1364 against usurious contracts, euphemistically called contracts of exchange or "chevisance," but which, according to the Record (Letter-Book G, fo. cxviii b; 'Liber Albus,' i. 368), would be more truly called contracts of iniquity (*mescheaunce*), for they ruin the honour and soul of the contractor (*chevisour*).

[2] The wealthier individuals in each town were to help the poorer, but no one was to contribute more than 60 groats for himself and wife or less than one. Cf. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 90.

Fo. cxxix. *Sacr'm taxator'.*

Form of oath to be administered to the collectors of the poll-tax.

Sacr'm contrarotul'.

Form of oath to be administered to the comptrollers of the above.

Bille misse cuil't Aldr'o ad levand' dict' tax' et assidend'.

Precept to the Aldermen to inquire as to the number of inhabitants of their Ward, male and female, over the age of fifteen years, their names and surnames, and to levy on each the sum of three groats, the wealthier to help the poorer, according to the terms of the statute; the money to be brought to the Guildhall for delivery by indenture to the King's chief collectors by the quinzaine of St. Hillary [13 Jan.] next. Dated 8 Jan., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380–1].

Eleccio Aldr'i de hansa Alemannie.

Monday after the Feast of Epiphany [6 Jan.], 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380–1], came good men of the Hanse of Almaine before William Walworth, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and elected the said William to be their Alderman in place of John Aubrey, late their Alderman, deceased. The said William accepted the office and was admitted.

Capon' et auce forisfact' vic'.

13 Jan., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380–1], John Warewyk, foreign poulterer, brought before the Mayor and Aldermen and charged with having brought eight capons to a London market for sale, and with having afterwards removed them for sale without the liberty of the City, contrary to the custom of the City. The capons therefore forfeited.

The same day John Bentele, a foreign poulterer, was similarly charged respecting nine geese. The geese confiscated.

Furur' forisfact' ad op' co'itatis.

23 Jan., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380–1], John Donyngton charged before the Mayor and Commonalty and John Barry and other Wardens of the mistery of Skinners with having mixed six furs of clean "menyver" and 6 furs of half-clean with new and old work, contrary to the ordinance recorded in Letter-Book G, fo. clxii [b].[1] The accused made no defence, and was committed to Neugate for fourteen days, and condemned on his release to pay 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Chamberlain and 6*s.* 8*d.* to the mistery.

'Forisfactur' furr' ad op' co'itatis.

24 Jan., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380–1], Walter Laurence attached to answer the Mayor and Commonalty and Walter Halle,

[1] 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 197; 'Memorials,' pp. 328-30.

clerk, on a charge of having mixed new work of "Buvere" with old work of "ottres" in the said clerk's gown. No defence. Sentence as above.

Precept to the Aldermen to bring to the Guildhall, on Wednesday the 6th February next, the names of those assessed in their Wards for the subsidy granted the King by the last Parliament, together with the names of the collectors and the money due from their Wards pursuant to a former precept. Fo. cxxix b.

Bille misse cuil't Aldr'no iiij^to^ die Febr' anno iiij^to^.

7 Feb., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380–1], William Elyot and Thomas Fynche appointed Commissioners under the Mayoralty seal to see that the ordinance touching the assize of nets used for fishing in the Thames is duly observed, viz., that the "mask" of nets used East of London Bridge be at least 1½ inches, and West of the Bridge 2 inches.

Comissio ad supervidend' eos qui piscant in thamisia.

Letters patent appointing John de Cavendisshe, Robert Bealknap, Robert Tresilian, William Walleworth, the Mayor, John Middelton, and William Cheyne, or any five, four, three, or two of them (the Mayor being one), to be Commissioners for gaol-delivery of Neugate. Witness the King at Westminster, 7 Feb., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380–1].

Br'e pro gaola de Neugate delib'anda.

Indentures witnessing the delivery by John Bacoun, Keeper of the King's jewels, &c., to the Mayor and Commonalty of divers chests of Crown jewels,[1] &c., as security for the repayment of a loan of £2,000. Dated 6 Sept., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Indenture int' co'itatem et Joh'em Bacoun clericum.

Writ to the collectors of the King's customs and subsidies in the Port of London that after Easter next they allow the Mayor and Commonalty (who were ready to give up forthwith the above jewels) to take the whole of the subsidy of wools, hides, and woolfells in the said Port to recoup themselves for outstanding arrears in the repayment of the above loan of £2,000, and further that they deliver to the said Mayor and Commonalty one part of the cocket seal.[2] Witness the King at Westminster, 30 Dec., 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381].

Br'e missum collectorib' custumar' in portu London' pro soluc' m'li.

[1] Particulars set out in 'Memorials,' p. 443.

[2] See note *supra*, p. 122.

Fo. cxxx.

L'ra Regis ad delib'and' Joh'i Bacoun cl'ico certa jocalia invadiata pro ijm'li.

Letter of Privy Seal from the King to the Mayor and Commonalty asking that the jewels, &c., recently pledged by him for the repayment of a loan of £2,000 might be given up, as he required them for his approaching marriage,[1] and that they would accept in their stead as security a "palet"[2] of gold called the "palet of Spain," garnished with precious stones, weighing in nobles 180 pounds,[3] and valued in all at £1,708.

Indentura int' Maiorem et co'itat' London' et dictum Joh' Bacoun de rec' jocalior' p'dict' et delib'acione alior'.

Indenture witnessing the delivery of the above jewels, &c., by the Mayor and Commonalty to John Bacoun, Keeper of the King's jewels, and the receipt by them of the "palet," &c., aforesaid. Dated 2 Jan., 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381–2].

Fo. cxxx b.

Armurers eslieux de surver lour mester et le pris de lour hernois.

18 Feb., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380–1], ordinance by the Mayor for the Armourers of the City to elect surveyors to search for defects in the mistery and see that Armourers sell their harness at reasonable prices to those about to set out for Portugal and Brittany or elsewhere.

Custodie Ric'i filii Will'i Robynet et Margarete filie Joh'is Gille.

16 Feb., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380–1], the guardianship of Richard, son of William Robynet, aged eighteen years, together with a sum of £40, and the guardianship of Margaret, daughter of John Gille,[4] draper, aged five years, together with the sum of £200, committed by William Waleworth, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, to Johanna, late wife of

[1] He was about to marry Anne of Bohemia.

[2] Probably a head-piece (Riley). A "palet," a sword, and a Spanish saddle were among the royal jewels and chattels pledged in 1379 by the King for the repayment of a loan of £5,000 (*supra*, fo. cviii b; 'Memorials,' p. 429). John Dymmok bequeathed a "palet with hood," together with a doublet and coat of mail, to his executor in 1393. 'Cal. of Wills, Court of Hust.,' ii. 304.

[3] *Poisant en nobles cent et quatre vyngtz livres*, which the editor of the 'Memorials' (p. 444) interprets to mean "weighing 100 nobles (or 4 ounces) and 80 pounds."

[4] By his will, dated the 1st Jan., 1380-1, and proved and enrolled in the Husting before the end of the month ('Cal. of Wills,' ii. 218-19), he bequeathed to his daughter Margaret the sum of £200, as well as a cup called "Byker," a gilt cup worked with three leaves, and twelve silver spoons, all of which were committed to her guardian. The testator further devised the reversion of certain tenements in the parish of St. Christopher to Richard, son of William Robynet, in tail.

the said John Gille. Sureties, viz., Richard Willesdone, "chaundeler," Benedict de Cornewaille, "draper," Walter Pikenham, "pelter," and Roger Crede, "draper."

Afterwards, viz., on the 26th Feb., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382-3], came Nicholas Extone, who married the above Johanna, before John Norhamptone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and paid to the above Richard his patrimony and also a sum of money bequeathed to him by Johanna atte Walle. The above sureties were discharged at their request and others appointed, viz., Nicholas Extone, John Wade, fishmonger, and Thomas Gurdelere.

Afterwards, viz., on the 26th June, 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], the above Margaret having been married to John Sibille, the aforesaid Nicholas delivered her property to the Chamberlain, who, on the 17th August following, delivered it by the hands of William Ancroft to the said John Sibille.

Fo. cxxxi.

Custodie Will'i et Alicie fil' Joh'is Lynne.

20 March, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380–1], the guardianship of William, son of John Lynne, "stokfisshmongere," aged ten years, and of Alice, daughter of the same, aged twelve years, together with a tenement in the parish of St. Michael de la Crokedlane, committed by William Waleworth, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, to John Mockynge, vintner. Sureties, viz., Benedict Cornwaille, "draper," and John Wakele, vintner.

Furure forisfacte ad op' co'itatis.

13 March, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380–1], William Horscroft, skinner, attached to answer the Mayor and Commonalty, as well as John Barry and other Wardens of the mistery of Skinners, for mixing new work with old in four furs, viz., one of clean fur (*puratam*) and three of "menyver," contrary to the ordinance recorded in Letter-Book G, fo. clxii [b]. The accused made no defence. Six men of the mistery summoned to appear on the 15th March, viz., Walter Pykenham, Stephen Daubeny, Andrew Coggeshale, Peter Mildenhale, John Tyderle, and Thomas Lakford, who condemned the furs, which were therefore declared forfeited. The accused condemned to prison and fined.

Fo. cxxxi b.

Co'e solum concessum Thome Reynham pro quodam annuo redditu inde reddend'.

The Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380–1], at a full meeting of the Common Council of the City in the Upper Chamber of the Guildhall, on the petition of Thomas Reynham, Alderman of the Ward of Aldrichesgate, a plot of the common soil of the City now built upon and situate between the corner of Colmanstret and the Church of All Hallows in the Wall, concerning which presentment had often been made by the Wardmotes of the Ward of Colmanstret, to the effect that it would have become an encroachment (*quod facta fuerit purprestura*), was granted to the said Thomas and his heirs by William Walworth, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, with the assent of the Commonalty, subject to certain annual payments to the City, and a deed under the seal of the Commonalty was to be made to that effect.

Ordinacio de hominib' admittend' in lib'tatem civitat'.

Whereas divers losses had occurred to the Chamber of the Guildhall and the whole Commonalty by reason of no one being admitted to the freedom of the City for less than £3,[1] which prevented poor persons from obtaining it, and they had withdrawn to Southwerk and Westminster and without the liberty of the City, and many houses in the City on that account stood empty, and the number of the citizens had diminished—it was the same day ordained that thenceforth it should be lawful for the Chamberlain for the time being, associated with two Aldermen, to admit any fit and proper person into the freedom by redemption for a sum suitable to his estate, the procedure recorded in the great charter of liberties of the City being followed as of old accustomed.

Quod mag'ri supervisores seu custodes mister' nichil recipiant pro presentando aliquem in lib'tatem dicte civitatis sub pena etc.

The same day it was ordained that thenceforth no masters, surveyors, or wardens of misteries nor others should receive any money fine for their own use, or the use of any one of their mistery, for presenting any one to the freedom of the City, under penalty of paying double the sum received to the Cham-

[1] In 1364, during the Mayoralty of Adam de Bury, this sum had been fixed for admission to the City franchise by redemption, but two years later it had been already ordained that a smaller sum, at the discretion of the Aldermen and Chamberlain, might be accepted as sufficient, notwithstanding the former ordinance. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' pp. 180, 211-12. Cf. *infra*, fo. clxxvi.

berlain for the time being, as well as restoring the sum received to the person from whom they received it, and the person so to be admitted shall be questioned on oath on the matter before he be admitted.

Concessio cs. per annum Joh'i Marchaunt.

The same day, in the presence of the said Common Council, John Marchaunt was sworn and admitted Clerk of the Chamber, receiving yearly 100*s.* for his services from Michaelmas [29 Sept.], 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Bille misse Aldr'is quod nomina omnium contribuencium subs' d'ni R' ponantur in Rot' coll' et ad inquirend' sup' victualibus etc.

Precept to the Aldermen that they take with them the late Aldermen of their respective Wards, and two of the assessors of the last subsidy and the rolls, and make a house-to-house visitation in order to see that the names of all those who ought to have contributed to the subsidy are entered on the rolls;[1] and, further, that they inquire whether the bakers, brewers, and other victuallers in their Wards have observed the ordinances affecting their business. Dated 13 March, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380–1].

Proclamacio vinor'.

Proclamation made 26 April, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1381], of regulations touching the sale of divers wines.

Fo. cxxxii.

Election of Aldermen.

Tower: Hugh Fastolf.
Byllyngesgate: John Horne.
Bridge: Walter Sibyle.
Langebourne: John Southam.
Lymstret: William Knyghtcote.
Algate: William Tonge.
Bysshopesgate: John Chircheman.
Cornhulle: Thomas Irlond.
Bradstret: Adam Karlille.
Walbrok: William Baret.
Candelwykstret: John Hende.

[1] The amount of the poll-tax that had been already received had proved so disappointing that on the 16th March the King commissioned a staff of inspectors to scrutinize carefully the lists of inhabitants in various counties. Powell, 'The Rising in Suffolk, 1381' (Transact. Royal Hist. Soc., N.S., vol. viii. p. 207); Trevelyan, 'England in the Age of Wycliff,' p. 205.

Douegate: Edmund Olyver.
Vintry: Thomas Cornwaleys.
Cordewanerestret: John Heylesdone.
Chepe: John Boseham.
Colmanstret: William Kyng.
Bassyeshawe: John Fresshe.
Crepulgate: Robert Lucas.
Aldrichesgate: Roger Elys.
Farndone: Robert Boxford.
Bredstret: Thomas Welford.
Queenhithe: John Ragenelle.
Castle Baynard: John Redynge.

Compotus collector' de trib' gross' de qualibet persona laica Regi concessa prout patet per commissionem antea fo. cxxviii.

Account rendered by John Hende, Adam Bamme, John Fresshe, Geoffrey Crymelford, Henry Herbury, and Henry Mortone, collectors of the poll-tax in the City and suburbs, under the supervision of John Brian and Richard de Aylesbury, comptrollers of the subsidy.

They acknowledge the receipt of £1,019 17*s.* from 20,397 persons in the 24 Wards of the City and in the suburbs. They received nothing from Gautron Barde, Master of the King's Mints, and John de Leycestre, the King's Changer and Assayer in the Tower, nor from 27 moneyers and officers of the King's Exchange, nor from 28 merchants of Almaine, nor from John Clerk, Thomas Derby, and Richard Assheby, unmarried, clerks of the church of St. Mary de Aldermaricherche, by the King's orders. They are quit.

Fo. cxxxii b.

Sigillum Maiorat' de novo actum.

17 April, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1381], in a full assembly held in the Upper Chamber of the Guildhall, by summons of William Walworth, the Mayor, as well of those who were then Aldermen as of those who had been, together with the more powerful Commoners from the several Wards,[1] it was agreed that the old Seal of the office of Mayoralty should be broken up and a new Seal made, in which the City arms should

[1] This assembly appears to have been something more than an ordinary Common Council, which at this period was usually elected from the Misteries and not from the Wards. Cf. *supra*, p. 155n.

appear at the feet of the figures of SS. Peter and Paul, with a lion guardant on either side, two serjeants-at-arms being placed above, one on either side of the figures, and two pavilions with two angels standing on either side, above, whilst between them should be a figure of the Blessed Virgin seated.[1]

Presentacio ad Hospitale de Bethlem extra Bisshopesgate per Maiorem.

Appointment by William Walworth, the Mayor, and the citizens of London, under the Mayoralty Seal, of John Gardyner, chaplain, to be Warden or Master of the Hospital of St. Mary de Bethlem without Bisshopesgate for life. Dated in the Chamber of the Guildhall, 21 April, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1381].

Bille misse Aldr'is pro vigiliis faciend'.

Precept to the Aldermen that they see that a proper watch and ward be kept by night, and that a tub of water be placed outside every house in case of fire. Dated 28 May.

Fo. cxxxiii.

Custodia Johanne filie Joh'is Ussher.

25 May, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1381], the guardianship of Johanna, daughter of John Ussher, aged five and a half years, together with the sum of £106 13*s.* 4*d.*, committed by William Walworthe, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, to John Walcote, merchant. Sureties, viz., Thomas Gurdelere and John Leycestre.

Exon'acio eus tod' predicte

Afterwards, viz., on the 14th May, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], came Walter Kyng, "grosser," who had married the above Johanna, before William Staundone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and received from the above John Walcote his wife's patrimony with mesne profits, and the said John Walcote and his sureties are quit.

Judicium collistrigii pro columbellis putrid' exposit' vendicioni.

31 May, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1381], William Fot, of county Oxford, "pulter," condemned to the pillory for offering putrid pigeons for sale.[2]

Fo. cxxxiii b.

Custodia Rob'ti filii Rob'ti Hatfeld.

12 July, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381], the guardianship of Robert, son of Robert Hatfeld, late grocer (*grossar'*), aged fifteen years, committed by William Waleworth, Knt., the Mayor, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, to John Chynkeford, grocer, and Johanna his wife, together with a sum of money and divers goods and chattels. Sureties, viz., John Baas, called "Prentis," draper, and William Wottone, "wolmongere."

[1] Set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 447-8.

[2] 'Memorials,' pp. 448-9.

[illegible] Letters patent of the 12th April, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381], [illegible] the grave misdeeds and evil [illegible] John Imworth, late [illegible] in any of the Chamber the [illegible] property which Winchester [illegible]

Will of John Northampton, draper, of London

Account of the insurrection by men of Kent and Essex under Walter Tyler, and of its death at the hands of William Walworth in Smithfield, the 15th June, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1381].[1]

Letters patent appointing William Walworth, the Mayor, Robert Beaukan, Robert Knolles, John Philipot, Nicholas Brembre, Robert Launde, and William Leyre to be commissioners for safeguarding the City and suburbs and preventing insurrections. Witness the King at London, 13 June, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1381].

Commission for investigation of recent insurrection and punishment of offenders

Letters patent appointing the above or any six, five, four, three or two, the Mayor or Robert Beaukan being one to be commissioners to investigate the recent outbreak and punish offenders during the absence of the King, who was about to visit the disaffected counties. Witness the King at London, 13 June, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1381].[2]

[illegible] Memoranda, p. 449, [illegible] acknowledges a difficulty in reading a word in the record which he conjectures to be proclaimed [illegible] The word in the [illegible] is *proclamacion*, and the passage runs as follows: "And not one of them would have escaped, if our lord the King had not given orders to silence them to depart." It is to be noted that in this account of the action of the rebels between Thursday, the 13th June, 1381, and the following Saturday, the credit of having killed Wat Tyler is wholly given to Walworth, the Mayor, who, with John Philpot and Robert Launde, was knighted forthwith by the King at Smithfield.

[2] About this time we find recorded elsewhere a return made by the several Aldermen of the names of nearly two hundred persons in their Wards who were suspected of favouring the insurrection of the men of Kent and Essex, and who had withdrawn themselves from the City and suburbs.—"Pleas and Memoranda," Roll A 24, membr. 9. A list is also recorded of sureties found for those who had been arrested and brought before the Commissioners. It is to be noted that John Horn and Walter Sibyle, Aldermen of Billingsgate and Bridge Wards respectively, who are generally supposed to have favoured the rebels, made returns of suspects in their Wards like the rest of the Aldermen, but are not otherwise named in either of these lists. *Id.*, Roll A 24, membr. 13-14.

Precept to the Aldermen that they summon before them all who keep hostels in their several Wards, and hold them responsible for themselves and their hosts and take their names in writing. Written Sunday, 16 June, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1381]. Fo. cxxxiv b.

Diverse bille et ordinac' pro custodia civitatis post insurrexionem hominum Kanc' et Essex'.

Another precept for the Aldermen to cause the inhabitants of their respective Wards to take an oath of fealty, the names of those taking the oath being recorded in writing, and to arrest those who refuse. Written 20 June, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1381].[1]

Precept to the Aldermen for guarding the several gates of the City by day and night with armed men in manner prescribed.[2] *Custod' portar civitatis.*

23 Sept., 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381], came Richard Aylesbury, Ralph Kestevene, and John Bradefeld, executors of John Hothom, grocer, and brought his will, wherein he bequeathed to John his son and Margaret and Johanna his daughters, respectively, the sum of £80, and appointed Margaret his wife their guardian. Fo. cxxxv.

Test'm Joh'is Hothom quo ad' pueros suos.

Afterwards, viz., on the 25th Sept., 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381], the guardianship of the said children was committed by Sir William Walworth, the Mayor, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, to Walter Sibile, who had married the above Margaret, their mother. Surety, viz., John Chircheman. *Custodia eorund' puerorum.*

Afterwards, the above Johanna having died in August, 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], her property was equally divided between her mother and John her brother and Margaret her sister.

Afterwards, the above sister Margaret having died in December, 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], her property was divided between her aforesaid mother and brother.

Afterwards, viz., on the 15th Nov., 2 Henry IV. [A.D. 1400], came Thomas, the Vicar of "Saham,"[3] co. Cambr., executor of the above John, son of John Hothom, and by virtue of his will and of certain letters patent of Thomas Trivet, the Mayor of

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 451-2.
[2] *Id.*, p. 452.
[3] Probably meaning Soham.

of thirteen years, from Easter [14 April], 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1381], at an annual rent of 4 marks.

The above indenture acknowledged 4 Oct., 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381].

Acquietancia Ricardi Odiham Cam'arii.

Acquittance under the Common Seal by Sir William Waleworth, Mayor, the Aldermen, and the rest of the citizens to Richard Odyham, Chamberlain, on his account for one year from Michaelmas, 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380]. Dated in the Chamber of the Guildhall the morrow of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381].

Eleccio Maioris.

Sunday the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381], in the presence of Sir William Walworth, the Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, John Boseham, John Heylesdone, Thomas Cornwaleys, William Baret, Hugh Fastolf, John Horne, Walter Sibile, John Southam, William Knyghtcote, William Tonge, John Chircheman, Thomas Irland, Adam Karlille, John Hende, Edmund Olyver, William Kyng, John Fresshe, Robert Lucas, Roger Elys, Robert Boxford, Thomas Welford, John Ragenel, and John Redynge, Aldermen, John Hende and John Rote, the Sheriffs, and an immense Commonalty summoned for the election of a Mayor for the year ensuing—John Norhamptone[1] was elected Mayor, and afterwards, viz., on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], was sworn in the Chamber of the Guildhall, and on the morrow was presented, admitted, and sworn before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer.

Fo. cxxxvi.

Compot' de exitib' ten' pertinent' Johanne filie Ade Cope.

Account rendered in the Chamber of the Guildhall, 5 Oct., 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381], by Richard Tiderle, skinner, and Johanna his wife, late wife of Thomas Serjaunt, before auditors appointed by Sir William Walworth, the Mayor, viz., Robert Boxford and Roger Elys, Aldermen, Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, and Ralph Strode, Common Pleader, at the suit of Johanna, daughter of Adam Cope, skinner, an orphan, aged seventeen years, apprenticed to William Horston.

[1] Draper. A strong opponent to Brembre and to the victualling party (especially the Fishmongers) in the City which Brembre championed.

Custody of Paul Salesbury.

Account rendered 20 May, 2 Richard II. [A.D. 1378], by Agnes, widow of Adam Fraunceys, of her guardianship of Paul, son of Thomas Salesbury, Knt., heirs John Burcham, John Carrieman, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, as auditors.

Receipt from the Chamberlain of two Rolls of fines levied in Hertfordshire and in part Middlesex, 1 Richard II.

21 Sept. 33 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], came John Cosyn, grocer, into the Chamber of the Guildhall and paid the sum of £17 11s. 4d. to Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, for the use of Robert, son of Robert Hatfield.

Afterwards, viz. on the 5th June, 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], the sum of 20 marks was allowed by Nicholas Exton, the Mayor, and the said Chamberlain for apprenticing the above orphan.

Masters of Mysteries sworn.

Masters sworn.

"*Cutlers*": Edmund Wodehille, William Staines, Richard Dyne, and Thomas Northward, Masters, sworn 3 Oct., 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381], to rule their mistery, present defects, &c.

Fullers: Thomas Lavender and John Swift, sworn 5 Sept., the same year.

Weavers of Flanders: John Coboot of Flanders, sworn 20 Nov., the same year.

Weavers of Brabant: Peter Egelyn of Brabant, sworn the same day.

Weavers of England: John Gile and John atte Hacche, sworn the same day.

Skinners: William Lamblee, John Tiderlee, and Stephen Dunbarney, sworn 28 Nov., the same year.

Shethers: Richard Warde and John Kent, sworn 9 Dec., the same year.

Pouchemakers: John Pount and Stephen Pettele, sworn 18 Dec., the same year.

Tapiers: William atte Lathe and John Kelshulle, sworn 19 Feb., 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381–2].

"*Verriers*"[1]: Richard Sauvage and William Pathe, sworn 25 Feb., the same year.

Pynners: Hugh Bromhille and William Coventre, sworn 28 Oct., 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381].

[1] Glaziers.

Glovers: Laurence Tilbury, John Gofaire, and John Goldesburgh, sworn 5 May, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382].

Fullers: William Wermystre, Peter Peresholte, John Swyft, Richard Sket, Thomas Lavender, and William Stoket. [No date.]

Cutlers: Adam Fermer, John Twyford, Richard Jarkevile, and Richard Sandwelle, sworn 18 June, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382].

Exon'acio custodis Rob'ti filii Rob'ti Hatfeld.

Friday after the Feast of All Saints [1 Nov.], 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], came Robert, son of Robert Hatfeld, being of full age, before Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and demanded the rest of his property, and it was delivered to him.

Fo. cxxxvii.

Billa missa Aldr'o de Vinetria pro custodia porte de Ludgate.

Precept [to the Alderman of Vintry] that from Sunday next he daily guard the Ludgate with 18 armed men of his Ward from six o'clock in the morning until six o'clock (eight o'clock?) in the evening, when he is to close the gate and place the keys in safe keeping, as he shall answer for them to William Wircestre and "Phelipot" Walworthe, and at eight o'clock the customary night-watch is to be set. He is further enjoined to summon the good men of his Ward on Saturday morning to consider how this precept can be best carried out until the Parliament is ended. Dated the eve of All Saints [1 Nov.], 5 Richard II. [A D. 1381].

Billa missa Aldr'o de Castelbayn' pro custodia ejusdem porte.

Precept [to the Alderman of Castle Baynard] that he assist in guarding the Ludgate with 14 armed men, &c. Same date.

Et Aldr'o de Cordewanerstret pro eodem.

Similar precept to the Alderman of Cordewanerestret to guard the Ludgate with 18 armed men.

Custodia porte de Neugate.

Precept to the Alderman of Farndone that he guard the Neugate with 20 armed men.

Precept to the Alderman of Chepe that he assist in guarding the Neugate with 20 armed men.

Precept to the Alderman of Queenhethe that he assist in guarding the Neugate with 10 armed men.

Custodia porte Aldrichesgate.

Precept to the Alderman of Aldrichesgate that he guard the said gate with 10 armed men.

Precept to the Alderman of Walbrok that he assist in guarding Aldrichesgate with 20 men.

Precept to the Alderman of Bredstret Ward that he assist in guarding Aldrichesgate with 20 men.

Custodia porte Crepulgate. Precept to the Alderman of Crepulgate that he guard the said gate with 24 armed men, keep the keys, &c.

Precept to the Alderman of Colmanstret that he assist in guarding Crepulgate with 16 armed men.

Precept to the Alderman of Bassyeshawe that he assist in guarding Crepulgate with 10 armed men.

Custodia porte Byshopesgate. Precept to the Alderman of Bysshopesgate that he guard the said gate with 14 armed men.

Precept to the Alderman of Cornhille that he assist in guarding Bysshopesgate with 18 armed men.

Precept to the Alderman of Bradestret that he assist in guarding Bysshopesgate with 18 armed men.

Custodia porte de Algate. Precept to the Alderman of Algate that he guard the gate with 10 armed men.

Precept to the Alderman of Langebourne that he assist in guarding Algate with 18 armed men.

Precept to the Alderman of Tower Ward that he assist in guarding Algate with 22 armed men.

Custodia Pontis. Precept to the Alderman of Bridge Ward that he guard the Bridge with 22 armed men.

Precept to the Alderman of Billyngesgate that he assist in guarding London Bridge with 14 armed men.

Precept to the Alderman of Douegate that he assist in guarding London Bridge with 14 armed men.

Fo. cxxxvii b. *Custodia posterne.* Also the postern at the Tower was committed to the keeping of the Alderman of Lymstret with 2 armed men.

La gayte du Mair et des Viscontz. And be it remembered that the Alderman of the Ward of Candelwykstret shall keep watch with men of his Ward, armed and arrayed, when the Mayor and Sheriffs pass through the City.[1]

Br'e pro conservacione pacis. Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs that they take steps for the preservation of peace in the City during the session of Parliament. Witness the King at Westminster, 2 Nov., 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381].

[1] Inserted by a different hand.

Proclamacio de pace ne quis portat arma.

Precept for closing the gates of the City at six o'clock in the evening and keeping them closed until six o'clock in the morning, and for all persons except those appointed to keep watch, to be in their hostels at that hour of the evening.

Judicium pro carbonibus.

15 Nov., 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381], certain sacks of coal brought to the City by William Benge, servant of John Bernard, of Bishop Hatfeld [co. Herts.], measured at the Guildhall and found to contain less than eight bushels a quarter. The said servant disclaiming all knowledge of the faultiness of the sacks, the same were seized until the master should come and submit to judgment, and the said William was sworn not to bring faulty sacks to the City.

The same day, John Mason of Croidone sworn to like effect.

Proclamacio ne quis portat arma.

16 Nov., proclamation against any one bearing arms in the City except peers of the realm and knights or esquires of the King's household and retinue; against vagrants by night;[1] against selling divers wines above the price prescribed, &c.

The Feast of St. Clement [23 Nov.], proclamation made prescribing the price to be paid for ale, hay, oats, &c., and forbidding beggars and lepers to walk the City.

Fo. cxxxviii.

Carta d'ni Rob'ti Knolles et ux'is ejus per W. Walworth Maiorem et co'itatem de uno hautpas.

Licence granted by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty to Robert Knolles, Knt., and Custance his wife, to build a halpace[2] (*hautpas*) over (*outre*[3]) Syvendenlane in the parish of All Hallows de Berkyngchirche near the Tower, connecting two of their houses, one on each side of the said lane, the grantees rendering therefor one red rose at Midsummer. Dated 23 July, 5 Richard II. [1381].

Commissio pro gaola de Neugate deliberanda.

Letters patent appointing Robert Tresilian, Robert Bealknape, John Norhamptone, the Mayor, William Walworth, John de Middeltone, and William Cheyne, or any five, four,

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 453.

[2] A raised floor or bridge. The editor of the 'Memorials' (p. 453), however, describes it here as a room or floor raised on pillars underneath and extending *beyond* Syvendenlane (now Seething Lane).

[3] Cf. *tontis vocati Ebrugge ultra Derewent*, meaning the bridge *over* the Derwent, referred to in the will of William le Peyntour, proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting in 1354. 'Cal. of Wills,' i. 681. Again, we find a bridge over the Fleet ditch described as *pons ultra fossatum de Flete*. Letter-Book G, fo. xlviii b.

three, or two (the Mayor being one), to be commissioners for gaol-delivery of Neugate. Witness the King at Westminster, 18 Nov., 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381].

Judicium pilorii pro mendaciis. 23 Nov., 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381], Simon Figge of Sarre, near Sandwich, condemned to stand in the pillory with a whetstone attached to his neck for having falsely declared he had witnessed the murder of a man belonging to the household of the Earl of Northumberland, and the rescue of the murderer by six men of a certain other lord.[1]

Judicium collistrigii falsis saccis [sic]. 8 March, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381–2], John Botiller, servant of John Mortymer, "colier," of "Bromle," brought before the Mayor for selling coal in sacks that did not hold 8 bushels to the quarter. The coal confiscated and the sacks burned.

Fo. cxxxviii b. *Pleas held in the Chamber of the Guildhall, London, before the Mayor and Aldermen, according to the custom of the City, 8 Jan., 5 Richard II.* [A.D. *1381–2*].

Judicium pilor' pro fals' queek. William Soys, "brouderer," attached to answer charges of having cheated divers persons at play by means of a falsely made chequer-board called "queek." The said William puts himself on the country. A jury of the venue, viz., Henry Hamond, Ralph Lubenham, Robert Pottone, "cordewaner," Robert Jolyf, "cordewaner," Stephen Verdyr, skinner, John Suttone, "sadelere," Robert Sampson, "sadeler," William Lidbery, William Aldewerk, "sadeler," William Dennyng, "sadeler," William Campioun, "cappere," and Henry Baret, being summoned, elected and tried with the assent of the parties, found the said William guilty, and he was thereupon adjudged to stand on the pillory.[2]

Judicium pilor' pro falsis talis. The same day Richard Scot, "hosyere," attached to answer a charge of having cheated John Thomson and William de Glendale of "Dounfriz," in Scotland, by false dice and "jonkerie."[3] The said Richard put himself on the country. A jury of the venue summoned, viz., John Boner, Thomas Frensshe, Peter

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 454.
[2] *Id.*, pp. 455-7.
[3] "Joukerie" (Riley), *i.e.*, jugglery or cheating. See Roquefort, 'Glossaire de la Langue Romaine,' *s.v.* Jongléor and Jonglerie.

atte Pole, John Suttone, Eustace Chaundeler, Richard Albon, Herman Coydale, Richard Garnowe, Richard de Cray, John Gerard, John Langhorn, and William Waltham, who found the said Richard guilty, and he was thereupon adjudged to stand on the pillory.[1]

Fo. cxxxix.

Judicium pilor' pro falsis talib' [sic].

The same day John Edward, otherwise called "longe Jacke," cordwainer, attached to answer a charge of having cheated William Wermestre, fuller, in Christmas week in the parish of St. Laurence Pounteneye, with false dice and "jonkerie." The said John put himself on the country. A jury of the venue summoned, viz., John Wyke, Bartholomew Neve, Peter Belde, Reginald atte Pole, William Romeseye, William Horewode, Thomas Westmore, John Campioun, John Higham, Henry Austyn, Henry Swyft, and Peter Speresholte, who found the said John to be a common "hasardour" and "jonkere," and he was thereupon adjudged to stand on the pillory.

Proclamacio de vendic' allec'.

Proclamation regulating the sale of herring from Scone[2] and Jernemouthe, "Holyland"[3] and the Sound.[4]

Proclamacio de vendic' ollei.

Proclamation regulating the sale of oil of "Lusshebone"[5] and "Cyvylle."[6]

Qe nul vende par subtil pois.

Also that no one buy confections, powders, nor any other "aver du pois,"[7] by any weight used for fine goods (*par nul subtile pois*[8]), but only by the weight of our lord the King, on pain of forfeiture of all confections, powders, and other "aver de poys" so sold.[9]

Qe assises tenuz devaunt Vic' soient retournez en la chambre.

13 Feb., 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381–2], ordinance by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, to the effect that all the records of assizes held before the Sheriffs shall be returned to the Chamber of the Guildhall, as well of those who have

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 457.

[2] Probably Sconie, in Fifeshire, a coast noted for its herring fisheries (Riley).

[3] Heligoland.

[4] 'Memorials,' p. 458.

[5] Lisbon.

[6] Seville.

[7] Lat. *averia ponderis*, *i.e.*, bulky goods sold by weight and weighed at the King's or Great Beam.

[8] The Small Beam or Balance used for weighing silk, "spiceries," and other *sotils choses*, Lat. *res subtiles*. See 'Cal. Letter-Book D,' p. 212.

[9] 'Memorials,' p. 458.

been Sheriffs as of those who in future shall be Sheriffs, so that all may know their right (*droit*).

Also it was ordained that common harlots and all women of bad character shall wear rayed hoods and use no manner of fur, either "perreie" or "revers," on pain of imprisonment and the forfeiture of the fur to the Sheriffs.[1]

fo. cxxxix b.

Be it remembered that a certain judgment entered on fo. lxi[b] is withdrawn and annulled *temp.* John Norhamptone, Mayor, the 13th February, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381–2], with the assent and consent of the said Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, John Heylesdone, John Boseham, Adam Karlille, John Horn, John Chircheman, Walter Sibile, Robert Boxford, John Vyne, John Fresshe, Thomas Iriond, Thomas Cornwaleys, Thomas Welford, Roger Elys, John Ragenel, John Redynge, William Tonge, William Knyghtcote, and William Kyng, Aldermen, and the whole Common Council of the City, after good and diligent deliberation this day had, inasmuch as it was testified that the said William Essex, draper, John More and Richard Norbury, mercers, Robert Fraunceys, goldsmith, and John Willardby, "taillour," in that writing named are loyal and of good behaviour in all things towards the City, and not suspects as the writing on the aforesaid folio declares. And it was thereupon agreed that the aforesaid persons should exercise all their duties touching the City whensoever they should be elected and ordained thereto, the aforesaid judgment notwithstanding.[2]

4 March, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381-2], Walter Sibile and Robert Boxford, Aldermen, appointed by John Norhamptone and the Court to examine the will of Robert Richard, brewer, and learn what property he had left to his children. On the morrow, after consultation with Agnes, widow and executrix of the said Robert, and with John Longe, senior, cordwainer, and John Thoresete, butcher, her co-executors, they reported that the sum of £140, a silver cup, and various debts had been left

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 458.

[2] The record cancelled, the resolution having been annulled in 1387. *Infra*, fo. ccxiv b.

to his three children. Thereupon the said executors delivered up the money and the cup, and received orders to recover the debts.

Afterwards, viz., on the 16th June, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], the guardianship of Robert and John, sons of the above Robert Richard, and the above property (Alice, the third child of the said Robert, being dead) was committed by the Mayor and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, to John Longe, senior, cordwainer, one moiety of the money to be delivered to the orphans on their coming of age and the other on their arriving at the age of twenty-four, according to the terms of their father's will. Sureties, viz., John Kestevene, mercer, Elias de Westone and John Dorsete, "bochers," William Thomer, tanner, and Nicholas Snypstone, cordwainer.

Exoneracio.

Afterwards, viz., on the 19th June, 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], came the above Nicholas Snypstone before Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, and paid the sum of £70 to the orphan Robert, who had arrived at the age of twenty-four.

Afterwards, viz., on the 13th March, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393-1394], came John Clerk, vintner, late servant of the above Nicholas, and delivered to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, the sum of £20 in part payment of the above sum (of £70), which sum of £20 was delivered on the 16th March to John Kestevene, mercer, to keep for the use of the said orphan until he arrive at the age of twenty-four.[1] Sureties, viz., Robert Chircheman, "stokfisshmongere," and Bartholomew Neve, "draper."

Election of Aldermen.

Fo. cxl.

Douegate: John Norhamptone, the Mayor, elected Alderman of the said Ward by good men of the same Ward.

Bridge: Sir William Walworth.

Bredestret: Sir Nicholas Brembre.

Cornhulle: Sir John Philipot.

Tower: John Hadle.

[1] It appears that this sum of £20 was paid on account of John, the other orphan, although not expressly so stated.

Bradestret: William Wodehous.
Queenhithe: William Neuport.
Farndone: John Rote.
Colemanstret: John Organ.
Bassyngeshawe: John Estone.
Castle Baynard: John Brian.
Alegate: John Kirtone.
Langebourne: Adam "Seint Ive."
Lymstret: Hervey Begge.
Crepilgate: Thomas Karletone.
Cordewanerstret: John More.
Chepe: Simon Wynchecombe.
Vintry: William More.
Byllyngesgate: Nicholas Extone.
Bysshopesgate: William Bys.
Candelwykstret: John Walcote.
Aldrichesgate: Adam Bamme.
Walbroke: John Sely.

Certeine ordinaunce et serement fait pur la pees garder.

4 March, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381-2], ordinance made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and certain good Commoners for the preservation of the peace in the City, to the effect that all the good men of four or five of the best misteries should appear on the morrow and take an oath in manner prescribed,[1] and so on from day to day until all the good men of the City have taken the oath.

Fo. cxl b.

Concessio unius ten' et gardin' Capelle Guyhaldefact'.

Indenture of lease by John Norhamptone, the Mayor, and the whole Commonalty, to the Warden and College of chaplains founded in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin near the Guildhall by Adam Fraunceys, Henry Frowyk, and other late citizens (*ceteri nuper concives*),[2] of a certain house built upon the common soil of the City and given to the said College of chaplains by the executors of Simon Fraunceys (and hitherto held by the College at the will of the City) for a term of one hundred

[1] The oath is one of fealty to the King and for the preservation of the franchises and free customs of the City.

[2] Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 67. 'Memorials,' pp. 289-90.

years, at an annual rent of a red rose at Midsummer. Dated 11 March, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381-2].

7 March, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381-2], the guardianship of William and John, sons of Roger atte Mylne, late vintner, together with their patrimony, committed by John Norhamptone, the Mayor, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, to John Wakele, vintner, who married the mother[1] of the said orphans. Sureties, viz., Nicholas Rote and John Mockynge, vintners. Fo. cxli. *Custodia Will'i et Joh'is pueror' Rog'i atte Mylne.*

Afterwards, viz., on the 1st March, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392-1393], the above son John having died, his portion was divided into three parts, and one part was given to his surviving brother William in addition to his own patrimony, he being now of age, according to the terms of the will[2] of his deceased father. *Exoneracio.*

10 May, 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1396], came John Clerk, vintner, late servant to Nicholas Snypstone, and paid to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, another sum of £20, which was delivered in trust to John Kesteven,[3] mercer, on the 9th Sept., 20 Richard II. [A.D. 1396]. Sureties, viz., John Halle, grocer, and Ralph Rameseye, fishmonger. *Adhuc de pueris Rob'ti Richard.*

Other and later payments to the Chamberlain for the same purpose by William Somercote and Johanna, wife of John Longe.

Writ to the Sheriffs reciting the Statute of Winchester of A.D. 1285 [13 Edward I. Stat. 2],[4] and bidding them to cause it to be proclaimed and duly observed. Witness the King at Westminster, 3 March, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381-2]. Fo. cxli b.

27 March, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], the guardianship of Johanna, daughter of William Brikles, together with a sum of £20, and a mazer with covercle bequeathed to her by Sabine, wife of Henry Yerdele, committed to John Southam, woolmonger, by John Norhamptone, the Mayor, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain. Surety, viz., John More, mercer. Fo. cxlii. *Custodia Johanne et Isabelle filiar' Will'i Brykles*

[1] John Wakele, in his will, dated 2 April, 1407, names his wife Matilda. 'Cal. of Wills, Court of Husting,' ii. 371.

[2] The will of Roger atte Mylne does not appear to have been proved and enrolled in the Husting.

[3] Cf. *supra*, p. 177.

[4] See 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 117-20. Its main provisions were for the preservation of the King's peace, and its present publication had been approved by the late Parliament.

Bradestret: William Wodehous.
Queenhithe: William Neuport.
Farndone: John Rote.
Colemanstret: John Organ.
Bassyngeshawe: John Estone.
Castle Baynard: John Brian.
Alegate: John Kirtone.
Langebourne: Adam "Seint Ive."
Lymstret: Hervey Begge.
Crepilgate: Thomas Karleton
Cordewanerstret: John Mor
Chepe: Simon Wyncheco
Vintry: William More.
Byllyngesgate: Nichol
Bysshopesgate: Willi
Candelwykstret: Joh
Aldrichesgate: Ad
Walbroke: John

Certeine ordinaunce et serement fait pur la pees garder.

4 March, 5
the Mayor,
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Fo. cxl b.

Concessio unius ten' et gardin' Capell. Guyhaldefact'.

the 26th March, 45 Edward III. [A.D. 1371],[1] to the 17th May, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382].

Pleas held in the Chamber of the Guildhall before the Mayor and Aldermen according to the custom of the City, Monday before the Feast of Annunciation B. M. [25 March], 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381-2]:— Fo. cxliii.

John de Strattone, of county Norfolk, attached to answer a charge of forgery and of obtaining money under false pretences from John Croul of "Godmechestre."[2] Convicted and adjudged to stand on the pillory.[3] *Judicium pilor' pro quadam 'ra falsa facta et fabricata.*

The same day Stephen Scot, "maltman," charged with spreading a report that the Mayor had been committed to the Tower and imprisoned in a place called "Blakehalle." Convicted and adjudged to stand on the pillory.[4] *Judicium pilor' pro mendac' fact' super Maiorem.*

26 March, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], Henry Pot, "Duchysman," attached to answer a charge of using sorcery and falsely accusing Cristina, wife of Nicholas Freman, of having stolen a mazer cup belonging to Simon Gardiner. Convicted and adjudged to stand on the pillory.[5] *Judicium pilorii pro sortilegio facto pro uno mazero furato.*

Writ for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster on the morrow of St. John ante portam Latinam [6 May], the King being about to go to the war in person. Witness the King at Westminster, 24 March, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381-2].[6] *Br'e pro Parliamento.*

Writ of Privy Seal to the Sheriffs to make public proclamation of the contents of the above writ and of the King's great necessity which compelled him to issue it. Dated at Westminster, 28 March, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382]. Fo. cxliii b. *L'ra de proclamacione Parliamenti.*

29 April, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], John Derk of Mymmes, co. Middlesex, adjudged the pillory for defective coal sacks. *Judicium collistr' pro fals' saccis carbonum.*

[1] The date on which Felicia had been appointed guardian of Alice (since dead?), Margery, and Mariota. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 279.

[2] Godmanchester, co. Hunt.

[3] 'Memorials,' p. 459.

[4] *Id.*, p. 460.

[5] *Id.*, pp. 462-3.

[6] The clause touching Sheriffs does not appear in this writ. No return is recorded. The Parliament sat from 7 to 22 May and 6 to 24 Oct.

6 May, the same year, Thomas Capoun of Northwelde,[1] co. Essex, similarly punished for the same thing.

Exoneracio Cam'arii de denar' pueror' Rob'ti Berewyk.

2 May, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], came Alice, Leticia, and Johanna, wife of Walter Sand, daughters of Robert Berewyk, before John Norhamptone, the Mayor, and the Chamberlain, being now of full age, and demanded certain sums of money which had been held for them in trust by John Hende, "draper," John Beneyt, "wolmongere," and Salamon Faunt, as appears *supra*, fo. l, and the money was delivered to them.

The same day, divers sums were paid to William Culham, grocer, in trust for the above Alice his servant; and also to John Curteys of Peterburgh, in trust for the above Leticia, his wife's apprentice.

Afterwards, viz., on the 13th Feb., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382–3], came William Culham and paid the money he had received to Walter Beltone, who had married the above Alice; and on the 5th March, 7 Richard II [A.D. 1383–4], the Chamberlain paid a sum of money to William Wadesworth, who had married the above Leticia.

Concessio pro quadam cloyse in fundo aquæ Douegatensis.

30 April, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], a petition presented to the Common Council on behalf of those living at Douegate to be allowed to build a stair at the end of Granthamlane[2] down to the Thames, as being useful for obtaining water quickly when necessary and for voiding the channels of refuse. The petition granted.

In cella [illegible] de [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] filie [illegible] [illegible].

4 Feb., 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381–2], William Chivele, "taillour," Thomas Botiller and John Gerard, "upholders," paid to Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, the sum of 100*s.* in trust for Cristina, daughter of John Littelworth, "upholdere," according to the terms of her father's will.

[illegible]

Afterwards, viz., on the 20th June, the same year, the above Cristina having died, the money was redelivered to the above executors to dispose of according to the will of the testator.

[1] North Weald.
[2] Called also John de Grantham, Mayor 1328-9. Stow's 'Survey' (Thoms's ed., 1876), p. 87.

Proclam' q'd pistores Lond' jac' decetero panes de quadrante ad vend'. Q'd quil't braciator vend' per mensuram de quadrante servisiam.

Ordinance by the Mayor and Aldermen that, in order to assist the poor, bakers shall make bread at a farthing the piece and brewers shall sell ale by a farthing measure (the Mayor and Aldermen deeming it equally necessary to the poor as in the case of bread). For this purpose they had caused a number of such measures to be made and sealed with the letter F as a sign of their being "ferlyng" measures. And, further, in order that brewers should have no excuse, the said Mayor and Aldermen had caused a number of farthings to be made at the Tower to the value of £80 sterling for distribution among them at the Mayor's discretion. A day appointed for the brewers to come to the Guildhall to fetch away the measures and the farthings, under penalty. No brewer to refuse thenceforth to sell on demand that amount of best ale or fail to give change for a halfpenny.

Q'd nullus offerret plus quam j q[a] in vigil' mortuor'.

Also, forasmuch as "ferlinges" [had been refused] heretofore by parsons of churches in the City for the purpose of putting a stop to the currency of such small money (*acause de cesser le cours du tiel petite monoie*[1]) and also in order to make people offer more than a farthing, it is ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council that thenceforth no one shall offer at vigils of the dead or like case more than one farthing a mass, and if he fail to obtain change for a halfpenny he shall leave without making any offering.

Quod nullus det ad baptismum pucr' plus quam xl*d.* *et ad maritag' mulier' plus quam d'i marc'.*

Also, forasmuch as men of great estate had given large sums on the occasion of the baptism and marriage of their children, and others of less estate had followed their example to their own impoverishment, it is ordained that no one of the City shall give at the baptism of any child more than 40*d.*, under penalty of 20*s.* to the Chamber, or at a marriage of any one not being his own son or daughter, brother or sister or next of kin, more than half a mark, under penalty of 40*s.* to the Chamber.[2]

Ordinacio vicor' mund' et pena inde.

Also [it is ordained] that the streets and lanes of the City be kept free of filth and rubbish, and that no one cast water out of

[1] "Because of the closing of the currency of such coin" (Riley).

[2] 'Memorials,' p. 463.

windows, nor bring it down in the street, and take it in the chamber, under penalties prescribed.

Fo. cclvi b. 11 May. 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382.] Proclamation made to the effect that no brewer shall henceforth use to retail that he shall not by retail sell more than a gallon of ale for a penny, unless brewed within that month; that a brewer who does not brew in his house and yet sells ale without the walls by retail shall forfeit the vessel in which it is drawn, unless it be in a strange house within the walls; that a brewer make a specific charge for tap and vat; that all brewers, tipplers, and tapsters come to the Guildhall on Thursday next to receive as many 'bringes' as they may need, so that they shall have no excuse in that respect; and that carpenters, masons, tilers, and others shall take the wages prescribed.

Judicium pro quo Clerk qui fuit in cera mollit.

Fo. cclvi. Pease lent in the Chamber before the Mayor and Aldermen according to the custom of the City the 12th May, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382.] Roger Clerk de Wandlesworth attached to answer a charge of having pretended to be expert in medicine, and of having given to Roger atte Hamme at his house 'pulvim' out of his mouth, from a reed in a book and wrapt in a piece of cloth of gold as a cure for the illness of Johanna his wife. Convicted of being a charlatan, and ordered to stand on the pillory with the book and a specimen round his neck, and a urinal (*urinale*) hung in front of him and on his back.[1]

Perfidiarum carbonum.

Saturday the eve of Pentecost [25 May, 5 Richard II. A.D. 1382,] William Eccles of Bishop Hatfield[2] summoned before the Mayor and Aldermen of selling wood mixed with coal and

[1] Medicine has already been made by the Guild of physicians and surgeons having been given powers to punish unskilful practitioners by decree in July 1380. Cal. Letter Book G, p. 211.

[2] "Coal or scorched wood, being a leaf," Dr. Riley.

[3] A very similar punishment with "pulvis" instead of book was inflicted on another impostor for terrifying the populace this same year with the prospect of a sudden epidemic. Walsingham, ii. 63.

[4] Co. Herts.

using deficient sacks. Condemned to stand on the pillory, the sacks to be burnt and the coal confiscated to the use of the Sheriffs.

Judicium collistr' pro pisce voc' cong' corrupt'.

28 May, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], John Welburgham, a cook of Bredstret, charged before the Mayor, the Sheriffs, and William Neuport, William Wodehous, Adam St. Ive, John Estone, John Organ, John More, John Kyrtone, John Sely, Nicholas Extone, John Walcote, John Brian, William Bys, Adam Bamme, and Thomas Carletone, Aldermen, with having sold a piece of "conger," unfit for food, to Thomas Boxhulle, John Taverner, John Wayfer, Richard Merymouth, and John Turner of co. Somerset. The accused declared himself ready to prove that the fish was good, in any way the Court thought proper. Thereupon twelve good men, neighbours of the accused, were summoned and sworn to examine the matter, viz., John Jordon, John Bere, John Pursere, William Trumpyngtone, Michael Hakeneye, Richard Wayte, Richard Spenser, John Wansy (Wausy?), Alexander Sayvylle, William Sewale, William Dawe, and Alexander Davy. The fish found to be bad and John Welburgham ordered to return the money paid for it, and to stand on the pillory whilst the fish was to be burnt under him.

Delib'acio cujusd' "portos" David Berteville.

10 June, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], came Henry Bever, parson of the church of St. Peter de Bradstret,[2] executor of Hugh Tracy, a chaplain, before the Mayor and Aldermen, and brought a book called "portehors,"[3] which the said Hugh had bequeathed for the use of clerks and priests imprisoned in Neugate, which book was delivered to David Berteville, the Keeper of the Gaol, to be used for that purpose.[4]

Fo. cxlv b.

Recepcio denarior' pueror' Ric'i Forster.

13 Feb., 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381-2], came William Straustone and paid the sum of £34 to Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain of the City, which money belonged to Elizabeth, Johanna, and Margaret, children (*pueris*) of Richard Forster, "wolmongere";

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 464.

[2] Otherwise known as St. Peter "le Poer."

[3] Or "portifory," a breviary for carrying about with one. Cf. Lat. *vade mecum*.

[4] 'Memorials,' pp. 466-7.

and on the following 24th May came William Rule, draper, and William Spaldyng, draper, sureties of Hugh Curteis, one of the executors of the said Richard, and paid other sums due to the said orphans.

Afterwards, the above Johanna having died, came Emma, widow and executrix of the said Richard, and demanded a moiety of the deceased's property to be expended for the good of the soul of the said Richard, according to the terms of his will. A similar demand was made later by the said Emma in respect of the property of the above Margaret, who had also died under age.

Afterwards, viz., on the 14th Dec., 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385], the guardianship of the above Elizabeth was committed by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, to John Munstede, draper, who had married the above Emma. Sureties, viz., Thomas atte Haye, goldsmith, and John Glemesford, draper.

Afterwards, viz., on the 2nd Oct., 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], came the above John Munstede before Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Chamberlain aforesaid, and asked permission to place the above Elizabeth as an apprentice with John Appelby and Johanna his wife, to be taught the art of a "thredwomman." Petition granted.

Afterwards, viz., on the 20th July, 4 Henry IV. [A.D. 1403], came John Bramstone, draper, who had married the above Elizabeth, and acknowledged satisfaction for her property. At the same time John Munstede was fined 100*s.* by John Walcote, the Mayor, and Aldermen for letting Elizabeth marry without their consent being first obtained. The fine reduced to 20*s.*

Recepcio denariorum Will'i filii Egidii Van Avenel.

7 June, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], came "Ras" Holbrok, who had recently married Katherine, widow of Giles van Avenel, now deceased, and paid a sum of money to Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, in trust for William, son of the said Giles.

15 March, 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384–5], came Henry Derby, and paid the Chamberlain £8 for the same purpose.

Afterwards, viz., on 8th Aug., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], the above sums were delivered to the said orphan with the assent of Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and William Cheyne, the Recorder; the Court (of Aldermen) and the Chamberlain being indemnified by William Goudhewe, "coraiour," and Robert Wylle, goldsmith.

Fo. cxlvi.

Recepcio denar' pueror' Joh'is Ratford, glovere.

9 June, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], came William Piltone, one of the executors of John Ratford, "glovere," before the Mayor and Aldermen, and paid to Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, the sum of £46 belonging to John, William, Thomas, and Walter, sons of John Ratford, being the proceeds of a sale of five shops in the parish of St. Alban de Wodestret.

Afterwards, viz., on the 26th Jan., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382–3], it was agreed by John Norhamptone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, that Cristiana Cornewaille, the late tenant of the said shops, should have 50*s.* for repairs, and that Ralph Dale, "taillour," should have half a mark for divers costs incurred on behalf of the above William, who was his apprentice.

Afterwards, viz., on the 26th Sept., 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383], inasmuch as John, another of the above orphans, had been apprenticed to John Cornwaille, "glovere," and his master had died whilst a term of four years' apprenticeship yet remained, and Cristiana, widow of his said master, was not engaged in any art wherein to instruct the said apprentice, it was agreed that the sum of 40*s.* should be paid to her for the remainder of the term, and a further sum was allowed the apprentice to enable him to set up a shop.

Afterwards, viz., on the 18th Dec., 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383], came the aforesaid orphan, his brothers Thomas and Walter being dead, and asked for the rest of his patrimony. Whereupon order was given to William Fitz Pieres, the Serjeant, to cause good men who resided on London Bridge, where lived the said John, and who were conversant with him, to come the following day and report as to his character and ability to manage his own affairs. Thereupon came Laurence Shrouesbury, Abraham Seyntfoy, Robert Cok, John Govaire, and John Salesbury, who reported favourably, and the money was delivered to the petitioner.

Fo. cxlvi b. Afterwards, viz., on the 18th Feb., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388-9], came the above William, one of the orphans aforesaid, being of full age, before Nicholas Twyford, Knt., the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, and asked that the sum of 100*s.* in the hands of the Chamberlain might be given him. His petition granted; and on the 12th Jan., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391-2], a further sum of £16 8*s.* 4*d.* was given to him by Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain.

Fo. cxlvi. *Pena cujus dam Aldr'i quia cloca sua fuit singula.* Whereas it had been ordained that all the Aldermen should be arrayed on the Feast of Pentecost [15 May], 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], in cloaks of green lined with green "taffata" or "tartaryn" under a penalty to be fixed by the Mayor and Aldermen,[1] and whereas on Monday in the same Feast, when the Mayor and Aldermen went to the church of St. Peter on Cornhulle to proceed thence through the City to St. Paul's according to ancient custom, John Sely, Alderman of Walbrok, appeared in a cloak without a lining, contrary to the said ordinance—it was thereupon agreed that the Mayor and Aldermen should dine with the said John at his house and at his proper charges on the following Thursday, and further that the said John should line his cloak as aforesaid, &c.[2]

Recepcio denar' tueror' Joh'is Devenyssh. 6 June, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], came Michael de Ravendale, Robert de Muskham, and Thomas de Middeltone, clerks, before John Norhamptone, the Mayor, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, and paid the sum of 80 marks for the use of John and Bartholomew, sons of John Devenyssh, late skinner.

Afterwards, viz., on the 9th Nov., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], came John, one of the aforesaid orphans, before John Hende, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and claimed his share of the money as being of full age, and it was delivered to him. And on the 19th July, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], came the above

[1] Whitsuntide was one of the two occasions (the other being the morrow of SS. Simon and Jude, when the new Mayor rode to Westminster to be sworn) on which the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs were accustomed to be clothed alike, it being expressly provided that at Whitsuntide the cloaks should have a lining of silk. 'Liber Albus,' i. 35. Cf. Cal. Letter-Book G,' Introd., p. xxv.

[2] 'Memorials,' p. 466.

Bartholomew before William Staundone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and claimed his share. And because he was about to go abroad he appointed Baldewyn Tytesbury, mercer, his attorney to receive the money. On the 26th June, 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], the said Bartholomew came and acknowledged satisfaction.

Ordinances made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council for the punishment of bawds, harlots, unchaste priests, and the like. [No date.[1]] Fo. cxlvi b. *La peyne contre putours, baudes, prestres et advoutours.*

[Fo. cxlvii *blank*.]

20 Sept., 3 Henry IV. [A.D. 1402], came John Kesteven and John Halle and paid to the Chamberlain the sum of £40 in trust for John, the orphan child of Robert Richard,[2] which sum, together with another sum of £30, was afterwards delivered to Richard Roos, mercer, in trust for the said John, who was now of full age and apprenticed to Robert Shirwynd, mercer, to be delivered to the said John at the end of his apprenticeship. Afterwards, viz., in May, 6 Henry IV. [A.D. 1405], the whole of the money was paid through John Profit, the Chamberlain, to the orphan, and acquittance was granted. Fo. cxlvii b.

Letters patent under the Great Seal to the Sheriffs of London reciting the Statute of Westminster, 5 Ric. II. Stat. 1, enacted in the Parliament which met on the 3rd Nov., 1381, and bidding them to make public proclamation of the same. Dated at Westminster, 17 May, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382].[3] Fos. cxlviii–cxlix b.

Letters patent to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex reciting certain ordinances made in the Parliament held at Westminster the morrow of St. John ante portam Latinam [6 May] last past, and bidding them make proclamation of the Fos. cxlix b–cl.

[1] Set out in full in 'Liber Albus,' i. 457-60.

[2] *Vide supra*, pp. 177, 179.

[3] See 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 361-8. The main feature of the statute is the cancelling of all agreements made under compulsion during the recent rebellion, and the penalty of imprisonment it imposed for illegal or forcible entry on lands whilst depriving the lawful owner of a civil remedy.

same. Witness the King at Westminster, 26 May, 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382].

[Fos. clxiv–clxiv *dorso*.]

Feb. 7. Memorandum reciting proceedings touching the guardianship of John, son of John Dark, shearman *quarrier*, recorded in Letter-Book G, fos. xcvii and cxxxx *bis*, and further recording that Gregory Willys had delivered out of Court to Hervey Beggre the sum of £40 for the use of the orphan: and that the said Hervey had handed the money to Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, on the eve of the Nativity of St. John Bapt. [23 June], 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], and that thereupon it had been claimed by the orphan, who was of full age, and it had been delivered to him.

Nov. 28–Dec. 5. Whereas among other matters in divers charters touching the City of London granted by the King and his ancestors, as well as in divers ancient ordinances made by divers Mayors and Commons, there is much written the substance of the articles which follow, it is agreed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and the whole Common Council, on the eve of SS. Peter and Paul [28 June], 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], viz. —

That no Scheuager go to forestal fish by land or water, to sell again, under penalty of forfeiture and imprisonment.

That no Scheuager harbour any alien or foreigner bringing fish to the City for sale and that no one of the City harbour any victualler bringing victuals to the City in which he deals, under similar penalty.

That every stranger as well foreigner as alien, who brings victuals to the City, to wit corn, salt, red herring *harang sor*), herring 'de scone,' herring 'wanire,' stockfish, salt fish, white salmon, eels, 'lampres' salted, eels fresh and salt,

in default at Northampton, the Mayor, towards the victualling trade in this case was one that met with general support, and was based on ancient precedent.

Cf. *supra*, p. 175.

[1] Salted herring, Riley's

garlick, onions, or other victuals whatsoever, which can abide the time (*q' se puissent le temps attendre*), shall sell the same to the King's buyers (*achatours*[1]) and those of other lords and to the whole commonalty for their own proper use, and not to sell again; and no fishmonger or other person whatsoever shall buy by retail or wholesale any of the aforesaid victuals to sell again, or enter their vessels or houses where they are staying to bargain for such victuals to sell again, until they have been exposed for sale in the market three whole days, under penalty aforesaid.

That every stranger, as well foreigner as alien, who brings fresh herring or other fresh fish of the sea (*ou autre pessoun de mier fressh*) shall sell it on their vessels or in the streets of Cornhulle and Westchepe without hindrance to the King's buyers, &c., without cutting it up; and that no fishmonger or other person who buys fish to sell again shall sell it at any other time than between 11 A.M. and 1 P.M., and any fish brought after 11 A.M. shall not be offered for sale before 1 P.M. or else be kept until the morrow, under penalty aforesaid.

That no fishmonger or other person buy sweet-water fish (*pessoun de eawe douce*) to sell again, to wit, roach, barbel, dace, flounder, "menuse,"[2] smelt, "lamprons,"[3] "shrympes," or other sweet-water fish, under penalty aforesaid; but those who catch them may sell them, by themselves, their wives, and servants, in the streets before named.

That no fishmonger or other person who is free of the City associate for the purpose of trade with any strange victualler bringing fish or other victual by land or water to the City, to wit, by putting money into hand or investing it in nets or in vessels or anything else touching victual; but it shall be lawful for any freeman of the City to have vessels, nets, and other necessaries for such victuals at his own venture and not otherwise, on pain of losing his franchise, &c.

[1] The new name given in 1362 by stat. 36 Edw. III. cap. ii. to the King's hated officers formerly known as "Purveyors."

[2] Probably minnows.

[3] A river lamprey, or lampern. See Glossary, 'Lib. Cust.,' *s.v.* "lampreda."

Fo. clii.

Exoneracio custodie Joh'is Dark.

Fos. clii–clii

Qe nul f.. soner nan voise pur stall.. vitaill..

Qe nul soner n.. regraton berge n amesn.. soun a ..

Mayor, and

ought by foreigners in the

in Suthwerk and else-

market in time, for which

a fishmonger, Bailiff of

at he may be dis-

recorded, were

Common Council

as well as by the Mayor

must therefore

general favour at the

Stow, ii. 66; Hig-

Anglia,' pp. 350-

charged from the said office and another appointed in his place, who shall not be interested in the trade, to see that fish brought by foreigners be forwarded to the market without delay. Their prayer granted and the said Bailiff dismissed.

And whereas during the Mayoralty of Nicholas Brembre[1] it had been ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and the whole Common Council, with the assent of the Fishmongers and others, that all the masters who had charters for the governance of their misteries should surrender them to the Mayor and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall;[2] and thereupon all the masters of the City who had such charters did deliver them up as directed, except only the Fishmongers,[3] who by pretence sent certain patents which were not to the purpose, and kept back their other charters which they ought to have surrendered: the Commons pray that the said Fishmongers may be made to surrender all their charters, as the other misteries had done.

Thereupon their prayer was granted, and notice sent to the Fishmongers to deliver their charters to the Mayor and Chamberlain by Wednesday before the Feast of St. James [25 July] next.

Also pray the said Commons that horses laden with fish, fresh and salt, for sale in the City be not unloaded in Suthwerk or elsewhere before they arrive at the places appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, to wit Cornhulle, the Stokkes, [and] Westchepe.

Also they pray that strangers who bring sea fish to the City, fresh or salt, for sale may stand at "les Stokkes"[4] as of old accustomed.

[1] 21 March, 1377, to 13 Oct., 1378.

[2] This ordinance does not appear to be recorded in the Letter-Book.

[3] The Fishmongers may have acted as here recorded, trusting to the support of Brembre, who was himself a member of the victualling class (being a grocer), and who favoured that class against Northampton and his friends, who were engaged in the clothing trade. This is, however, no more than a conjecture

[4] Fishmongers shared the Stocks market with Butchers, each having their own days. See ordinance of 1361, 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' pp. 127-8.

Fo. cliii.

Judicium coi-listr' pro car-bon'.

Saturday the [illegible] [A.D. 1382], W[illegible] before John N[illegible] selling coal in [illegible]

The same [illegible] convicted a[illegible]

Wedn[illegible] 6 Richa[illegible] Alderm[illegible] record[illegible] of the [illegible]

Wh[illegible] ordin[illegible] fish, and w[illegible] p[illegible]

[illegible] hours henceforth [illegible] or the purpose of [illegible] the lower under

[illegible] whereas increase might [illegible] the Mayor, Aldermen, [illegible] proclamation to be [illegible] Margaret [20 July].

[illegible] Common Council had [illegible] the sale of fish by [illegible] misunderstood. [illegible] fish brought to [illegible] applied to all [illegible] and Common Council [illegible] had been [illegible] effect that all kinds [illegible] the City, either by [illegible] by them or their [illegible] the streets and places [illegible] and that all fish [illegible] for sale in the City, [illegible] be unloaded in part [illegible] places appointed, viz.: [illegible] there be sold to the [illegible] and to the Commons, [illegible] named in the former

[illegible] the sea-[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the sea [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Key [illegible]

John Hende and John Rote, the Sheriffs, William Wodehous, Thomas Karletone, John More, Simon Wynchcombe, John Walcote, Adam Bamme, and John Sely, Aldermen. The same to be burnt, and the fish confiscated, according to the custom of the City, as appears in Letter-Book E, fos. xxix, xxxii [b].

Names of the owners of the above dossers, viz., John Hanekyn, Richard Giffard, William Turk, Hugh Denny, Walter Bristowe, John Ragenel, Henry White, William Tornegold, John Pecche, and Richard Stile.

The above judgment was carried out with the assent of the aforesaid Mayor, John Hadle, William Wodehous, John Rote, one of the Sheriffs, John Organ, John Estone, Adam de St. Ive, Hervey Begge, Thomas Karletone, John More, Simon Wynchecombe, William More, John Walcote, Adam Bamme, and John Sely, Aldermen, and John Hende, the other Sheriff, Adam Stable, Sir Nicholas Twyford, John Warde, William Knyghtcote, William Tonge, Thomas Irlond, Adam Karlille, William Baret, Thomas Cornwaleys, John Heylesdone, John Boseham, William Kyng, John Fresshe, Robert Lucas, Roger Elys, Robert Boxford, John Redynge, John Hoo, Robert Warbultone, William Badby, Richard Aylesbury, Geoffrey Neutone, Walter Doget, Thomas Reynham, John Vyne, John Shelford, Richard Prestone, John Clyvele, John Mortone, Thomas Noket, and Elias de Thorp, who were summoned to the Guildhall on the previous Wednesday on the aforesaid matter, because it was seen that such dossers inflicted serious harm upon the King and Commons.

On the following Saturday other dossers were measured in the presence of the said Mayor, the Recorder, John Rote, John Estone, Hervey Begge, Thomas Carletone, William Wodehous, William Neuport, Adam de St. Ive, Adam Bamme, John More, and John Sely, Aldermen, and being found deficient were ordered to be burnt.

Names of the owners, viz., Hugh Denny, Walter Bristowe, John Ragenel, Richard Stile, John Pecche, Henry White, and John Poynant. Fo. cliv.

Fo. cliii b.

Qe pestours ne vendent plus qe xiij pur xii as huksters.

Also that no baker within the City or su[burbs] sell any kind of bread to hucksters or others, [for] selling again, at more than thirteen loaves fo[r] penalty prescribed.

In order that the first petition and a[ll] be better known to the common people, [the] and Common Council aforesaid caused [it] made on Friday before the Feast of [St.] to the following effect, viz.:—

Qe pesson fressh et sale soit vendu par eux qi les amesnent as lieux limitez.

Whereas the Mayor, Aldermen, [and] heard that the last proclamation [made] strangers and foreigners in the [City] some persons thinking that it ap[pertained] the City by water, whilst others [by land] fish, the Mayor had caused the [Aldermen] to meet on Wednesday last, [and] agreed to issue a new proclam[ation] of fish, salt or fresh, thenceforth land or water by strange[rs] servants, and not by any [persons] appointed, and not elsew[here] brought by land by for[eigners] whether by cart, hor[se] or wholly before it [came] Cornhulle, Westch[eap] King's buyers, and [the] on certain days [and] proclamation.

Qe fisshmongers ne enbracent pessoun sur costier de mier.

Also that [no] coast to the [sea] the City for [the]

Combustio dossetior' et forisfactura piscium in eisdem.

Friday.

6 Richa[rd II.]

belongi[ng]

deficie[nt]

John Hende and John Rote, the Sheriffs, William Wodehous, Thomas Karletone, John More, Simon Wynchcombe, John Walcote, Adam Bamme, and John Sely, Aldermen. The same to be burnt, and the fish confiscated, according to the custom of the City, as appears in Letter-Book E, fos. xxix, xxxii [b].

Names of the owners of the above dossers, viz., John Hanekyn, Richard Giffard, William Turk, Hugh Denny, Walter Bristowe, John Ragenel, Henry White, William Tornegold, John Pecche, and Richard Stile.

The above judgment was carried out with the assent of the aforesaid Mayor, John Hadle, William Wodehous, John Rote, one of the Sheriffs, John Organ, John Estone, Adam de St. Ive, Hervey Begge, Thomas Karletone, John More, Simon Wynchecombe, William More, John Walcote, Adam Bamme, and John Sely, Aldermen, and John Hende, the other Sheriff, Adam Stable, Sir Nicholas Twyford, John Warde, William Knyghtcote, William Tonge, Thomas Irlond, Adam Karlille, William Baret, Thomas Cornwaleys, John Heylesdone, John Boseham, William Kyng, John Fresshe, Robert Lucas, Roger Elys, Robert Boxford, John Redynge, John Hoo, Robert Warbultone, William Badby, Richard Aylesbury, Geoffrey Neutone, Walter Doget, Thomas Reynham, John Vyne, John Shelford, Richard Prestone, John Clyvele, John Mortone, Thomas Noket, and Elias de Thorp, who were summoned to the Guildhall on the previous Wednesday on the aforesaid matter, because it was seen that such dossers inflicted serious harm upon the King and Commons.

On the following Saturday other dossers were measured in the presence of the said Mayor, the Recorder, John Rote, John Estone, Hervey Begge, Thomas Carletone, William Wodehous, William Neuport, Adam de St. Ive, Adam Bamme, John More, and John Sely, Aldermen, and being found deficient were ordered to be burnt.

Names of the owners, viz., Hugh Denny, Walter Bristowe, John Ragenel, Richard Stile, John Pecche, Henry White, and John Poynant. Fo. cliv.

Ordinacio de harang'.

Tuesday after the eve of St. Laurence [10 Aug.], 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], Thomas Welford, fishmonger, and all other fishmongers, ordered to sell herrings at the rate of nine a penny and not less.[1]

Combustio dosser' et forisfactura piscium in eisdem.

13 Aug., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], two dossers of fish in the possession of Henry White, fishmonger, seized. He declared them to be the property of the Prior of the church of St. Mary Overee in Southwerk. The dossers, being found deficient, were ordered to be burnt and the fish confiscated.

Amocio Nich'i Extone ab officio Aldermanni.

Be it remembered that in a congregation of John Norhamptone, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and other good commoners of certain misteries summoned for divers matters touching the City, and assembled in the Upper Chamber of the Guildhall on Wednesday before the Feast of St. Laurence [10 Aug.], 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], a petition was made to the said Mayor and Aldermen by the Common Pleader at the instance of the said Commoners, to the effect that Nicholas Extone, Alderman of Queenhithe,[2] should be discharged from his office of Alderman for opprobrious words used to the aforesaid Mayor; and the said Nicholas himself, being present, likewise asked to be discharged. And because the Mayor and Aldermen desired more fully to consult the Common Council of the City thereon, judgment was respited until the next Common Council.

On Saturday the eve of St. Laurence [10 Aug.], the Common Council having met, another petition was presented praying the discharge of Nicholas Exton, who himself also desired it, saying that at the time of his election he had offered a large sum of money to be discharged; there was no necessity for the petitioners to state their reasons, inasmuch as they and the said Nicholas desired the same thing. In the absence of the said Nicholas judgment was again respited until the next Common Council.

Electio Gilb'ti Manfeld in Aldr'm'.

On Saturday the morrow of the Assumption B. M. [15 Aug.], the Common Council having met, a petition to similar effect was again presented, and the said Nicholas having failed to

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 467-8.

[2] Apparently a mistake for Billingsgate; if so, the mistake is repeated *infra*, fo. clxxvi.

attend on summons by John Dustone, Clerk of the Chamber, it was agreed that the said Nicholas should be discharged. Thereupon Gilbert Maunfeld was elected Alderman of the aforesaid Ward.[1]

Fo. cliv b.

Judicium Ade Karlille.

Saturday the morrow of the Assumption B. M. [15 Aug.], 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], petition to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council assembled in the Upper Chamber of the Guildhall by the commoners of the said Common Council, complaining of Adam Carlelle (who had oftentimes acted contrary to the public good, as appears during the Mayoralty of John Hadle[2]) having abused the strange fishmongers whilst selling their fish at the Stokkes according to the ordinance thereon made,[3] and of having declared such an ordinance to be unreasonable, and praying that he might be debarred from filling any public office in the City and from wearing a livery owing to his conduct. Their prayer granted.[4]

Judicium Reginaldi atte Chaumbre pro allec' et makarell' putrid'.

Saturday the eve of St. Bartholomew [24 Aug.], 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], inquisition held before John Norhamptone, Mayor, and the Aldermen as to particulars of a large amount of unwholesome fish brought to the City for sale. The jurors, viz., John Lawe, Geoffrey Coleman, John Westerham, Reginald Coleman, and Robert Multone, cooks, John Filiol, fishmonger, and Thomas Fisshe, John Patriche, John Essex, William Reymond, Thomas Willyngham, and Walter Caustone, good and experienced men of the City, find the fish to be bad and to belong to Reginald atte Chaumbre. Thereupon the said Reginald was condemned to stand on the pillory for one hour on six market days, the fish being burnt under him; but inasmuch as he held office under the King, the punishment of the pillory was respited until the King's wishes should be known.[5]

Fo. clv.

Eleccio vicecomitum.

Sunday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], in the presence of John Norhamptone, the Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, Sirs William Waleworth,

[1] The whole of these proceedings were subsequently struck out. *Vide infra*, fo. clxxv b.

[2] A.D. 1379-80.

[3] *Supra*, p. 193.

[4] 'Memorials,' pp. 468-70. The record cancelled for reasons set out on fo. clxxvii, to which reference is made in a marginal note.

[5] 'Memorials,' pp. 471-2.

De usura. 11 Dec., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], the time limit of forty days within which a plaintiff had to bring his plaint touching false contracts and usury, as ordained *temp.* John Not, Mayor, and as it is recorded in Letter-Book G, fo. cxviii,[1] abolished, the plaintiff to be subject to a penalty at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen if his plaint prove to be tortious.

Abrocarius Grossar'. 17 Jan., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382–3], John Philip, a Lombard of Pistoia, admitted and sworn broker of "Grossers."

7 October, 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], letter of Privy Seal from the King to the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Commons of the City, charging them to elect a discreet and wise Mayor at the coming election, and notifying that should they re-elect John de Norhamptone, it would be agreeable to the King, who had heard well of him, but that it was not the King's intention to interfere in the free election of a Mayor by the citizens. Dated at the King's Manor of Shene, 6 Oct., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382].

The above letter having been read, the said John de Norhamptone was asked to accept the office of Mayor for the year ensuing, but he declined.

L'ra missa Joh'i Norhamptone Maiori per d'um Reg' essendi Maior pro a° futuro. Thereupon on Monday the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], there being assembled in the Hall of the Guildhall the above Mayor, John Philipot, Knt., John Hadle, William Wodehous, John Rote, John Organ, John Kirtone, Adam de St. Ive, Hervey Begge, Thomas Carletone, John More, William More, Simon Wynchecombe, William Bys, John Walcote, Gilbert Maunfeld, Adam Bamme, and John Sely, Aldermen, and an immense Commonalty, for the purpose of electing a Mayor for the year ensuing, another letter from the King, addressed to John de Norhamptone, the Mayor, was read, praying him to accept office in the event of his being re-elected, the letter being dated at Westminster, 12 Oct.; and although the said Mayor, by the custom of the City, was not bound again to accept office,[2]

[1] 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 162; 'Liber Albus,' i. 368-71.

[2] One of the "articles" granted to the City by Edward II. in 1319 was to the effect that a Mayor should not remain in office more than one year at a time (*ultra unum annum simul non moretur*). 'Liber Cust.,' i. 268.

he nevertheless agreed to serve as Mayor for the year ensuing on account of his reverence for the King and the instant request of the said Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commonalty; and on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.] he was sworn at the Guildhall, and on the morrow was admitted and sworn before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer at Westminster.

Fo. clvi.

Saturday the Feast of St. Luke [18 Oct.], 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], proclamation to the effect that hostelers and brewers[1] sell ale by full measure such as their hosts may require, whether gallon, potel, quart, or gill, and not by any other measure, under penalty prescribed.

De hostillers et braceours vendent cervoise par plein mesure galoun potel quarte et pynte et nemye par hanaps.

Also that coopers and others who make such pots for sale thenceforth only sell and buy gallons, potels, quarts, and gills of good and lawful assize.

Des couperes.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to admit Richard Wellesbourne as deputy to John Sleghe, the King's Butler, to whom appertains the office of Coroner in the City. Witness the King at Westminster, 15 Nov., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382].

Br'e officii Coron'.

Pursuant to the above writ the aforesaid Richard was sworn to execute the office of Coroner in the Husting for Common Pleas held on Monday before the Feast of St. Edmund the King [20 Nov.], 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382].

Similar writ to admit John Charney as deputy to the above John Sleghe in place of the above Richard Wellesbourne. Witness the King at Westminster, 30 Dec., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382].

Br'e officii Coron'.

Similar writ to admit Henry de Shelford as deputy to John Sleghe, Coroner of the City, for one month, in place of the above John Charneye, who was engaged on other business. Witness the King at Westminster, 21 Jan., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382–3].

Br'e de eodem.

Masters of Misteries sworn.

Fo. clvi b.

Barbers: Richard Capoll and John Haydone sworn to rule the mistery and present defaults for the year ensuing, 19 Sept., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382].

[1] *Braceours*, sometimes translated "taverners."

Tapicers: Thomas Bysouth and Richard atte Welle similarly sworn, 11 Oct.

Whittawiers: William Herlawe and John Haverylle similarly sworn, 14 Oct.

Fullers: Peter Persold and Henry Austyn. [No date.]

Skinners: Peter Mildenale, Roger Martin, and John Multone. [No date.]

Cordwainers: Thomas Brehille, Ralph Castel, Richard Pirie, Simon Cok, John Fery, and John Cantebrigge similarly sworn, 10 Nov.

Flemish Weavers: William Milnere of Flanders and Piers Van Braghan of Brabant similarly sworn, 20 Nov.

English Weavers: William Gorynge and John Wille similarly sworn, 21 Nov.

Girdlers: Henry Norffolk, Roger atte Hacche, and William Bon Jon similarly sworn, 22 Nov.

Hurers: Thomas Depham, "cappere," John Goodchep, John Camerwelle, and William Stierger similarly sworn, 28 Nov.

Shethers: John Andre, Simon Shethere, and John Ryelee similarly sworn, 8 Jan., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382–3].

Cutlers: Walter Kyntone, Robert Austyn, Thomas Ermyn, and John Huwet similarly sworn, 28 May, 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1383].

Br'e officii Coron'. Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to reinstate John Charneye as deputy Coroner. Witness the King at Westminster, 18 Feb., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382–3].

Fo. clvii. Whereas John Coulynge, servant of John Yonge, citizen and "stokfisshmongere," was found standing, on the 30th October, 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], among foreigners bringing fish to London for sale at "le Stokkes," and there exposed fresh herring for sale like a foreigner, to the deceit of the Commonalty, and offered to sell six herrings for a penny, and did so sell them, although he had himself purchased the same fish the previous day at Billyngesgate at twenty-two for a penny; he was arrested and brought before the Mayor and Aldermen in the Chamber of the Guildhall. In defence he declared that on the previous day his master had sent him to Billyngesgate to

Judicium collistr'.

buy the said fish between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, and he bought the same at twenty-two for a penny, pretending that he would salt them for himself and servants to eat; that his said master the same day told him to go to "le Stokkes" and stand among the foreigners and offer to sell the herrings at six a penny and no more, and this he did by his master's orders. The master acknowledged this to be true, and put himself on the favour of the Court. Thereupon the said John Yonge was condemned to prison for forty days for having sold fish by his servant at unlawful hours, no fish being allowed to be sold except between 11 A.M. and 1 P.M.; and further, he was ordered to stand on the pillory at Cornhulle for an hour with some of the herrings hanging from his neck for endeavouring to enhance the market.

Afterwards, viz., on the 10th Nov., he was pardoned the rest of his term of imprisonment.

Judicium imprisonamenti.

7 Nov., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], Nicholas Maynard, John Seman, Thomas Dadyngtone, and Richard Fiffyde, severally questioned before the Mayor and Aldermen in the Inner Chamber of the Guildhall, for that a certain John Filiol, fishmonger, had declared on a certain day in the house of the said Thomas Dadyngtone that John Norhamptone, the Mayor, had falsely and maliciously deprived them of their livelihood. Whereupon the said Richard Fiffyde had said that he and all other fishmongers of London were bound to put their hands under the feet of Nicholas Extone[1] for his good deeds and words on behalf of the aforesaid mistery. Whereupon the above Nicholas Maynard had said that he would not have been in the place of Nicholas Extone at the last Common Council[2] for Dadyngtone's house full of gold; to which John Fylyol had replied that for half the money he would have called the Mayor a false scoundrel or "harelot," and would be pleased to fight him at Horsedoune, &c.

[1] He was of the party of Nicholas Brembre and a supporter of the free fishmongers against the foreign fishmongers, whose cause was championed by Northampton, the Mayor.

[2] Alluding, possibly, to the Council held on the 16th August, when Nicholas Extone, not being present, was discharged from his Aldermanry. *Vide supra*, pp. 196-7.

Deliberacio Joh'is Filiol.

The said John Filiol, having acknowledged that he had thus spoken, was on the 10th Nov. committed for a year to a place called "Bocardo" in Neugate, but on the 6th Dec. he was released on the surety of William Naufretone and others [not named].[1]

Comissio pro delib'acione de Neugate.

Letters patent appointing Robert Tresilian, Robert Bealknape, John Norhamptone, the Mayor, William Cheyne, and William Rykhille, or any four, three, or two of them (the Mayor being one), to be commissioners for gaol-delivery of Neugate. Witness the King at Westminster, 10 Nov., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382].

Judicium inprisonamenti pro Nich'o Extone.

Whereas at the Parliament held at Westminster after the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382],[2] came oftentimes Nicholas Extone, citizen and fishmonger, with many fishmongers, his adherents, and opposed the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, as if setting up rivalry with them (*quasi cum eis pareyam faciendo*[3]), contrary to his franchise, and annulling as far as possible ordinances made by the Mayor and Aldermen for the common good, and had declared before all the lords of the realm there assembled that the said Mayor and Aldermen had ordained that no one of the mistery of fishmongers of London should buy any fresh fish on the sea-coast, when no such ordinance had been made, and so had lied about the Mayor and Aldermen in full Parliament. And whereas, moreover, he had alleged in the said Parliament that inasmuch as it had been ordained by the said Mayor and Aldermen that foreigners bringing fish to London for sale may cut them up and sell them

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 473-4. The editor there suggests that "Bocardo" was probably a word of Italian origin, whereas it is only a mnemonic word for a certain form of syllogism.

[2] Sat from the 6th to the 24th Oct. Notwithstanding the action of Nicholas Extone in this Parliament, as here recorded, the citizens, under the leadership of their Mayor, John de Northampton, succeeded in obtaining from the King and Parliament better treatment for foreigners coming to the City for the sale of fish and other victual than they had been in the habit of receiving from the free fishmongers of London. For a brief period they were allowed to cut up and sell by wholesale or retail fish and other victual at their will, any privilege, ordinance, or usage notwithstanding. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 141-2.

[3] Cf. *Ubi predictus prior contra eos pareiam per homines de consilio suo et alios fecit eis resistendo. Infra*, fo. ccxiv.

piecemeal, it seemed to him useful and profitable to the whole Commonalty of the realm that any foreigner within the City should be allowed to sell other merchandise piecemeal by retail, an expression which sounded contrary to the liberty of the City and a manifest injury to all citizens. And further, the said Nicholas had declared in the same Parliament, before the Knights of the Shires in the refectory of the Abbey of Westminster, that had he been found at home the previous night he would have been arrested and led by the Mayor's orders through the midst of Chepe like a robber and cutpurse.

Whereupon the Mayor, wishing to consult the Aldermen on the matter, caused them to be summoned for Wednesday before the Feast of St. Edmund the King [20 Nov.], 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], and on their meeting in the Chamber of the Guildhall and discussing the matter an altercation arose, some of them perceiving that they could not determine upon words and deeds said or done in Parliament nor give judgment thereon, whilst others thought the contrary. Thereupon the Mayor and divers Aldermen proposed to go to the King and Council for advice. When the said Nicholas, who was then present in the Chamber, perceived this, he asked to be permitted to put himself on the favour of the Mayor and to be judged by him and the Aldermen at their discretion, and prayed them not to go to the King and Council for judgment. His prayer granted, and judgment passed upon him of imprisonment for a year unless he found favour before the end of the term, and he is to abjure the liberty of the City and not regain it without the assent of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council.

The same day the punishment of imprisonment was remitted at the request of the Aldermen.

Afterwards, viz., on Monday before the Feast of St. Katherine [25 Nov.] following, the said Nicholas was mainprised by John Wrothe, John Kirketone, William Stachesdene, and Thomas Lincoln that he would be of good behaviour, under penalty of paying 1,000 marks to the Chamber of the City.[1]

[1] The whole record cancelled, for reasons set out *infra*, fo. clxxvi.

Fo. clvii b. *Judicium inprisonamenti pro Joh'e Foxtone.*

12 Nov., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], John Foxtone convicted of having deceitfully caused William Warde, a "cuteler" of the city of York, to be admitted a freeman in the mistery of Bladers (*i.e.*, Cornmongers) instead of that of the Cutlers, and of having defamed an Alderman. Judgment that he be imprisoned and fined. The imprisonment afterwards remitted.[1]

Fo. clviii. *Compot' Nich'i Twyford.*

Account rendered by Sir Nicholas Twyford touching his guardianship of John, son and heir of ..... Twyford, viz., from the Feast of All Saints [1 Nov.], 42 Edward III. [A.D. 1368], to the same Feast, anno 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], before Adam Bamme, John Estone, and John Reche, Common Pleader, as auditors. The following names occur, viz., Fulk Horwode, Thomas Alstre, John Treweman, John Drynkewater, and James Andrew.

Custodia Thome et Alicie fil' Joh'is Helpestone.

1 Dec., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], the guardianship of Thomas and Alice, children of John Helpestone, late "pulter," committed to John Hedyer, "fruter," by John Norhamptone, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain. Sureties, viz., William Hert, baker, and John Chyvele, tailor.

Afterwards, viz., on the 22nd Jan., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397–8], came the above Thomas and also John Trumpyngtone, "shether," who had married the above Alice, and acknowledged satisfaction for their property.

Fos. clviii b-clix.

Writ to the Sheriffs reciting a statute made in the last Parliament at Westminster,[2] and bidding them proclaim the same and see it observed. Witness the King at Westminster, 24 Oct., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382].

Fo. clix b. *Carta d'ni Regis tangens ordinac' usurariorum.*

Letters patent to the effect that on the petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty to the King and his Council in the last Parliament for the confirmation of ordinances against usury, &c., the King had declared that the Common Law and good usages and customs of the City sufficed to punish offenders

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 474-5.

[2] 6 Ric. II. Statute 1. 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 370-4. This statute forbade any victualler to hold a judicial post in the City (cap. ix.), probably through Northampton's influence. The clause was repealed the following year. Stat. 7 Ric. II. cap. xi.

without the interference of Holy Church, whose jurisdiction he wished in no way to prejudice.[1] Witness the King at Westminster, 25 Oct., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382].

L'ra d'ni Regis patens pro una xv^a^ levanda in civitate London'.

Letters patent appointing John Hende, John Shadeworth, Henry Vanner, and William Staundone to levy and collect in the City and suburbs the amount customary in such cases to satisfy a grant made to the King in the Parliament which commenced to sit at Westminster on Monday the octave of St. Michael last past.[2] Witness the King at Westminster, 2 Nov., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382].

Bille misse cuil't Aldr'o pro xv^a^ levanda.

Precept to the Aldermen to assess and levy a sum equal to a fifteenth in their several Wards, pursuant to the above. Dated 9 Dec.

Fo. clx.

Judicium collistr' pro uno velamine furato.

5 Dec., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], William Norhamptone, "cobelere," convicted of conspiring with Alice, wife of John Byntham, who had been suspected of purloining a veil called "Parys keverchief" from Alice, wife of Andrew Trig, and of pretending to practise magic. Punishment of the pillory.[3]

Qe pestours qi vignent a lour Halymot ne serront amerciez.

Be it remembered that at a Common Council held the 11th Dec., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], a suggestion was made by the Bakers of London that whereas they had always been accustomed to come before the Mayor and Sheriffs twice a year to their courts, called "Halymotz," held in the church of St. Thomas de Acres, and those who failed to appear personally were fined 42 pence to the use of the Sheriffs, and those who came late were fined 21 pence, the said system was unreasonable, and they prayed a remedy. Thereupon it was ordained that those who attended the courts once a year should not be fined, but those attending neither of them should be fined 42 pence.

Qe nul Alderm' soit eslieu devaunt le feste del Pur'.

Also that no Alderman be elected in any Ward thenceforth before the Feast of the Purification [2 Feb.], but it shall be lawful for any Ward to elect their Alderman between the said Feast and the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March] next ensuing when they please, so that at all times the names of those elected

[1] See 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 143.

[2] The Parliament of 1382 sat from 7 to 22 May, and from 6 to 24 Oct. In the October session a tenth and fifteenth were granted.

[3] 'Memorials,' pp. 475-6.

be returned to the Mayor for the time being before the said Feast of St. Gregory, in order that they may be at the Guildhall at the same Feast to undertake their charge.

Sursum reddicio porte de Aldresgate concesse Joh'i Beauchamp que Rad'us Strode tenuit.

Whereas of late, *temp.* Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, a grant was made under the Common Seal of a mansion over Aldrichesgate, together with a garden adjacent, to Ralph Strode, Common Pleader, for life, as appears *supra* on fo. lxxviii [b]; and during the same Mayoralty certain tenements over Ludgate were granted to William Wircestre and Philip Waleworth, Serjeants of the Chamber, together with the custody of the said gate, so long as they remained in office, as appears *supra* on fo. xci; and whereas the said Ralph had of his own accord relinquished his office, and thereby forfeited his title to the mansion aforesaid,[1] and the said William and Philip had the same day surrendered their tenements over Ludgate—the Mayor and Aldermen, at the repeated request of the King, have granted to John Beauchamp, the King's esquire, all the buildings over Ludgate, to hold the same during the pleasure of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty for the time being, the custody of the said gate being reserved; and have further granted to the said William Wircestre and Philip Waleworth the aforesaid mansion over Aldrichesgate, with garden and custody of the gate, to be held by them so long as they remain in office.

Afterwards, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty having ordained that a free prison for freemen of the City for debts and other small trespasses and plaints should be established in the said houses over Ludgate,[2] the aforesaid John Beauchamp prayed that he might have the said houses and garden over Aldrichesgate, and the same were granted to him, saving the custody of the said gate; and thereupon Ludgate and its houses were again granted as before to the said William and Philip, and they continued to hold them until the surrender aforesaid for the purpose of a free prison.

[1] In 1384, and again in 1386, Brembre being Mayor, an annuity of 4 marks was granted to Strode for the loss of the mansion over Aldersgate on the ground that he had been forced to surrender it during Northampton's Mayoralty. *Infra*, fos. clxxix, cciii b.

[2] *Vide infra*, fo. clxii b.

10 Jan., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382–3], the guardianship of Simon, son of John Bristowe, fuller, committed by John Norhamptone, the Mayor, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, to John Swift, fuller, and Isabella his wife, widow of the said John Bristowe. Sureties, viz., John Claveryng, "dighere," and Nicholas Rameseye, fishmonger. Fo. clx b.

Custodia Simonis fil' Joh'is Bristowe.

At a Common Council held in the Chamber of the Guildhall, Thursday next after the Epiphany [6 Jan.], 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382–3], articles were agreed to and ordered to be kept to the following effect, viz.:— Fo. clxi.

Qe nul des esluz de la co'e conseille soit mys en enquestes etc.

Those elected to the Common Council shall not be put on inquests except touching a plea of land when others equally sufficient cannot be found, nor shall be tallagers nor collectors of tallage,[1] nor serve on watches except with the Mayor, Sheriffs, or Alderman of their Ward.

Qe les Viscontes et Ald's soient serementeez de sustenir lordinance faite sur la vente et achate de pessoun.

That an addition be made to the oath of the Sheriffs [and] Aldermen to the effect that they will maintain to their utmost the profitable ordinances made and established in the last Parliament touching the sale and purchase of fish,[2] and the ordinances about false contracts (*fauces chevances*) and brokers; that the Aldermen in their Wardmotes make special inquiry for those guilty of such contracts and of usury, and return their names to the six persons underwritten, appointed to determine such matters, and that no one meddle with brokerage unless sworn.

That clerks, serjeants, and valets of the Mayor and Sheriffs be sworn to maintain the ordinances of the City, under penalty of losing their places.

That no huckster, cook, or "piebaker" buy ale to sell again,[3] under penalty prescribed.

That the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, clerks of the Sheriffs or of the Chamber, serjeants, "porters" of the Compters, or officers of Neugate, &c., shall not brew by themselves nor by

[1] Cf. *supra*, p. 44.

[2] Stat. 6 Richard II. cap. xi. Repealed 7 Richard II. cap. xi. Cf. *infra*, fo. clxxii.

[3] Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' pp. 123-124; 'Liber Albus,' i. 360.

others for sale, nor keep a bakehouse, nor let out carts to hire, nor be regrators of any victuals,[1] nor be hucksters of ale nor partners with such. And any one refusing to swear to this or doing to the contrary is to be put out of office.

The names of the six persons to be sworn to determine matters touching false contracts and brokerage, viz., John More, Thomas Carletone, William Essex, Richard Norbury, William Waddesworth, and Geoffrey Cremylford.

The above sworn, in form prescribed, 9 Jan.

Proclamacion facta super statutis ordinatis.

Proclamation regulating the sale of ale by hostelers and others, and forbidding clerks of Sheriffs and other officers above mentioned to brew ale, keep a bakehouse, &c., under certain penalties.[2]

Fo. clxi b.

De vinis.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs reciting provisions made in the Parliament held at Westminster the morrow of All Souls [3 Nov.], 5 Richard II. [A.D. 1381],[3] for the sale of wine of Gascony, "Oseye,"[4] and Spain, and bidding them see to their due observance. Witness the King at Westminster, 1 Jan., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382–3].

Custodia Idonie filie Edwardi Camber una cum c marcis.

9 Feb., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382–3], the guardianship of Idonia, daughter of Edward Camber, skinner, and of her property, committed by John Norhamptone, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, to Juliana, widow of the said Edward. Sureties, viz., Michael Truthennek, Richard Arderne, Thomas Wiltshire, and William Wiltshire, skinners.

[1] By a statute of 1318 (Stat. 12 Edw. II. cap. vi.) no officer of a city or borough whose duty it was to keep the assize of wines and victuals was allowed to traffic in those commodities so long as he remained in office. The Parliament of 1382 went a step further, and forbade any victualler to exercise any judicial appointment in cities and towns except from unavoidable necessity, and even then a victualler so appointed was to give up trading so long as he remained in office. See Stat. 6 Ric. II. cap. ix.

[2] A proclamation to similar effect in some respects is set out more fully *infra*, p. 214.

[3] Stat. 5 Ric. II. cap. iv. 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 363.

[4] A well-known sweet wine, possibly so called either from Alsace (as Dr. Furnivall suggests) or from the department of Oise (France). On the other hand, we find it sometimes recorded as a Spanish wine (*infra*, fos. clxiv, ccxiv b), although usually it is differentiated from Spanish wine as here and in Stat. 5 Ric. II. cap. iv.

10 June, 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], the above Michael having died, it was agreed by William Venour, the Mayor, and the Aldermen that his executors should be discharged in respect of his surety, and Edward Camber, skinner, became surety in his place. *Exon' acio custod' predicte.*

Afterwards, viz., on the 2nd June, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], came John Hake, mercer, who had married the above Idonia, before William Staundone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and acknowledged satisfaction for the orphan's property; and because the said Idonia married without the assent of the Mayor and Aldermen she is fined £4. *Finis £iiij.*

Fo. clxii.

Writ to the Sheriffs for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster on Monday in the third week of Lent[1] to consider matters touching the aggressive action of Charles of France in Flanders[2] and elsewhere. No Sheriff to be returned. Witness the King at Westminster, 7 Jan., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382–3]. *Br'e pro parliamento.*

Pursuant to the above writ the following were elected in a Common Council held at the Guildhall on Wednesday, the 18th Feb., viz., Sir Nicholas Brembre, Knt., and John More, Aldermen; Richard Norbury and William Essex, Commoners. *Nomina elector' pro parliamento.*

Inquisition taken before John Norhamptone, the Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, on the 9th Feb., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382–3], as to whether or not William Berham, of the county of Middlesex, had told Sir Robert "Tresulian," the King's Chief Justiciar, at Aldermannebury, that he had been arrested by the Mayor, on the information of John Boseham, for having attended at Westminster to speak the truth in an assize between the said John Boseham and others as defendants, and John Page and his wife as demandants. The jurors, viz., Thomas Yonge, William Bon Jon, Roger Dalby, Robert Durham, Richard Cotiller, John Rugge, Thomas Nectone, Peter Joynour, Thomas Marlebek, John Sampson, Stephen Woderove, and *Judicium W. Berham de Pylor' pro falsis mendaciis factis super Maiorem etc.*

[1] Sat from the 23rd Feb. to the 10th March, 1383.

[2] A deputation of Flemings came over to England about this time and offered to accept King Richard as their lord. Walsingham, ii. 71.

William Sanghurst, find that the said William Berham did utter the words alleged.

Whereupon the said William declared himself not guilty, and put himself on the country. The jurors, viz., John Nicholl, William Larke, Robert Suttone, Stephen Pettelee, Peter Clerk, William Goodhewe, Nicholas Waltham, John Laurens, Stephen Walpolle, John Tournour, senior, John Ferye, and Richard Wayte, find him guilty, and he is condemned to the pillory with two whetstones (one large and the other small) hanging from his neck.[1]

Afterwards, viz., on the 20th Feb., he was mainprised by John Scorfeyn, "furbour," and Andrew Vyne, "draper."[2]

Fo. clxii b. *Custodia porte site super pontem London' facta Joh'i Dustone dum steterit in officio.*

26 Jan., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382–3], grants by the Mayor, Aldermen, and good men of the misteries elected as a Common Council to John Dustone, Serjeant to the Mayor, of the gate on London Bridge and the custody thereof, so long as he remain in office.

Custodia Felicie filie Rog'i Reygate.

7 March, 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382–3], the guardianship of Felicia, daughter of Roger Reygate, together with divers tenements, committed by John Norhamptone, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, to John Bliklinge, "brouderer." Sureties, viz., John Chipstede and Nicholas Benyngtone, mercer.

Afterwards, viz., on the 9th March, 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389–1390], came the above John Bliklinge before Thomas Welford, Alderman, Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, William Potenham, and Roger Excestre, appointed auditors, and rendered his account up to the time when the property of the above Felicia passed into the hands of Peter Fairchild, who had married her.

Wednesday, 18 Feb., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382–3], it was agreed in Common Council that the latrine on London Bridge should for the future be kept in repair by the Wardens of the Bridge.

[1] In token of his being a liar. See 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 177n.

[2] The proceedings (with the exception of the names of the jurors) are set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 476-7.

Also that Henry Yenelee (Yevelee ?) should have an acquittance under the Common Seal for the time that he was Warden of the Bridge, and should be permitted to resign his place at Michaelmas next.

Also that no native (*indigena*) be admitted to the freedom of the City for less than 60*s*.[1]

Also that no Sheriff shall thenceforth hold any Sheriff's plea (*placitum vicecomitale*) except assizes on a Saturday when assizes ought to be taken; but shall hold a court of other plaints (which ought then to be taken) on the following Monday.

Also that all freemen of the City committed to prison for all kinds of debt, trespass, account, contempt, and such like, be sent to Ludgate prison,[2] but in cases of felony and maiming, to Newgate.

Q'd lib'i pro debitis transgr' etc. mittentur prisone de Ludgate.

Election of Aldermen. Fo. clxiii.

Lymstret: Sir Nicholas Twyford.
Chepe: John Boseham.
Cornhull: William Baret.
Cordewanerstret: John Heylesdone.
Vintry: Thomas Cornwaleys.
Bridge: John Chircheman.
Crepulgate: Robert Warbultone.
Candelwykstret: Thomas Noket.
Douegate: Richard Aylesbury.
Colemanstret: William Kyng.
Bradestrete: Thomas Rolf.
Castelbaynard: William Venour.
Queenhithe: Henry Vannere.
Tower: John Shadeworth.
Bisshoppesgate: William Shiryngham.
Farndone: John Fraunceis.
Langebourne: Geoffrey Crymelford.
Billyngesgate: William Anecroft.
Walbrook: William Olyver.

[1] Cf. *supra*, p. 162.

[2] Elsewhere spoken of as the "free prison" (*franche prison*) of the Flete. See 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 31n.

Aldrichesgate: Henry Bamme.

Algate: William Staundone.

Bassieshawe: Richard Norbury.

Bredestret: John Furneux.

Solucio denar' Camer' per Will'm Neuport.

Memorandum of various payments to Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, by William Neuport, fishmonger, for delivery to Robert Poyntz, of the county of Gloucester, on demand. Afterwards, viz., on the 30th April, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], came the said Robert and declared that he and the said William had come to an agreement, and desired that the money paid by the latter should be returned to him.

[Fo. clxiii b *blank.*]

Friday the eve of St. Mark [25 April], 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1383], proclamation made to the following effect:—

That no huckster, cook, or "piebakere" thenceforth buy ale to sell again, under penalty prescribed.

That no ale be sold by retail outside a hostel unless brewed within it. That no hosteler who does not brew within his hostel shall sell ale by retail, out of his hostel or in it, except to his stranger hosts within his hostel, at prices prescribed; but it shall be lawful for any hosteler who brews within his hostel to sell ale to any one willing to buy within or without his hostel, except his hostess.

That any one informing the Mayor or Chamberlain of a brewer, hosteler, huckster, cook, or "piebaker" acting contrary to these ordinances shall, on their conviction, receive half the amercement for his trouble.

That no one sell wine of Gascony, "Oseye of Spain,"[1] or any sweet wine, at more than 6 pence a gallon, pursuant to divers statutes.

That no cook or "piebaker" buy any manner of poultry or [illegible] to sell again before the hour of Prime, on pain of forfeiture.

[illegible] April, 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1383], Juliana atte Vane, "hukkestere," charged before the Mayor and Aldermen, in the hall of the Guildhall, with having sold ale by retail (*in hukkestrie*) con-

[1] "Vinye de oul autre vyn despaigne." *Infra*, fo. ccxiv b.

trary to the above proclamation. She did not deny the charge, and acknowledged she had bought the ale from Benedicta the breweress (*braciatrix*), living at Crepulgate. Condemned to the "thewe" and the ale forfeited.

Judicium collistr' pro carbon'.

The same day, John Rede of Harwe[1] charged before John Norhamptone, the Mayor, John Heylesdone, Richard Norbury, Adam Bamme, William Shiryngham, Thomas Rolf, Geoffrey Crymelford, John Shadworth, John Furneux, and William Staundone, Aldermen, and John Sely, the Sheriff, with having brought coal to the City for sale in unlawful sacks. Condemned to stand in the pillory, and the coal confiscated.

Fo. clxiv b.

Ordenance des braceours et huckesters.

Ordinances made at a Common Council held in the Chamber of the Guildhall on Wednesday, the 6th May, 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1383], to the following effect:—

That whereas it was ordained by the Common Council held on Thursday after the Feast of Epiphany [6 Jan.] last past that no brewer, breweress, or other person should sell ale to a "hukstere" to sell again, under certain penalties, as appears *supra*, fo. clxi, those found guilty of acting contrary to such ordinance shall pay the penalties prescribed; and whereas many hucksters have withdrawn themselves beyond the liberties of the City, and live in Southwark, Westminster, and elsewhere, where they cannot be brought to justice by the City's officers, the sale of ale to them is forbidden, and two officers are to be appointed and sworn to see that no ale pass over London Bridge towards Southwark for any huckster to resell, and the Bailiffs of Billyngesgate and Queenhithe and others, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, are to be likewise sworn to see that no ale pass to Westminster.

Qe la porte de Crepilgate soit amende.

Also that, whereas the rooms and walls over the gate of Crepulgate are in bad repair, any money that shall come into the Chamber, over and above reasonable outlay on the Conduit, shall be devoted to repair of the same.[2]

Ordenance del barge de Loundres.

Also, whereas the "barge" of London is lying in the Thames, and can only be repaired at great cost, any one willing to under-

[1] Harrow.

[2] This and the two ordinances which follow are set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 477-9.

take the lining of it out for purposes either of war or commerce is invited to see the Mayor on the matter between now and Saturday the eve of Holy Trinity [17 May].[1]

Ordinacio de cursu aquæ de Walbrok.

Also that the Aldermen of the several Wards of Colemanstret, Bradstret, Chepe, Walbrok, Vintry, and Douegate, through which the watercourse of Walbrok runs, take steps to prevent it becoming stopped up by refuse, &c.

Recognicio cuiusd[am] Rob'ti fil' Nich'i Kymbel.

30 June, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383], came William Burton, John Furneux, draper, and Thomas Gurdlere before John Norhamptone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and bound themselves severally to the Mayor and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, in the sum of 100 marks for the payment of a similar sum to Robert, son of Nicholas Kymbel, on his coming of age.

Cementarii et carpentarii electi et jurati ad visitacionem.

9 Oct., 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383], Thomas Mallyng and Richard atte Chirche, masons, and Stephen Warde, carpenter, lately appointed to survey assizes of nuisance, &c., elect and present William Dudecote, carpenter, to John Norhamptone, the Mayor, to take the place of Thomas Fant, carpenter, deceased, and he was admitted and sworn.

Fo. clxv.

Inquisicio capta de bonis et catall' Joh'is de Mylton.

15 Nov., 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], an inquisition held by a jury of the venue of the parish of St. Laurence, Jewry, as to the amount of property (if any) left by John Miltone, cordwainer, and how much came into the hands of Nicholas Abyndone, cordwainer, and Isabella his wife, widow of the said John. The jurors, viz., John "Tornour," Thomas "of the Ile," Roger Dalby, "taillour," Henry Bromle, Peter Joynour, Roger Loundres, Walter Hamptone, John Clerk, John "Turnour," John Dalby, John Botinate, and William Fungry, find that the said Isabella received of her late husband's property to the value of 20 marks, half of which belonged to Johanna her daughter; but inasmuch as the said orphan had been maintained by the said Nicholas and Isabella for a year and a quarter, there remained only 100*s.* due to her, and this sum had been expended on her in the course of 6½ years, during which time she had remained an invalid.

[1] In the following year orders were given for the barge—no doubt "the Paul of London"—to be sold. *Infra*, fo. clxxvi b.

Inquisicio capta de terris et ten' Henrici Clerk tapicar.

26 June, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383], inquisition taken before John Norhamptone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, as to the value of the property held by Henry Clerk, tapicer, at the time of his death, who was his next heir, &c. The jurors, viz., Walter atte Forth, Adam atte Grove, Peter Goldcok, John Pirial, William atte Lathe, John Baskerville, Thomas Wyndelsore, Reginald Frost, Henry Waldene, Thomas Bysouthe, Robert Rugge, and John Ede, find that the said Henry owned property in the parish of St. Dionisius de Fanchirchestret, and that his father, William Clerk, by will enrolled in the Husting on Monday the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July], 23 Edward III. [A.D. 1349],[1] also left him the reversion of property in the same parish after the death of Isabella[2] his wife and Richard their son.

They further find that the said Henry had two sons and one daughter; that the eldest son, named William, had taken the habit of religion in the Order of Carmelites in their house at Maldon,[3] and that the other, named John, was aged 10½ years, and was heir to the property. Being an orphan, both he and his property were placed in charge of William Wircestre, Serjeant of the Chamber. Thereupon came Isabella, widow of the said Henry, and claimed her dower, and one-third of the property was allotted to her by view of the City's sworn masons and carpenters.

Fo. clxv b.

Writ to the Sheriffs reciting certain ordinances of pardon touching those engaged in the late insurrection, &c., passed in the Parliament which commenced to sit at Westminster on Monday in the third week of Lent,[4] and bidding them to make public proclamation of the same. Witness the King at Westminster, 18 May, 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1383].

Judicium coll'ist' pro fals' mendaciis.

24 July, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383], Hugh de la Pole of Wales charged before John Norhamptone, the Mayor, and Aldermen with begging in the street of St. Laurence in Old Jewry, and pretending that he had been wounded at Ipres, which had been

[1] See 'Cal. of Wills,' i. 592.
[2] Or "Sibil."
[3] Co. Essex.
[4] Sat from 23 Feb. to 10 March, 1383. See Stat. 6 Richard II. st. 2. 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 374-5.

captured by the Bishop of Norwich,[1] and that a disagreement had arisen between the Bishop and other English knights who were there with him.[2] Condemned to stand on the pillory with a whetstone hung from his neck, in token of his being a liar.[3]

Fo. clxvi. Monday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383], in a congregation of John Norhamptone, the Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, John Heylesdone, Thomas Cornwaleis, Henry Bamme, William Staundone, Thomas Noket, Geoffrey Crimelford, John Fraunceis, William Anecroft, Thomas Rolf, Richard Norbury, Aldermen, Adam Bamme and John Sely, the Sheriffs, and a large number of Commoners summoned for the election of Sheriffs to the Guildhall—John More was elected Sheriff by the Mayor and Simon Wynchecombe by the Commonalty for the year ensuing.

Eleccio Vicecom'.

L'rad'ni Regis patens pro securitate quatuor m' marcar' d'no Regi per civitatem mutuatar'. Letters patent touching the security given to the City by the King for the repayment of a loan of 4,000 marks before Easter next, the said security comprising (*inter alia*) one of the royal crowns. Dated at Westminster, 22 Sept., 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383].

Fo. clxvi b. Wednesday before the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], the Aldermen and those who advanced the above loan to the King, specially summoned by John Norhamptone, the Mayor, to consider the security offered for repayment, approved of the terms, and appointed John Hadle, William Venour, and William Cressewyk to obtain letters patent to the same effect. They further appointed Nicholas Twyford, Adam Bamme, and John Palyng, who were experts in jewels,[4] to examine those forming part of the security, and to see if their value was adequate.

[1] Henry "le Spencer" or "Despenser," surnamed "the Warlike," had led a crusade against the "Clementists" in Flanders under the sanction of Pope Urban, receiving much assistance from Sir John Philipot, the Alderman, in fitting out the expedition. Walsingham, ii. 71-80, 84-6, 88, 95-6.

[2] This was true, the knights refusing to accompany the Bishop to attack the French king in Picardy. *Ibid.*, ii. 99-100.

[3] 'Memorials,' p. 479.

[4] The first two mentioned were distinguished members of the Goldsmiths' Company.

Indentura inter co'itatem London' et Hug' de Segrave thes'.

Indenture witnessing the delivery by Hugh de Segrave, the King's Treasurer, to the Mayor and Commonalty of a royal crown in a coffer sealed with the seals of Michael de la Pole, the Chancellor, and Walter Skirlawe, Keeper of the Privy Seal, as part security for the repayment of a loan of 4,000 marks. Dated at Westminster, 22 Sept. [A.D. 1383].

Fo. clxvii.

No'ia auditor' cam'arii et pontis Lond' et no'ia custodum clav' co'is sigilli.

John Boseham and William Olyver, Aldermen, John Estone and John Sely elected auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and the Wardens of London Bridge.

The Mayor, John More, John Estone, and John Sely [elected] Keepers of the keys of the Common Seal.[1]

Letters patent under the Privy Seal acknowledging the return by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, at the King's earnest request, of the royal crown that had been pledged as part security for the repayment of the loan of 4,000 marks made by the City. Dated at Westminster, 20 Dec., 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383].

Indentura int' Hug' Segrave ch'r ex parte una et Nich'm Brembre militem Maiorem et co'itatem London' ex altera.

Indenture between Hugh de Segrave, Knt., the Treasurer of England, on the one part, and Nicholas Brembre, Knt., the Mayor, and Commonalty of London on the other part, witnessing the return of the royal crown by the hands of Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. Dated 22 Dec., 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383].

[Fo. clxvii *blank*.]

Fo. clxviii.

Eleccio Nich'i Brembre in Maiorem London'.

Tuesday the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383], in the presence of John Norhamptone, the Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, Nicholas Twyford, Knt., John Boseham, William Baret, Thomas Cornwaleys, Robert Warbultone, Henry Vannere, John Shadworth, William Shiryngham, Thomas Noket, William Kyng, Thomas Rolf, John Fraunceis, Geoffrey Crymelford, William Anecroft, Richard Norbury, William Olyver, Henry Bamme, John Furneux, and William Staundone, Aldermen, John More and Simon Wynchecombe, the Sheriffs, and an immense Commonalty in the hall of

[1] As to the custody of the Common Seal from time to time, see note *supra*, p. 62. In 1312 it had been kept under six keys.

the Guildhall—Nicholas Brembre was elected Mayor for the year ensuing.[1]

Afterwards, viz., on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], he was sworn in the hall of the Guildhall, and on the morrow was admitted and sworn before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer.

Br'e pro parliamento. Writ to the Sheriffs for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster on Monday before the Feast of All Saints [1 Nov.][2] to consider a proposed treaty with Robert of Scotland[3] and other matters touching the defence of the realm and the English Church.[4] No Sheriff to be returned. Witness the King at Westminster, 20 Aug., 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383].

No'ia elector' pro parliamento. Pursuant to the above writ, William Walworth and John Philipot, Knights [and] Commoners, and William Baret and Henry Vannere, Aldermen, were elected to attend the Parliament.

Compotus Joh'is Asshele pro pueris Nich'i Peautrer. 14 Dec., 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383], account rendered by John Asshele, one of the executors of Walter Potenhale, and William Dibelyn, one of the sureties of the said Walter, who had been appointed guardian of William and Thomas, sons of Nicholas Peautrer, as appears in Letter-Book G, fo. cclxv [b], before

[1] Attention has already been called to Brembre and others, who were elected to the Mayoralty chair at a time when Aldermen were chosen annually, not being Aldermen at the time of their election as Mayor. *Supra*, p. 137n. The record of his election on this occasion bears no sign of its having met with any opposition, nevertheless a complaint was made to Parliament in 1386 by "the folk of the Mercerye of London" that Brembre and his "upberers" had obtained his election in succession to Northampton "with stronge honde" and through "debate and strenger partye." 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 225. Higden (*op. cit.*, ix. 30) remarks that Brembre succeeded in his election by help of the King.

[2] Sat from the 26th Oct. to the 26th Nov., 1383.

[3] An arrangement made between the Duke of Lancaster and the Scots to submit their differences to Parliament fell through owing to the Scottish representatives failing to appear, and measures were immediately taken by Parliament to dispatch a military force. Walsingham, ii. 108-9.

[4] During the session of Parliament the King took possession of the temporalities of the Bishop of Norwich for disobeying orders. *Id. ibid.*, p. 109.

William Kyng, Alderman, John Organ, and John Reche, Common Pleader, auditors appointed for the purpose by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor.

The said John Asshele and William Dibelyn, with the assent of the said orphans, who were now of full age, mainprised by William Shrympilmersshe, Richard Botiller, chandler, and John Prentis, " wodemonger," for the payment of a sum of £60 6*s.* 10½*d.*

Afterwards, viz., on the 21st Dec., the said orphans acknowledged satisfaction.

Masters of Misteries sworn. Fo. clxviii b.

Tapicers: John Kelseye, John Suthereye, Masters of tapicers, sworn the 9th Oct., 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383], to govern the mistery, present defects, &c.

Taillours: John Scorfeyn, William Dentone, Robert Lyndeseye, John Wilghby, Thomas Bridlyngtone, Richard Rose, presented here the 3rd Aug., the same year, in manner aforesaid.

Barbers: Reginald Godard, Walter Gisebourne, sworn Tuesday after the Exaltation of H. Cross [14 Sept.], the same year.

Cordwainers: Thomas Pountfreit, Roger Horold, Alan Walsyngham, Simon Godriche, Robert Chesterford, Walter London, sworn 18 Nov.

Girdlers: John Wancy, John Wayte, Richard Bernard, sworn 21 Nov.

Weavers of England: William Goodhewe, Richard atte Sole, sworn Friday the Feast of St. Edmund the King [20 Nov.].

Weavers of Flanders and Brabant: Arnald van Harpe, Flemyng, William Vyolet, of Brabant, sworn 2 Dec.

Shethers: John Rasyn, Robert Pountfreit, John Leche, sworn 13 Jan., 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383–4].

Hurers: William Camerwelle, Thomas Depham, John Godchep, William Starger, sworn the same day.

Shearmen: John Cloptone, Henry Bret, William Perfyt, Richard Walesby, sworn 16 March, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383–4].

Cutlers: Edmund Wodhulle, Richard Pulle, John Byle, Richard Knettere, sworn 22 June, 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].

Pynners: John Biltone, William Bokeler, sworn the same day.

Glaziers[1]*:* John Byford, Henry Bourne, sworn 8 July, 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].

Fo. clxix. A proclamation made *temp.* Nicholas Brembre, Knt., Mayor, Friday after the Feast of the Conception of B. M. [8 Dec.], 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383], touching liberties lately granted to the citizens by the King in his Parliament, as well as certain ancient liberties renewed by the King and recently (*noviter*) confirmed by his charter,[2] to the following effect:—

First, that all kidels and engines for the destruction of fish in the Thames and Medeweye be removed.

That all citizens of London throughout the realm be quit of toll, lastage, pontage, &c.

That no merchant forestall merchandise and victual coming to the City.

That merchants who are not free of the City shall not sell wine or other merchandise within the City by retail, and that all brokers be elected by merchants of the mistery in which they exercise brokerage.

That alien merchants coming to England shall sell their merchandise within forty days and shall live with free hostelers.

That the Constable of the Tower shall not take prises of goods belonging to freemen.

That the citizens shall have their own Wardens at all Fairs to determine all pleas except pleas of land and of the Crown.

That no summons, attachment, or execution be done by any of the King's ministers within the liberty of the City, but only by the City's ministers.

That no officer or purveyor of the King traffic in any wares appertaining to his office.

That no merchant stranger outside the liberty of the City (*mercator extraneus a libertate civitatis*) sell merchandise within

[1] Lat. *verr[erii]*. Cf. Lat. *vitrearii*, 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 309.

[2] Referring to an Inspeximus charter, dated 26 Nov., 7 Richard II., preserved among the City's archives.

the liberty of the same to another merchant stranger, nor shall such merchant stranger buy merchandise from another merchant stranger, under penalty of losing the same,[1] saving the privileges of the King's lieges of Aquitaine, provided that such dealings only take place between merchant and merchant.

That the King's protections to those about to travel or who are engaged in his service shall not avail in a plea of debt for victuals bought, nor in pleas of trespass, contract, &c., after the date of such protections, in cases where the plaintiff is a freeman of the City.

That henceforth no writ of Exchequer shall issue for the body of any prisoner in Neugate or elsewhere within the liberty of the City to be brought up to answer for any debt or damage to the King, unless it be proved that the debt was a true and not a false one before the prisoner was condemned.

The above grants and ordinances as well as others were, at the instance and request of the Commonalty of the realm in the last Parliament, confirmed to the citizens by charter, with the assent of those present in the same Parliament.

Also the King wills that the citizens shall have all their liberties and free customs as before, and shall not forfeit them by non-use or abuse. Fo. clxix b.

Also the King has granted and by charter confirmed that all wines for sale in the City, and all victuallers, as well fishmongers as others, residing within the City or coming thenceforth to the City with victuals, shall be under the rule and governance of the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being, as of old accustomed.

[1] Cf. the oath to be taken by Searchers of divers misteries (*supra*, p. 91), where *marchaunt estraunge de la fraunchise de la Citee* has been translated *literally*. See also the clause in the charter of Richard II., as recorded in the 'Liber Albus' (i. 163). The meaning of *mercator extraneus a libertate civitatis* is not quite clear, but taken with the context and in connexion with the terms of the Searchers' oath it appears to mean a merchant stranger (*i.e.*, a non-freeman) *outside the City and liberties*, although the editor of the 'Liber Albus' (Riley's translation, p. 145) renders the passage in the charter "merchant foreign to the freedom," thereby giving two distinct meanings to the word *libertas* in the same sentence, viz.: (1) "freedom" (or franchise), and (2) "liberty" of the City, in the sense of territorial jurisdiction.

Also he wills that no future Mayor shall be made to take any other oath than that customarily taken in the time of the King's grandfather at the Exchequer, any statute or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Many other articles of liberties are contained in the said charter of the lord the King not needing to be proclaimed, inasmuch as they do not affect foreigners of the City (*forinsecos civitatis*). Nevertheless, on the part of the lord the King, the said Mayor orders that, on pain of imprisonment and forfeiture of the franchise, no one of any mistery or estate whatsoever dare to enforce his franchise without special permission of his superiors in the City, but any freeman who feels himself aggrieved in any liberty shall lay his complaint before the Mayor and Aldermen, who will render him speedy justice.

Precept to each Alderman to set an armed watch every night in his Ward at Christmas for the purpose of preserving the peace and preventing riots.

Fos. clxx-clxxi. Writ to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex reciting statute 7 Richard II.[1] passed in the Parliament held at Westminster on Monday before the Feast of All Saints [1 Nov.] last past, and bidding them proclaim the same and see it duly observed. Dated at Westminster, 26 Nov., 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383].

Fo. clxxi. *L'rad' ni Regis patens pro medietate unius xx^e^ [sic] levanda in civitate London'.* Letters patent appointing William Ancroft, Henry Bamme, John Vyne, "draper," and John Bradfeld, "grocer," commissioners to levy in the City half a tenth granted to the King by the last Parliament. Witness the King at Westminster, 28 Nov., 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383].

Fo. clxxi b. *Br'e ad venire faciend' tenorem apelli q'd Leticia q^e^ fuit ux' Joh'is Criel militis fecit versus Ric'm Boydone.* Writ *pluries* to the Sheriffs of London and the Coroner of the City that they bring up an appeal made by Leticia, late wife of John Cryel, Knt., against Richard Boydone, servant of John Cornewaille, Knt., for robbery and breach of the peace, and that they produce the body of the said Richard, who was confined in Neugate. Witness R[obert] Tresilian at Westminster, 28 Nov., 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383].

[1] 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 375-80.

Returnum br'is supradicti.

Return made to the above writ by John More and Simon Wynchecombe, the Sheriffs, and John "Charnels,"[1] the Coroner, to the effect that the above Leticia was a free woman of the City, and had appealed the above John (Richard?) Boydone before Adam Bamme and John Sely [Sheriffs] and the aforesaid Coroner on Saturday after the Feast of SS. Philip and James [1 May], 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1383], and they had named a day for her to prosecute her appeal to the Mayor and the King's Justices appointed for the next gaol-delivery of Neugate, which appeal, according to the custom of the City, ought to be determined at Neugate and not elsewhere, and therefore they could not bring up the said John (Richard?) nor the appeal without injury to the City's franchise.

Writ *alias* to the Sheriffs to arrest John Colbrond, of Wylmyngtone,[2] near "Weygh," and Alice his concubine, living in London, in Southamlane, Temesestret; Thomas Culpyn of London, "corsor," and Elena his wife, living at the hostel with the sign of a lion on "le hoop," near St. "Tauntelyne"[3]; and John Hosiere of London, and have their bodies before the King on a day named. Witness R[obert] Tresilian at Westminster, 12 Oct., 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383].[4]

Returnum inde.

Return made to the above by John More and Simon Wynchecombe, the Sheriffs, to the effect that they had taken into custody the above Thomas Culpyn, Elena his wife, and the above John Hosiere; but as to producing their bodies, as the writ requires, the custom of the City had always been such that freemen or freewomen of the City appealed of felony in a foreign county ought not to be taken out of the City, but their appealers ought to be brought to the King's gaol of Neugate, and there, before the Mayor and the King's Justices for gaol-delivery, those appealed ought to answer the charges brought against them, and not elsewhere; and that inasmuch as the said Thomas, Elena, and John were free of the City, they (the Sheriffs) could

[1] Mistake for "Charneye."

[2] Wilmington, in the Hundred of Wye, co. Kent.

[3] Church of St. Antony or Antholin, formerly in Budge Row.

[4] 'Memorials,' p. 480.

not bring them up as the writ required without prejudice to the City's franchise.

Fo. clxxii.

Br'e q'd piscenarii lib'tatis civitatis Lond' exerceant artem suam ut consueverunt.

Writ to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex to the effect that whereas in the Parliament held at Westminster in the octave of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], certain statutes and ordinances were passed touching the buying and selling of fish by fishmongers,[1] these same statutes and ordinances, at the urgent request of the Commonalty of the realm in the last Parliament held at Westminster, had been repealed,[2] and they were bidden to notify all fishmongers of the City that thenceforth they were as free to follow their business as they were before the ordinances aforesaid, but so that all victuallers and fishmongers coming to the City thenceforth be under the rule of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City for the time being as of old accustomed. Witness the King at Westminster, 27 Nov., 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383].

Proclamacio de congregationib' conventiculis et conspiracionib' non faciend'.

Proclamation against congregations, conventicles, and assemblies without leave of the Mayor.[3]

Alia proclamacio de extraneis vitallariis veniend' et vendend' absque impedimento pisc' suos.

Another proclamation correcting a rumour that foreign victuallers, bringing fish to the City, were not allowed to sell it freely, as being contrary to the intention of the Mayor and Aldermen.[4]

Fo. clxxii b.

Proclamation forbidding men to walk the City after 9 o'clock at night, except the Mayor and his officers and those who had the Mayor's leave.[5]

Custodie Ric'i et Elene fil' Ric'i Horshulle.

20 Jan., 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383–4], came Agnes, late wife of Richard Horshulle, "haberdassher," and Robert Guppey, executor of the said Richard, and delivered certain sums of money bequeathed by the said Richard to Richard, John, Elena, and Dionisia, his children, of whom John and Dionisia had died.

[1] Stat. 6 Ric. II. cap. xi.

[2] Stat. 7 Ric. II. cap. xi.

[3] Set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 480-1, where the editor draws attention to this proclamation being the earliest entry in English in the Letter-Books.

[4] In English. 'Memorials,' p. 481.

[5] In English. *Id.*, p. 482.

The guardianship of the said Richard and Elena and their property was afterwards committed by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, to Nicholas Brandone, fishmonger, who had married the aforesaid Agnes.[1] Sureties, viz., John Pigeon, "piebaker," and Thomas Slayman, "piebaker."

Fo. clxxiii.

Friday before the Feast of the Purification B. Mary [2 Feb.],[2] 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383–4], in the presence of the Mayor, Aldermen, and an immense Commonalty of honest and discreet men of the City in the Guildhall assembled for divers affairs affecting the City, certain ordinances[3]—previously approved by those specially appointed to consider how matters in the Common Council had been carried by clamour rather than by reason, and sometimes by members who were not qualified to sit, whereby tumults had arisen—were suggested for consideration, and for a trial to be made of the same, to the following effect, viz.:—

Ordinacio de co'i consilio per wardas.

First, in order that the Common Council might be composed of men qualified by means and understanding, the Aldermen shall within fifteen days of their election on the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March] in each year assemble their Wards and charge them to elect four qualified persons, regardless of any office they may have held before (*lessant par nulle estat qils ont portee paravant*), to be of the Common Council for the year ensuing,[4] and the same shall be presented to the Mayor and accepted by him and sworn.

Provided always that the Mayor for the time being shall not accept throughout the City more than eight persons of the same mistery, and if more be presented he shall, with the advice of

[1] The will of Nicholas Brandone, dated 4 Nov., 1391, proved in the Husting in the following February. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 293-4.

[2] The exact date is Friday the 29th Jan., 1383-4.

[3] The ordinances which follow are set out in the 'Liber Albus,' i. 461-3.

[4] This return to the old method of electing the Common Council from the Wards proved to be so convenient and advantageous, that it was formally confirmed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council in December (October?), 1385, and ordered to be continued thenceforth instead of election from the Misteries. *Infra*, fo. cxcvii. 'Liber Albus,' i. 464.

six Aldermen at least (*au meyns*[1]), select eight of the best, and return the rest to their Ward for others to be elected in their place who are not of that mistery.

It is further suggested that the number to be elected from each Ward should be proportionate to the number of its inhabitants, and that there should be elected six, four, or two, according as each Ward can efficiently bear the same; to wit, that the Wards of Faryndone, Crepulgate, Cordewanerstret, Chepe, and Bridge should elect six sufficient persons; the Wards of "Vinitrie," Douegate, Walbroke, Candelwykstrete, Billynggesgate, Tower, Cornhulle, Quenehithe, Langebourne, Bisshopesgate, Alderichesgate, Baynardescastel, Bradestrete, and Bredestrete, four; and the Wards of Bassyngeshawe, Colemanstrete, Lymstrete, Portsokne, and Algate, two—amounting in all to ninety-six persons, the number for each Ward, taking one with another, being four persons.[2]

Que quidem ordinacio est approbata et confirmata pro perpetuo duratura ut patet postea in isto libro fol. cxcvii.

Consimile [sic] *bille misse fuer' cuilibet Ald'o iiij^to die Febr' a° r' r' Ric'i vij°.*

Form of precept to the Aldermen to the effect (1) that they levy half a fifteenth lately granted by Parliament, and bring in the money to the Guildhall by the octave of the Purification (2 Feb.); (2) that they summon the inhabitants of their Wards to take an oath for preserving the peace; (3) that they cause an Alderman to be elected for their several Wards, either one who is already or has been an Alderman,[3] or some one else, as the men of their Wards may think fit, sparing none; (4) that they cause two (or more) qualified men of their Wards to be of the Common Council, sparing none for any office he may hold, and return the names of those elected to the Guildhall by the octave of the Feast aforesaid at the latest.

Fo. clxxiii b.

Consimile [sic] *bille fuerunt misse cuil't Alderm'.*

Precept to the Aldermen to ascertain the number of good and sufficient men in their several Wards that are furnished with arms, and to charge them to get a red slop[4] (*un slop de rouge*), so that if any cry (*ascun escri*) be raised in their Ward

[1] Omitted in the 'Liber Albus' (p. 463). The scribe of the 'Liber Albus' has, in fact, omitted two whole lines recorded in the Letter-Book.

[2] Their names are set out in 'Pleas and Memoranda,' Roll A 27 (schedule inserted between membr. 15 and 16). The list is not complete.

[3] Since 1377 an Alderman could not be re-elected except after an interval of a year. *Vide supra*, pp. 59-60.

[4] A long loose gown.

they may give information to the Mayor for the purpose of preserving the peace. The names of those so armed to be brought to the Guildhall by Friday the Feast of St. Matthias [24 Feb.].

Com'issio pro Gaola de Neugate delib'and'.

Letters patent appointing Robert Tresilian, Robert Bealknape, Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, William Rikhille, and William Cheyne, or any four, three, or two of them (the Mayor being one), to be Justices for gaol-delivery of Neugate. Witness the King at Westminster, 8 Feb., 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383–4].

Arestacio et imprisonamentum Joh'is North' pro riota sua contra pacem.

Writ to Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, bidding him arrest John de Northampton, who is suspected of planning an insurrection in the City,[1] and commit him to the custody of the King's Constable of the Castle of Corfe. Witness the King at Haveryng, 9 Feb., 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383–4].

Writ to the Sheriffs to the effect that the foregoing writ, or anything done pursuant to it, shall not prejudice the Sheriffs or their liberties, and should not be made a precedent. Witness the King at Westminster, 11 Feb., 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383–4].

Br'e ad arestand' ij homines.

Writ to the Mayor that he deliver Robert Cumbertone, brother of John Northampton,[2] and John Blytone to Edmund de Tettesworth and Thomas Hore, the King's Serjeants-at-arms, for conveyance to Corfe Castle. Witness the King at Westminster, 15 June, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].[3]

Election of Aldermen.

Fo. clxxiv.

Bredstret: Sir Nicholas Brembre, Knt., elected Alderman of the said Ward by good men of the same Ward.

[1] On the 22nd Jan. Northampton had been made to find sureties in the sum of £5,000 for keeping the peace, among the sureties being John More and Simon Wynchecombe, who had been elected Sheriffs towards the close of his second year of Mayoralty. ('Pleas and Memoranda,' Roll A 27, membr. 3.) On the 11th Feb. a disturbance actually occurred, under the leadership of a cordwainer named John Constantyn, who paid the penalty of his audacity with his head. *Vide infra*, p. 231. Cf. Walsingham, ii. 110-11.

[2] Stow, making a play on the name "Cumbertone," remarks that about this time "John Northampton, otherwise called Combartowne, that had been the yeere before Maior of London, that with his seditions had filled the citie full of Comber, attempted newe troubles." 'Annales' (ed. 1592), p. 463.

[3] A writ to similar effect was issued on the 14th June. *Vide infra*, p. 232.

Bridge: William Walworth, Knt., elected, &c.

Cornhulle: John Philippot, Knt., elected, &c. (And because the said John Philippot had died, John Rote was elected and sworn in his place, 12 Sept., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].)

Lymstret: John Hadle elected, &c.

Tower: Hugh Fastolf elected, &c.

Colemanstret: John Organ elected, &c.

Douegate: Richard Prestone elected, &c.

Algate: William Staundone elected, &c.

Langebourne: Geoffrey Crymelford elected, &c.

Walbrok: John Sely elected, &c.

Bisshopesgate: John Chircheman elected, &c.

Cordewanerestret: Henry Vannere elected, &c.

Farndone: John Fraunceys elected, &c.

Chepe: John Estone elected, &c.

Castelbaynard: William More elected, &c.

Crepulgate: Adam Bamme elected, &c.

Bradestret: Adam de St. Ive elected, &c.

Vintry: Thomas Cornwaleys elected, &c.

Candelwykstret: John Hende elected, &c.

Queenhithe: Thomas Welford elected, &c.

Billynggesgate: William Ancroft elected, &c.

Bassyeshawe: Robert Warbultone elected, &c.

Aldrichesgate: Roger Elys elected, &c.

All the above were sworn on the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383–4].

Br'e pro parliamento.

Writ to the Sheriffs for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at New Sarum on Friday after the Feast of St. Mark [25 April].[1] No Sheriff of London or other Sheriff to be returned. Witness the King at Westminster, 3 March, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383–4].

Pursuant to the above writ, John Haddele and John Organ, Aldermen, and John Rote and Henry Herbury, Commoners, were elected to attend the Parliament.

[1] Sat at Salisbury from 29 April to 27 May, 1384.

Br'e q'd vitallarii extranei libere veniant ad civitatem Lond' et recedant ab eadem sine impedimento.

Writ to the Mayor and Aldermen to proclaim that foreigners and aliens may freely bring fish and other victuals to the City by land and water, and that no one is to prevent them from so doing. Witness the King at Westminster, 5 March, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383-4].

Fo. clxxiv b.

Confirmacio de electione Aldr'or'.

Letters patent to the Mayor and Commonalty to the effect that whereas, at the last election of Aldermen for the ensuing year, some Aldermen of the past year had been re-elected, whilst others had been elected from the better men of the City in order to avoid the inconvenience arising from an entire change of Aldermen that had yearly taken place, the King, commending their desire to improve the government of the City, consents to that particular election standing good, and is willing that the same mode of election shall continue, provided it appear to the Members of the next Parliament for the better government of the City. The King further consents that the election that had just taken place should not tend to the prejudice of any of the City's liberties. Witness the King at Westminster, 8 March, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383-4].[1]

Ratificacio execucionis Judicii pro morte Joh'is Costantyn.

Letters patent sanctioning the execution of John Constantyn, "cordewaner," for attempting to raise an insurrection in the City on Thursday the 11th February last, and forbidding any one to molest the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs on that account. Witness the King at Westminster, 4 April, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].[2]

Letters patent to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, certifying that a recent order by the King for bringing William Norton, "sadeler," who had been arrested in the City, to the castle of Berkhampstede, should not be prejudicial to the liberties of the City nor be drawn into precedent. Witness the King at Westminster, 16 April, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].

Fo. clxxv.

Proclamacio de vinis.

Proclamation regulating the price of wine by retail.

Furrur' forisfacte ad opus co'itatis.

4 March, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383-4], John Multone, William Wiltshire, and Roger Martyn, Surveyors of the mistery of

[1] Set out in 'Liber Cust.,' ii. 436-7. | [2] 'Memorials,' pp. 482-3.

"Pelters," brought before the Mayor and Aldermen three mantles of "pure menyver," containing 44 "tymber"[1] and 4 bellies, which they took from John Fauconer, "pelter," for being of mixed fur, viz., new with old, contrary to the ordinance. They also brought a set of furs (*furura*) of "bisses,"[2] also mixed, exposed for sale by John Isaak of Chichester. The mantles and furs being examined were found to be false, and were ordered to be confiscated, the mantles being appraised by Stephen Daubeneye, John Halyday, and John Barry, skinners, at £6 3*s.* 10*d.* and the fur at 10*s.*

Writ of Privy Seal to Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and the Sheriffs, bidding them deliver Robert Cumbertone[3] and John Blytone, who had been arrested in London, to Edmund Tettesworth and Thomas Hore, the King's Serjeants-at-arms, to conduct to Corfe Castle, as their continued presence in London was likely to cause a disturbance, as it had done on a former occasion. Dated at Westminster, 14 June, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].[4]

The above delivered to the Sheriffs to carry into execution.

Consimile [sic] *bille misse fuerunt cuil't Aldr'o xix die Junii anno vij°.*

Precept to the several Aldermen that they keep an armed watch in their Ward according to ancient custom on the eves of St. John [24 June] and SS. Peter and Paul [29 June], and that the Aldermen and their retinue come, arrayed as agreed upon, at 9 o'clock at the latest, to St. Paul's churchyard to accompany the Mayor through the City, and further, that they have with them two lighted cressets.[5]

Solucio £xv *pertinent' pueris Will'i Pursere.*

23 June, 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], came Richard atte Putte, executor of William Pursere, and paid to Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, a sum of £15 bequeathed to John, Agnes, and John, children of the said William.

[1] A "timber" or "tire" usually consisted of 40 skins.

[2] According to a note in 'Liber Horn' (fo. ccxlix b) "bis" was a name given to the fur of the squirrel in winter, when it was of brown colour.

[3] Brother of John de Northamptone.

[4] Cf. writ to similar effect, dated 15 June. *Supra*, p. 229.

[5] A description of the "marching watch" at Midsummer is given by Stow in his 'Survey' (Thoms's ed., 1876), p. 39.

Afterwards, viz., on the 15th Sept., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], came the above Richard atte Putte, and said that all the above children were dead, and asked for the return of the money in order that it may be spent in accordance with the wish of the testator.

Fo. clxxv b.

Solucio £xx pro pueris Thome Wilgar malemakere.

24 June, 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], came William Choune and Robert Brifty, executors of Thomas Wilgar, "malemaker," and paid to Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, the sum of £20 bequeathed by the said Thomas to Thomas, Isabella, and Alice, his children.

Afterwards, viz., on the 3rd Dec., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], came Robert Bosse, "pulleter," who married the above Isabella, and claimed £10 of the above money, inasmuch as Thomas the son had died, and it was given to him with the assent of Nicholas Twyford, Knt., the Mayor, and the Recorder.

Afterwards, viz., on the 28th June, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], came John Chaumpneys, who married the above Alice, and asked for the sum of £10.

Afterwards, viz., on the 23rd March, 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394-5], Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, paid to Ralph Kever, who married the above Isabella, the sum of £15 and 23½*d.* in part payment of a legacy due to her, the remainder being subsequently paid at the request of the said Ralph to Thomas Clerk, "lyndraper."

Fo. clxxvi.

Compotus executor' Joh'is Bernes pro pueris ejusdem Joh'is.

27 July, 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], account rendered by Thomas Rolf and John Manyngtone, skinners, executors of John Bernes, "pelter," of property due to Margery and Isabella, daughters of the said John Bernes, before Geoffrey Crymelford and John Fraunceys, Aldermen, auditors appointed by Sir Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and William Cheyne, the Recorder.

Adnullacio quorumd' judicior' super Nich'um Extonereddit' tempore Joh'is Norhamptone Maior'.

Petition to the Mayor and Aldermen by Nicholas Extone to the effect that whereas on the morrow of the Assumption B.M. [15 Aug.], 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], during the Mayoralty of John Norhamptone, he had been removed from the Aldermanry of Queenhithe,[1] as appears *supra*, fo. cliv; and whereas on

[1] Apparently a mistake for Billingsgate Ward. Cf. *supra*, p. 196n.

Wednesday next before the Feast of St. Edmund the King [20 Nov.], 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], the same Mayor had deprived him of the franchise, and had made him enter into a bond in the sum of 1,000 marks, as appears *supra*, fo. clvii—they may be pleased to examine into the matter and cause the said judgment and bond to be annulled.

The matter having been fully examined before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, on Monday the 20th June, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], it was found that the said Nicholas had been deprived of his Aldermanry and franchise in error and that his bond was unreasonable, and the Court adjudged that he should be restored to the liberties and franchises of the City and the bond annulled.

Fo. clxxvi b.

Ordinacio pro lib'tatib' civitatis manutenend' et exercend'.

Be it remembered that at a Common Council held in the Chamber of the Guildhall on Monday before the Feast of the Nativity of St. John [24 June], viz., the 20th June, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], it was agreed and ordained that the best and wisest men of the City should be chosen to consider how the franchise of the City, according to the effect of charters granted and confirmed to the citizens by the King[1] and his ancestors, could in the best and easiest manner be exercised; also to ordain touching the place called "les Stokkes," which yearly paid £60 and more to London Bridge, and is now occupied by foreigners called "Ripieres,"[2] bringing sea-fish to the City for sale, without paying anything to the said Bridge or to anything else, whether the place should continue to be for the use of the said foreigners or not, so that the Wardens of the said Bridge may receive their aid as of old accustomed; and further, to examine the articles and ordinances contained in the book called

[1] The King had granted an ample charter to the City, 27 Nov., 1383. Cf. *supra*, fos. clxix–clxix b.

[2] The name appears again, in contradistinction to another class of fishermen known as "Peters" or "Petermen," in the proclamation issued by Adam Bamme soon after his election to the Mayoralty in 1390. *Item qe tous les Ripiers qi amesnent pessoun del mier a la cite a vendre et tous les Peters amesnantz pessoun de Thamyse en la dicte citee a vendre* (*infra*, fo. cclvii b).

"Jubile,"[1] with the view of preserving the good ordinances and rejecting the bad.

Thereupon the following were chosen for the purpose, viz., William Walworth, John Hadle, Robert Warbultone, John Organ, William Staundone, Henry Vannere, William More, John Fraunceys, Adam Bamme, William Ancroft, Thomas Welford, John Hende, Geoffrey Crimelford, John Bosham, John Shadworthe, William Baret, John Rote, John Wiltshire, William Cressewyk, Richard Hatfeld, Thomas Extone, John Forster, Thomas Girdelere, Walter Sibile, John Wade, Henry Herbury, John Colshulle, William Kyng, Thomas Rolf, Walter Pykenham, William Pountfret, Geoffrey Walderne, William Rule, Henry Brounfeld, Roger Excetre, Elyas de Westone, Nicholas Snypstone, William Tonge, Adam Carlille, William Olyver, John Pountfret, William Hawe, and John Asshurst, who were to commence sitting at the Guildhall on the following Monday between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning and to continue to sit daily, Festivals excepted, until they had finished the business aforesaid. Twelve of their number were to form a *quorum*, and no one was to absent himself for a day without good cause on pain of paying 40 pence to the Chamberlain.

Also as touching the reception of folk into the freedom of the City, it is ordained that every one received into the freedom by redemption shall bring with him six men of the mistery of which he is free to testify to his fitness,[2] and he shall be received in the presence of an Alderman and the Chamberlain, paying more or less according to his estate and as the six men aforesaid may testify as to his ability to pay.[3]

Also whereas the fish in the Thames are destroyed by the use of too fine nets and traps, contrary to the ordinance, the following are chosen to survey such nets, &c., receiving for

[1] It had probably been compiled when John de Northampton and his party were in power, and was now to be revised to suit the views of his rival Brembre. The book was ordered to be burnt during Extone's Mayoralty in March, 1387. *Vide infra*, fo. ccxiv b.

[2] Cf. *supra*, p. 109n.

[3] Cf. *supra*, fo. cxxxi b.

their trouble one-half of the forfeitures, viz., John Charneye,[1] Edmund Fraunceys, Richard Lytlyngtone, and John Asshele.

Also whereas the barge of London lies in the Thames near the Chapel of St. Katherine[2] in a bad state of repair and gets worse every day, so that shortly it will become worthless, it is agreed by the assent of the Common Council that the Chamberlain shall sell the same together with its fittings as soon as he can for the best price it will fetch, and thereupon Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, being present, was given this in charge.

Also be it remembered that the Mayor, Aldermen, and good Commoners above elected for the aforesaid matters were afterwards re-elected at a Common Council held on Wednesday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], as appears *infra*, fo. clxxxi, to treat with the King for a grant of murage, &c.

Fo. clxxvii.

Custum' concess' pro trib' annis in auxilium diversor' vicorum.

Letters patent appointing William Knotte, John Davy, Walter Bartone, "cordewaner," John Elys, John Wendore, and John Trap', commissioners to collect certain specified tolls on goods passing through Holbourne from the cross called "Holbourne-crosse" to the place called "Horspole,"[3] and through Flete-strete from the Bar of the New Temple as far as the Savoye, for a term of three years, the proceeds to be devoted to the repair of the said streets. Witness the King at Westminster, 16 June, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].

Thereupon, on the 29th July following, the above Commissioners (excepting Walter Bartone?) were sworn before the Mayor and Aldermen, and were instructed to repair the roads

[1] In March, 1379, he had been appointed Common Hunt, a City officer whose duty originally was to preserve the City's rights of hunting and fishing (*vide supra*, pp. 121-2), and in December of the same year he was allowed to appropriate the yearly sum of £10 out of the profits arising from the rent of the "Stations" around the Crosses in Chepe. In 1382, however, the rent of the "Stations" not sufficing to pay him this annual fee, the City agreed to pay him yearly half the amount, leaving the other half to be obtained as before. (*Supra*, pp. 132, 133.)

[2] Belonging to the Hospital of St. Katherine by the Tower.

[3] A pond in Smithfield.

aforesaid that were within the liberty of the City before undertaking any repairs outside.

Exon'acio dictar' £xx patet postea fol. cxcvi[b].

2 Aug., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], came William Hannele and Cristina atte Noke, executors of John atte Noke, "pulter," and paid to Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, the sum of £20 to the use of Richard, son of the said John, aged eight and a half years.

Adnullacio quor'dam judicior' reddit' super Adam Karlille tempore Joh'is Norhamptone Maioris.

Petition by Adam Karlille to the Mayor and Aldermen to the effect that whereas on Saturday the morrow of the Assumption [15 Aug.], 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1382], John Norhamptone, the Mayor, had erroneously and without just cause removed him from all offices in the City and forbidden him to wear any robe of the livery of the Mayor, Aldermen, or Sheriffs, new or old, to wit any cloak party-furred with fur or lined with silk, on pain of losing the franchise and all that could be forfeited, as appears more fully *supra*, fo. cliv [b]—may it please the Mayor and Aldermen to investigate the matter and annul the judgment so passed in error. Thereupon, the matter having been examined both by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and the Aldermen and also the Common Council assembled in the Chamber of the Guildhall on Monday the 20th June, 6 Richard II. [A.D. 1383], the judgment was found to be in error and was annulled, and the said Adam was to be allowed any livery he liked.

Fo. clxxvii b.

Diversi articuli ordinat' pro commodo civitatis.

Be it remembered that at a congregation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and good and sufficient men summoned from the Wards as a Common Council the last day of July, 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], there being present Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, William Walworth, William Cheyne, the Recorder, John Organ, William Staundone, Geoffrey Crymelford, John Sely, Henry Vannere, John Fraunceys, John Estone, William More, Adam Bamme, Adam de St. Ive, John Hende, Thomas Welford, Robert Warbultone, William Ancroft, and Roger Elys, Aldermen, and the following from the several Wards, viz.:—

Tower (11): William Tonge, Hugh Sprot, Hugh Boys, Thomas Evesham, John Northwyche, Thomas Garnet, Richard Brangwayn, William Perman, Richard Haydok, Nicholas Wetele, and Thomas Alley.

Billynggesgate (11): Gilbert Manfeld, John Wade, John Beaufront, Thomas Girdelere, Thomas Lyncoll, Simon Rous, John Claydone, John Claveryng, William Reynwelle, John Vigerous, and Thomas Mordone.

Algate (3): Richard Morel, William Badby, and John Halstede.

Lymstret (4): John Clapschethe, Richard Gregory, John Bradele, and John Plot.

Langebourne (8): Thomas Bonaunter, John Dyke, William Fitz-hugh, John Studele, Richard Bengeo, John Hatfeld, Robert Honyford, and Richard Estbroke.

Bisshopesgate (9): Henry Herbury, John Sibile, Peter Torold, Adam Ratteseye, Roger Astone, Bartholomew Mildenale, John Cheverel, Thomas atte Swan, and Godfrey Cost.

Cornhille (13): Walter Pikenham, Richard Manhale, William Wangford, Thomas Irland, Robert Langetone, John Pinchoun, Thomas Birche, Michael Treuthennek, Thomas Hardegray, Gilbert Hoo, John Barry, Richard Smyth, and Thomas Leuesham.

Bridge (18): Walter Doget, Walter Sibile, John Kirtone, Robert Lyttle, John Pountfret, John Sandhurst, William atte Sele, Thomas Mallyng, Richard Radewelle, John Bonet, Walter Herville, Thomas Haukere, John Burwelle, Henry Yevele, Henry Petipas, William Bys, William atte Lee, and Richard Blomville.

Douegate (12): William Wottone, William Wyght, Ralph Lubenham, John Wiltshire, Gilbert Beauchampe, William Smythe, Geoffrey Maynard, Nicholas Snypstone, Thomas Wyght, Edmund Olyver, John Bisshop, and William Frythe.

Vintry (16): John Colshulle, Thomas Medelane, John Tilneye, William Sharpynge, Thomas Goodsire, Robert Roket, John Edrop, John Norfolk, John Andreu, John Mockyng, Henry Brounfeld, John Wydemere, Matthew Passelewe, William Venour, Richard Lytlyngtone, and Gilbert Mersshe.

Walbroke (13): William Olyver, Reginald Aleyn, John Basse, William Sudbury, William Knyght, Thomas Strode, Richard Spark, William Horscroft, Roger Abbot, Robert Resoun, John Creek, Elys de Thorpe, and Richard Burtone.

Bradestret (9): William Wodehous, Adam Carlille, Edmund

Hodesdone, Richard Willesdone, John Clee, Thomas Bartone, "Benet" Cornewaille, John Clenaunt, and John Wiltone.

Cordewanerstret (17): Robert Lyndeseye, William Pountfret, Geoffrey Walderne, Robert Harengeie, Richard Hatfeld, John Hoo, Henry Stacy, William Culham, Andrew Coggeshale, Thomas Sibsay, Thomas Heyward, John Bradfeld, Robert Dane, John Chyngford, John Suttone, John Wyncelowe, and Simon Aylesham.

Colemanstret (6): William Kyng, Robert Havelok, John Shelford, Richard Whityngton,[1] Thomas Chapman, and Richard Glemesford.

Chepe (23): John Bosham, John Shadworth, John Fresshe, John Fraunkeleyn, Geoffrey Grigge, Thomas Makwilliam, Richard Russel, Richard Plot, Thomas Pope, William Potenham, Henry Godyn, John Sevesterre, John Pigeoun, William Hyde, William Chicheley, John Viaunde, Richard Goodchild, Thomas Vyvent, Thomas Ottele, Robert Somersete, John Wyght, John Salle, and Thomas Neel.

Farndone (24): John Carbonel, Elys Westone, Roger Excestre, Simon atte Nax, John Longe, Robert Boxford, Walter Yonge, Philip atte Downe, William Lyncoll, John Wakele, Thomas Pauntone, Roger Crane, Bartholomew Castre, Simon Macchyng, Robert Brian, William Persshore, William Thornhille, John Waleworth, Adam atte Watre, Robert Lynn, Nicholas Rote, Nicholas Jurdan, Thomas Brumptone, and Thomas Duke.

Bassinggeshawe (3): William Hawe, Simon Worstede, and John Bokelsmythe.

Crepulgate (15): John Loveye, John Forster, Robert Ascombe, Gilbert Prince, John Hugyn, Henry Bamme, John Maymond, Thomas Willyngham, William Larke, John Mersshe, John Ottele, Richard Rose, John Steyntone, John Hore, and Richard Serle.

Aldrichesgate (6): Thomas Extone, John Dancastre, John Bathe, John Bockyng, John Knotte, and Thomas Reynham.

Bredstret (14): Thomas Rolf, William Shiryngham, John Ragenelle, John Scorfeyn, Thomas Erl, Michael Cornewaille, William Pountfret, Robert Ivyngho, William Stabulte, John

[1] Afterwards the famous Mayor.

Goldrynge, John Sexteyn, John Silvertone, Henry Mordone, and Roger Parys.

Queenhithe (10): William Newport, William Baret, John Trigge, Robert Parys, Thomas Horsman, Henry Grenecobbe, John Chipstede, Hugh de Ware, Thomas Chaundeler, and John Waryner.

Castle Baynard (8): John Redyng, John Wansy, John Asshurst, William Shrympelmersshe, John Asshele, Nicholas Symcok, John Reynold (?), and Walter Pacwode.

Candilwykstret (10): John Walcote, John Bownesbury, James Snow, William Ivory, William Spaldyng, John Grantham, William Horstone, William Gilot, John Olney, and John Jurdon.

Portsokne (4): William Burford, William Wodeward, William Dawe, and Nicholas Longe—

there were read divers articles by many wise and discreet men elected by the Common Council held on Monday before the Feast of St. John [24 June] last past (as appears on the next preceding folio[1]) to the following effect:—

Fo. clxxviii. First, it is agreed that the Common Council shall thenceforth be elected by the Wards within fifteen days after the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], as declared *supra*, fo. clxxiii, so that if they so please they may re-elect those who were of the Common Council the previous year, and those newly elected shall be as able and sufficient men of the Wards as those whose place they take.

(2) Also that those elected to the Common Council shall take an oath as follows[2]:—

* * * *

And he who is elected to the Common Council and comes not when summoned, and cannot excuse himself on grounds set forth in the oath aforesaid, shall pay each time 40 pence to the use of the commune.

[1] Referring, apparently, to fo. clxxvi b.

[2] The form of oath, which is in French, is practically the same as that recorded both in Latin and English in Letter-Book D. See 'Calendar,' pp. 2, 192. It is recorded in Latin in the 'Liber Albus' (i. 41), where reference is made to Letter-Book H, fo. clxxviii.

(3) Also that those elected to the Common Council shall not during tenure of office be placed on inquests, except in pleas of land where other sufficient persons cannot be found, nor shall be tallagers nor collectors of tallage, nor be summoned or forced to keep common watches except with the Mayor or Sheriffs or Alderman of their Ward when willing to do so in their own persons. And if any Sheriff return the names of those in office otherwise than as aforesaid let him be amerced at the same amount as those returned.[1]

(4) Also that the Aldermen and Commons so elected meet at least once a quarter to consider of the City's necessities, and on the day of their meeting no plea shall be held between party and party in the Court of the Mayor or of the Sheriffs.

(5) Also that the election of the Sheriff (*du Viscounte*) take place on St. Matthew's Day [21 Sept.] in manner as follows, viz., that the Mayor, with the advice and assent of sixteen Aldermen at least, or more if they can be found within the City, shall cause the Common Council to be summoned against that day, with others of the more sufficient men of the City, to make the said election, so many and such as seem to them necessary for the time, and those so summoned shall make their election of an able person, and when they shall be agreed shall present him to the Mayor and Aldermen by their common serjeant.

(6) Also that the election of the Mayor take place on the Feast of the Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.] in manner as follows, viz., that the Mayor, with the advice and assent of sixteen Aldermen at least, or more if they can be found within the City, shall cause the Common Council to be summoned against that day, with others of the more sufficient men of the City, to make the said election, so many and such as seem to them necessary for the time, and those so summoned shall make their election of two of the more sufficient and wiser persons of the City, and when they shall be agreed they or their common serjeant shall present their names to

[1] *Encourge mesme la merciement .....qe la partie encourgeroit qi enci soit par lui retournes.* The meaning is not quite clear.

the Mayor and Aldermen, as was anciently accustomed to be done.

(7) Also that the ordinance of Assizes of Freshforce of rent in Letter-Book F, fo. cv,[1] be observed; and that process of Freshforce, now abused in the court of the Sheriffs, shall be set right according to ancient custom; but those who are not seized or disseized within forty weeks next before the bill of Assize of Freshforce, whether of tenement or rent, shall plead by writ in the Husting.[2]

(8) Also that the franchises (*les franchises*) comprised in the common charter last confirmed by the lord the King[3] be used in all particulars, especially that no merchant stranger sell any merchandise within the liberty of the City to any other merchant stranger to sell again; that no merchant stranger buy such merchandise, on pain of forfeiture of the same, saving the privileges of the King's lieges of Aquitaine;[4] and that no merchant stranger sell by retail within the liberty. Which franchises, together with all other franchises, shall be exercised in as favourable a manner as possible, so that if any person whatsoever suffers hurt in respect of any of them let him complain to the Mayor, and the Mayor shall apply due remedy with the advice of the Aldermen. Provided always that the lords and all other strangers may freely buy all manner of merchandise for their own use.

Fo. clxxviii b. (9) Also whereas Henry Waleys, formerly Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty of London had made their petition to King Edward I. that a vacant place now called "le Stokkes" might be built upon and let for the maintenance of London Bridge, and the said King had thereupon, by letters patent dated the 4th May, in the 10th year of his reign [A.D. 1282], granted the said place to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty for building on for the purpose aforesaid; and whereas the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty had let the said place to Walter Blund, Richard Knotte, Robert le Treiere,

[1] Set out also in 'Liber Albus,' i. 472.

[2] Cf. 'Liber Albus,' i. 195.

[3] Inspeximus charter, dated 26 November, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383].

[4] Cf. *supra*, pp. 222-3.

Stephen Pikeman, John Baudri, Thomas Orpedman, and Geoffrey Horn, fishmongers, by deed enrolled in the Husting on the morrow of H. Trinity [24 May], 11 Edward I. [A.D. 1283], for their lives, at a rent payable to the Wardens of the said Bridge; and whereas Hamo Chigwelle, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty, by a deed called a "composicioun," dated Saturday after the Feast of St. Valentine [14 Feb.], 17 Edward II. [A.D. 1323–4], and enrolled in Letter-Book E, fo. cliii,[1] granted "le Stokkes" for the maintenance of the said Bridge, and this was afterwards confirmed by the King's letters patent, dated 16 June, 17 Edward II. [A.D. 1324];[2] these evidences, as well as an ordinance made during the Mayoralty of Nicholas Farndone, for the benefit of the said Bridge, as appears enrolled in the Husting, anno 15 Edward II., and another ordinance made during the Mayoralty of Reginald atte Conduit, enrolled in Letter-Book E, fo. ccxlviii,[3] having been produced and read, and their contents found to be good and reasonable—it was agreed that the aforesaid "Stokkes" should continue to assist towards the maintenance of the said Bridge as of old accustomed.[4]

The above ordinances so read, heard, and understood by the whole Common Council and other good folk there present were with one accord granted and confirmed for the common good, and ordered to be observed for ever afterwards.

Also on the same day [31 July, 1384] was read an ordinance formerly made by the Mayor and Aldermen for the common weal and approved by the men elected as aforesaid, to the effect that no denizen should buy any kind of fresh fish of the sea or sweet water within the liberty of the City of any foreigner to sell again raw (*crue*) before 10 o'clock, on pain of forfeiture, one-half of the fish forfeited going to the informer.

Also that no "birlestere"[5] buy fresh fish before the hour

[1] 'Cal. Letter-Book E,' p. 189.

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] *Id.*, pp. 298-9.

[4] No mention appears to be made of the foreign fishermen known as "Ripieres" being in possession of the Stocks, and paying nothing to London Bridge, as recorded *supra*, p. 234.

[5] See 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 123, note 6.

aforesaid, nor stand in any one place with fish, fresh or salt, but pass along the streets and lanes of the City to sell it to the commons; but they may carry herring, salmon, and all other salt fish through the streets to serve the commons at any hour they please.

No denizen fishmonger shall be partner with a stranger or foreigner bringing fresh fish or any kind of victual to the City for sale.

No denizen shall disturb any stranger or foreigner bringing fish to the City or any other victual to sell, nor shall hire their servants or horses, but he shall use his own servants and horses, under penalty of being deprived of following his trade for one year for his first offence, &c.

Fo. clxxix. No "hukstere" shall buy oysters or mussels before 9 o'clock unless there be a plentiful supply (*si enci ne soit qe graunt plente y viegne*), on pain of forfeiture. Nor shall any "hukstere" sell oysters or mussels at the place where he bought them, but he shall carry them through the streets to serve the Commonalty.

The above ordinances were also heard, understood, and agreed to, and were proclaimed the third day afterwards, together with the eighth article aforesaid touching the franchise (*la franchise*) of the City.

Also it was agreed to pray the King to be allowed to have process of law to punish those misdoers who were the chief cause of disturbance within the liberty of the City and of rebellion against the Mayor, Aldermen, and government of the City, lest, shortly, unity and concord fail to be preserved in the presence of the King and his Council, so that the ministers and good folk of the City may the better be able to govern the City in future and to punish such misdoers.

The above motion was so generally agreed to by all the good folk above written that no one said a word to the contrary, although invited to do so fearlessly if any had good cause to show to the contrary, but all showed themselves content, and desired it to be placed on record.

Concessio annui redditus iiij^or^ marcar' Rad'o Strode ad terminum vite.

Also it was agreed that Ralph Strode should have 4 marks annual rent to be thenceforth paid by the Chamberlain for loss of a mansion over the gate of Aldrichesgate, which had been granted to him for life during a former Mayoralty of Nicholas Brembre[1] under the Common Seal, and from which he had been speciously ousted during the Mayoralty of John Norhamptone,[2] the said rent to cease if he be restored to the said mansion.[3]

Be it remembered that afterwards, at a Common Council held on Friday before the Feast of the Assumption B. M. [15 Aug.], when there were present all the aforesaid Mayor and Aldermen before named, together with John Hadle, Thomas Cornwaleys, and John Chircheman, Aldermen, who were not present at the previous Council, and all the Commoners before named, together with John Fourneux, a commoner, who was not previously named, each and all were asked on their faith to God and their oath to the King whether, in case the King should pardon John Norhamptone, his presence in the City would engender peace and quiet or otherwise, and they one and all solemnly declared that it were better for unity and peace in the City if the said John were not to come to live within the liberty of the City.

Fo. clxxix b.

Br'e de h'end' nomina quor'-

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs enclosing a schedule of names of Aldermen and others who were to appear before the King

[1] The mansion over Aldersgate had been originally granted to Ralph Strode during Walworth's Mayoralty in 1375, to be enjoyed by him so long as he remained "Common Pleader" of the City (*vide supra*, p. 15). Two years later, viz., in Nov., 1377, when Brembre was Mayor, another grant of the same (or similar) property was made to him for *the term of his life*, no mention being made of his tenancy of office (*vide supra*, p. 83). Appended to the record of this grant is a note to the effect that, some time during Richard's reign (the date is left blank, but evidently it must have been during Northampton's Mayoralty), the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, for certain reasons (*certis de causis*), ordered it to be annulled and cancelled.

[2] According to the account given *supra* (p. 208) Strode had voluntarily surrendered his office and *ipso facto* lost his right to the tenement.

[3] In 1386 a grant of a similar pension was made to Strode for life without any such condition. *Vide infra*, fo. cciii b.

dam probor' hominum coram consilio d'ni Regis apud Redyng'.

and his Council at Redyng,[1] together with the Mayor himself, on Wednesday after the Feast of the Assumption [15 Aug.]. Witness the King at Westminster, 5 Aug., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].

Nomina probor' hominum tredictorum.

Schedule of names enclosed in the above writ:—

William Walworth, John Hadle, Hugh Fastolf, John Organ, Richard Prestone, William Staundone, Geoffrey Crymelford, John Sely, John Chircheman, Henry Vannere, John Fraunceis, John Estone, William More, Adam Bamme, Adam de St. Ive, Thomas Cornwaleys, John Hende, Thomas Welford, William Ancroft, Robert Warbultone, Roger Elys, Nicholas Twyford, John Bosham, William Baret, Thomas Rolf, William Venour, John Shadworth, William Olyver, John Furneux, William Wodehous, John Rote, Nicholas Extone, Edmund Olyver, Elyas de Thorpe, John Hoo, Walter Doget, John Redyng, Thomas Reynham, Geoffrey Neutone, John Clyvele, John Kirketone, William Bys, John Fresshe, Richard Odyham, John Pynchoun, John Ragenel, William Neuport, John Burwell, William Hawe, Thomas Girdelere, Richard Morell, Henry Herburi, William Kyng, Henry Stacy, Thomas Extone, John Colshulle, John Pountfreyt, John Fremelyngham, and William Spaldynge.

Br'e q'd Maior sit apud Redyng in propria persona sua.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs excusing the presence of John Boseham at Redynge, as the King had been informed that the said John had been appointed to act as Mayor whilst Brembre attended on the King pursuant to the above writ. Witness the King at Westminster, 10 Aug., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].

Bille misse cuil't Aldr'o pro probis hominib' eor' loco officia Aldr'ie occupand' eligendis.

Precept to the Aldermen to elect a deputy in their several Wards to preserve peace during their absence at Redyng, and to return the names of those elected to the Guildhall by Friday next. Dated 9 Aug., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].

[1] The object of the Council was to put John Northampton on trial for raising sedition in the City, with the result that he was again relegated to Corfe Castle. Higden, 'Polychron.,' ix. 45-7. According to Walsingham (ii. 116) he was sent direct to Tintagel Castle, but according to Higden (ix. 48-9) he was not sent to Tintagel until after a second trial at the Tower of London in September. (Cf. *infra*, fo. ccxiv b.)

The names of those elected in the several Wards[1] pursuant to the above, viz.:— *Nomina electorr'.*

Bredstret: The Mayor appoints John Scorfeyn.
Bridge: Sir William Walworth appoints Walter Sibille.
Lymstret: John Hadle appoints Richard Gregori.
Chepe: John Estone appoints Thomas Austyn.
Candelwykstret: John Hende appoints John Grantham.
Walbroke: John Sely appoints Reynold Aleyn.
Aldrichesgate: Roger Elys appoints John Knotte.
Quenhithe: Thomas Welford appoints Robert Parys.
Langebourne: Geoffrey Crymelford appoints Thomas Noket.
Douegate: Richard Prestone appoints William Wottone.
Vintry: Thomas Cornwaleys appoints Matthew Passelewe.
Bradestret: Adam St. Ive appoints Adam Karlille. Fo. clxxx.
Colemanstret: John Organ appoints Simon Wynchecombe.
Bassyngeshawe: Robert Warbultone appoints William Shiryngham.
Farndone: John Fraunceys appoints William Lyncoll.
Chastelbaynard: William More appoints John Asshurst.
Crepulgate: Adam Bamme appoints Henry Bamme.
Cordewanerstret: Henry Vannere appoints Richard Hatfeld.
Billynggesgate: William Ancroft appoints John Wade.
Algate: William Staundone appoints William Cressewyk.
Bisshopesgate: John Chircheman appoints Gilbert Meldebourne.
Tower: Hugh Fastolf appoints William Tonge.

The above deputies were charged on the eve of the Assumption B. M. [15 Aug.] to keep the inhabitants of their Wards well and peaceably during the absence of the Aldermen.

The Feast of the Assumption [15 Aug.] a proclamation made against covines and conspiracies; against walking the City after 9 o'clock [at night], except officers of the City and those engaged in preserving the peace; and against throwing rubbish into the Thames, the Walbroke, and the Flete. *Proclamacioun qe null face congregacioun ne assemble. Ne qe null gite robouse en Thamisie Walbrok ne Flete.*

[1] It will be seen that Cornhill Ward is omitted, Philipot, the Alderman, having died and his successor not yet elected. *Vide supra*, p. 230.

Br'e ad delib'and' Simoni Wynchecombe vic' Ric'm Norbury et Joh'em More.

Writ to Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, to deliver Richard Norbury, mercer, and John More, mercer, whom he had recently committed to prison by the King's orders,[1] to Simon de Wynchecombe, one of the Sheriffs, until further notice. Witness the King at Westminster, 4 Sept., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].

The writ for the arrest of the said Richard and John remains in the hands of the Mayor because it contained many other names.

Br'e pro prisona turris London' de prisonib' in ea existentib' deliberanda.

Writ to the same for the Mayor and the Aldermen to attend at the Tower, if they thought fit (*si id vobis videatur fore expediens in premissis*), on Monday next [12 Sept.], when John de Montagu, Steward of the King's Household, and other Justices [not named], would proceed to the delivery of Richard Norbury and other prisoners in the Tower.[2] Witness the King at Westminster, 11 Sept., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].

Fo. clxxx b.

L'ra d'ni Regis patens pro dimidia quintedecima [sic] *levanda.*

Letters patent appointing John Sely, skinner, Adam Bamme, goldsmith, William Baret, and John Prentys, draper, to collect half a tenth (*medietatem unius decime*) granted by citizens and burgesses in the Parliament held at New Sarum.[3] Witness the King at Westminster, 27 May, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].

Be it remembered that on the 19th Sept. the above letters patent were delivered to John Sely.

Consimile [sic] *bille misse fuer' cuil't Aldr'o xvij die Septembr' anno r's r' Ric'i secundi octavo.*

Precept to the Aldermen to assess, tax, and levy on the men of their Wards a sum equal to half a fifteenth lately granted to the King by Parliament, and to bring the money to the Guildhall on Monday after the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.] next.

[1] Norbury and More had been arrested, after judgment had been passed on Northampton at Reading, for exciting sedition and threatening the lives of those in high places, both within and without the City. (Higden, ix. 47.)

[2] The proceedings at the Tower are recorded *infra*, fo. cxc.

[3] Sat at Salisbury from 29th April to 27th May, 1384. The Lords and Commons granted the King half a fifteenth to be raised by Michaelmas and another half (in case the war with France should continue) by the following March. ('Rot. Parl., iii. pp. 167-168.)

Proclamacioun qe nulluy ne face congregacioun.

The eve of the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], proclamation made forbidding the holding of any assembly or conventicle without the assent of the Mayor and Aldermen.

L'rad'ni Regis patens pro Will'o Wodham q'd non ponatur in assisis etc.

Letters patent notifying that the King had discharged William Wodham from serving on assizes, juries, &c., or from acting as constable, collector of assessments, bailiff, &c. Witness the King at Westminster, 27 Aug., 4 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].

Fo. clxxxi.

Qe null' ne pursue a nostre s^r le Roi la Reigne ne autres grant s^rs par congregacioun ne covine.

Wednesday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], ordinance made by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, John Hende, John Rote, John Sely, John Orgon, Henry Vannere, John Fraunceys, William Staundone, John Estone, William More, Richard Prestone, Adam de St. "Ives," Thomas Welford, Geoffrey Crymelford, William Ancroft, and Roger Elys, Aldermen, Simon Wynchecombe, one of the Sheriffs, and all the good folk of the Wards elected as a Common Council, together with other good and sufficient men summoned to the Chamber of the Guildhall, both for the City's business as well as for the election of Sheriffs according to custom—to the effect that no one shall cause an assembly or conventicle to be made for the purpose of petitioning the King, Queen, or lords, to the disturbance of the government of the City,[1] on pain of losing the franchise if a freeman.

Eleccio vicecomitum.

The same day the Sheriffs were elected for the ensuing year, viz., John Fresshe by the Mayor and Nicholas Extone by the Commonalty.

Auditores electi pro comp' Cam'arii et Pontis London' audiend'.

And, further, there were elected auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and the Wardens of London Bridge, viz., John Organ and William Staundone, Aldermen; Thomas Rolf, Henry Herbury, Richard Hatfeld, and Thomas Girdeler, Commoners.

[1] The friends of Northampton had used their best endeavours with the King and Council in his favour, and it was at the Queen's own intercession that the sentence of death at Reading had been commuted. (Higden, ix. 45, 46-7.)

... Raby that he attend the election
... ensuing, to take place on Thursday
... Oct.], and see that it be conducted
... that the King's peace be kept in the
... Westminster. 12 Oct., 8 Richard II.

... Masters sworn.

... and Peter Colcok sworn Masters,
... 1384], to govern their mistery and
... as they shall find to the Mayor and

... and Simon Conyngesby sworn 6 Oct.
... Silbourne, William Craft, and Michael
... Nov.
... Senelle, William Sewale, and John
... Nov.
... Sutton, Richard Mildenale, Richard
... William Kelyn sworn 3 Nov.
... John Brandesbury, "webbe," and John
... Nov.
... Godfrey Clofhamer of Flanders and
... Brabant sworn 23 Nov.
... William Magge, John Robert, and William
... Jan., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384–5].
... William Solyngtone, Richard Warde, and Richard
... sworn 23 Jan.
... Skonger, John Goodchep, John Longe, and
... Masters of "Capperes," sworn 8 Feb.
... by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, the
... to Richard Odyham, grocer, the Cham-
... Guildhall, on his accounts for one year from
... Richard II., A.D. 1383].
... Mayor to make proclamation in the City forbid-
... arms contrary to the King's peace and
... Northampton,[1] *temp.* Edward III. Witness the
... at Shene, 2 Oct., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].

[1] ... [A.D. 1328]. Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book F,' p. 19.

Proclamacio super brevi supradicto.

Form of proclamation thereupon made on Wednesday the eve of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], forbidding any one to attend elections in the City except the Mayor, Aldermen, and good folk elected from the Wards to serve as a Common Council and others who shall be summoned from the Wards by advice of the said Mayor and Aldermen, on pain of imprisonment, forfeiture of goods, and loss of franchise.

Eleccio Maioris.

Thursday the Feast of the Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], in the presence of Nicholas Brembre, Knt., the Mayor, William Walworth, Knt., William Cheyne, the Recorder, John Rote, Hugh Fastolf, John Organ, William Staundone, Geoffrey Crymelford, John Sely, John Chircheman, Henry Vannere, John Fraunceys, John Estone, William More, Adam de St. Ive, Thomas Cornwaleys, John Hende, Thomas Welford, William Anecroft, Robert Warbultone, and Roger Elys, Aldermen, and Nicholas Extone and John Fresshe, Sheriffs, and an immense Commonalty[1] summoned for the election of a Mayor for the year ensuing—Nicholas Brembre, Knt., was elected Mayor for the ensuing year, and afterwards, viz., on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], was sworn in the Guildhall, and on the morrow was admitted and sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer.[2]

Br'e pro treuga proclamanda.

Writ to the Sheriffs to make proclamation of a truce made with France, the terms of which are enclosed with the writ. Witness the King at Westminster, 20 Oct., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].

[1] The names of those summoned from the various Wards specifically for the purpose of electing Brembre this year are recorded in 'Pleas and Memoranda,' Roll A 27, membr. 15, and number considerably over 300.

[2] Higden (ix. 50-1) relates that an attempt was made to elect Nicholas Twyford, who had got himself into trouble when Sheriff during Brembre's first Mayoralty in 1378 (*vide supra*, p. 99), and that fearing a disturbance Brembre had secreted a body of men near the Guildhall, who soon put to flight Twyford's supporters, and that thus Brembre's re-election was won.

Fos. clxxxii–clxxxiii. *Proclamacio treugarum perentre nostre s^r le Roi Dengletere et ladversaire de Fraunce ceux Despayne de Flandr' et Descoce.*

Terms of a truce made between England and France, &c., the 14th Sept.,[1] A.D. 1384, to last until the following 1st May. Mention made of a truce concluded at "Loulyngham"[2] on the 26th Jan. last past between John, Duke of Lancaster, King of Castile and Lyon, and the Duke de Berry. The same to be proclaimed in the City pursuant to the above writ.

Fo. clxxxiii. *Br'e pro parliamento.*

Writ to the Sheriffs for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster the morrow of St. Martin [11 Nov.].[3] No Sheriff to be returned. Witness the King at Westminster, 28 Sept., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].

No'ia elector' pro parliamento.

John Hadle and John Organ, Aldermen, and Thomas Rolf and Henry Herbury, Commoners, elected to attend the Parliament pursuant to the above writ.

Ordenance faite qe nulle place de terre soit graunte a terme des ans naltrement devaunt qe plenere notice dice soit fait par la viewe de certeins persones a ce assignez.

Ordinance made at a Common Council held on Tuesday before the Feast of the Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385], there being present Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and good folk of all the Wards elected as a Common Council, to the effect that whereas great damage had arisen from grants of vacant places having been made outside Crepulgate and elsewhere to divers persons for term of years or for life, no such grants shall thenceforth be made until the Mayor, taking with him such Aldermen as he shall think fit, and certain persons elected by the Commons, viz., Thomas Rolf, John Loveye, Thomas Vyvent, John Colshulle, Richard Hatfeld, and Thomas Girdeler, shall have surveyed the places and seen whether grants of the same would be prejudicial to the Commonalty or not.

Concessio facta Joh'i Watlyngtone de una vacua placea terre apud Crepulgate.

Also it was agreed that John Watlyngtone, the Common Serjeant-at-Arms, shall have a void place adjoining the City wall between Crepulgate and the Hermitage[4] there for a term of sixty years, at an annual rent of 10*s.*, the same to be given up to the Commonalty if required for the defence of the City.

[1] According to the late Bishop Stubbs ('Const. Hist.,' ii. 466) the truce was concluded in January, 1384, and lasted until May, 1385.

[2] Or "Leulyngham," between Calais and Boulogne. *Infra*, fo. ccxl b.

[3] Sat from 12 Nov. to 24 Dec., 1384.

[4] See 'Cal. Letter-Book F,' p. 180.

Also John Salesburi, Serjeant, was appointed to survey nets and other engines for catching fish, and to see that they are of lawful size and not destructive of fry, for a term of five years, he receiving half the forfeitures for his trouble.

Concessio facta Joh'i Salesburi q'd h'eat supervisum aque Thamisie.

Proclamation made the 12th Nov., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], *temp.* Nicholas Brembre, Knt., Mayor, regulating (*inter alia*) the sale of poultry, fish, and wine, and enforcing the use of standard weights and measures.[1]

Fos. clxxxiii b-clxxxiv b.

3 Oct., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], grant by Nicholas Brembre, Knt., the Mayor, and the Aldermen, to Richard Jargevylle of the custody of the houses over Ludgate as well as of the gate itself and of the prisoners therein during the pleasure of the Mayor and Aldermen. And he was sworn, &c.

Fo. clxxxiv b.

Concessio q'd Ric' Jargeville h'eat custodiam prison' de Ludgate.

12 Nov., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], Hugh Brendewode admitted Serjeant of the City and sworn to execute all judgments pronounced in court before the Mayor and not to practise extortion, &c.

Admissio Hugonis Brendewode in servientem.

12 July, 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], it was considered by Sir Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and the Aldermen that Cristina, late wife of Thomas Clenche, should have her free-bench, viz., the principal tenement of which her husband was seised at his death, according to the ancient custom of the City.[2] Precept was accordingly issued the same day to Philip Walworth, Serjeant of the Chamber, to deliver to the said Cristina her free-bench of a certain tenement in the parish of St. Clement near Candilwykstret of the yearly value of £4; and further, to deliver to her, by view of the sworn City Masons and Carpenters, one-third of the other tenements and rents within the liberty of the City of which her said husband died seised, to hold the same by way of dower.

Fo. clxxxv.

Judicium pro franco banco Cristine ux'i Thome Clenche delib'ando.

23 July, 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], the guardianship of William, son of the above Thomas Clenche, late fishmonger,

Custodia Will'i filii Thome Clenche.

[1] This proclamation is of a general character, such as was customarily promulgated by a Mayor soon after his entering office. Mention made of a wine called "Buret," which was not to be placed in a cellar, but to be treated like Rhenish wine.

[2] Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book E,' pp. 33-4. As to the custom of the City touching free-bench, see 'Liber Albus,' i. 68.

together with two-thirds of property appraised at a yearly value of £15 4*s.* 8*d.* (inclusive of the tenement granted to the widow as free-bench), on the oath of Thomas Spaldyng, Nicholas Burle, William Daukyn, John Sponere, John Newent, John Sampson, John Claverynge, John Pope, William Multone, William Fulbourne, Henry Willy, and Elias Broun, was committed by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, to Simon Wynchecombe, "armurer," and Richard Norbury, mercer, the remaining one-third being delivered to the widow.

Afterwards, viz., on the 25th Nov., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], the above Simon Wynchecombe and Richard Norbury rendered account before John Walcote, and William Bramptone, Aldermen, and Robert Dane and Thomas Extone, appointed auditors by Adam Bamme, the Mayor; and on the 22nd Nov., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], came the above orphan and acknowledged satisfaction.

Fo. clxxxv b.

Br'e ad admittand' Henr' Shelforde loco coron' per unum mensem.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to admit Henry de Shelford to the office of Coroner in the City for one month, or until further notice, to serve in place of John Charneye, who had been appointed by the King (*ex assignacione nostra*),[1] and was prevented from executing the office by divine visitation. Witness the King at Westminster, 16 Nov., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].

Consil'e bille misse fuerunt cuil't aldr'o xxiii die Decemb' a° r' r' Ric'i secundi octavo.

Form of precept sent to the Aldermen for an armed watch to be kept in their several Wards at the coming Christmas for the maintenance of the peace, lest riot and damage ensue through their negligence, for which they would have to answer.

Fo. clxxxvi.

L'ra d'ni Regis patens pro xv^a [sic] *levanda.*

Letters patent appointing Thomas Wilford, "fisshemongere," William Baret, grocer, John Shadworthe, mercer, and John Furneux, draper, to collect in the several Wards of the City the tenth (*unam decimam*) recently granted by citizens and burgesses in the Parliament held at Westminster on the morrow of St. Martin [11 Nov.] for the defence of the realm.

[1] An unusual appointment, the office of City Coroner being frequently recorded as appertaining *ex officio* to the King's Butler.

Witness the King at Westminster, 26 Dec., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].

The above delivered to Thomas Wilforde on the 21st Jan., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384–5].

Bille misse cuil't Aldr'no pro xv^o^ levanda.

Form of precept to the Aldermen to levy in their respective Wards a sum equal to a fifteenth (*une quinszime*) lately granted by the Parliament at Westminster, and to have the money at the Guildhall on Tuesday after the Feast of St. Matthias [24 Feb.].[1] Dated 20th Jan.

Proclamacio de fimis robous et aliis orduris facta xxiii die Januarii a^o^ r' r' Ric'i secundi octavo.

Proclamation against casting rubbish into the Thames, or on the wharves and quays, or on Tower Hill; also against depositing it outside one's house until there be a cart ready to carry it beyond the liberty of the City.

Fo. clxxxvi b.

Judicium de rct'ib' comburendis.

10 Jan., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384–5], John Chipstede, bailiff of Queenhithe, brought before Nicholas Brembre, Knt., the Mayor, and the Aldermen eight nets called "smelt net" of unlawful mesh, which he had seized between London Bridge and Westminster, belonging to John Fynch, John Bukke, Richard Fynch, John Newerk, Stephen Clement, and Robert Buntell, all of "Batricheseye," and John Edrich and John Broun of Hammersmyth. The said nets being examined by experienced fishmongers, viz., John Trigge, Clement Lavender, Elias Braibroke, and John Queldrik of Oldefisshstret, and Richard Stile, John Ridere, Nicholas Rameseye, and John Leddrede of Briggestret, were declared on oath to be false, and were therefore ordered to be burnt.[2]

*Rec' £*xxxiii vis. viiid. *pertinent' Will'o et Agneti pueris Will'i Horewode.*

25 Jan., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384–5], Roger Elys and John Symond, executors of William Horewode, delivered to Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, the sum of £33 6*s.* 8*d.* in trust for William and Agnes, children of the aforesaid William.

[1] The Lords and Commons granted the King two fifteenths under certain conditions. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 185. A marginal note states this precept to be void as it is entered, with additions, *infra*, fo. cxcvi b.

[2] 'Memorials,' pp. 483-4.

Afterwards, viz., on the 28th Aug., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], the guardianship of the above children and their money was committed by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain of London, to Thomas Boner and Johanna his wife, mother of the said orphans.[1] Sureties, viz., John Cretyng, "brouderer," and Roger atte More, vintner.

Afterwards, viz., on the 4th Dec., 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395], the sum of 20 marks belonging to the aforesaid Agnes was delivered to William Taverner, "paternostermaker," her husband; and on the 5th March, 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397–8], the orphan William having died, the executors of the above Thomas Boner paid the sum of £20, belonging to the late orphan, to John Symond, one of the executors of the above William Horewode, to be refunded according to the terms of his will.

Bille misse cuil't Aldr'o pro xv levanda et pro mundacione aque thamisie et Wardarum et pro mensuris ulnis et ponderibus fals' non sigill'.

20th Jan., precept to the Aldermen to levy in their respective Wards a sum equal to a fifteenth lately granted by Parliament, and to have the money at the Guildhall on Tuesday after the Feast of St. Matthias [24 Feb.]. They are, further, to inquire as to who had been casting rubbish into the Thames and elsewhere, and to consider the best means of removing filth from their Wards in future; and lastly to find out if any person in their Wards use an ell or weight or measure that has not been sealed, and if so, to seize the said weights and measures and burn them according to the custom of the City.

Fo. clxxxvii.

Custodia Joh'is filii Reginaldi Coleman.

20 Jan., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384–5], came Roger Wygemor, who married Cristina, widow of Reginald Coleman, and acknowledged the receipt of the sum of £200 and divers chattels bequeathed by the said Reginald to John his son, the same to remain in the hands of the said Cristina during the son's minority, as appears by his will enrolled at the Husting held on Monday after the Feast of St. Katherine [25 Nov.], 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].[2] Sureties for the said Roger, viz., John Organ, Simon Wynchecombe, and Richard Wedone.

Afterwards, a controversy having arisen between the said

[1] The will of William Horewode, dated 16 Nov., 1382, and proved in the Husting in Jan., 1385, mentions a former wife named Agnes. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 247.

[2] 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 246.

orphan and his master, Thomas Horsman, of the one part, and the said Roger "Wyggemore" and Robert Havelok, executor of the orphan's father, touching the orphan's correct age, an inquiry was held on the 27th April, 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], before Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, on the oath of Benedict Cornewaille, John "Grone," William Horstone, John Salle, Richard Betoigne, Michael Dundalk, Robert Parys, coffrer, Thomas Gloucestre, John Orchard, Reginald Dawe, Richard Pecok, and Gamelin Mat, good men of the venue of the parish of St. Mildred in the Poultry, in which church the said orphan had been baptized, who found that on the 20th Feb. last the said orphan had completed nineteen years of age.

Afterwards, viz., on Tuesday after the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388–9], the Mayor, Nicholas Twyford, Knt., and the Aldermen having been notified of the death of the above orphan under age by the above Roger Wygemore and others, the said Roger and Cristina were declared quit.

Ordinacio q'd carnific' non vend' agnos carius quam meliorem pro viii*d.*

20 Jan., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384–5], ordinance by the Mayor and Aldermen prohibiting butchers selling their best lambs at a higher price than 8 pence.

Fo. clxxxvii b.

Amissio lib'tatis certar' personar' qui admissi fuerunt in eandem libertatem indebite.

10 Jan., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384–5], came John Bosham, John Shadworth, William Shiryngham, Thomas Austyn, John Loveye, and other good folk of the Mercers, before Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and complained that certain men, lately foreigners,[1] using the mistery of mercery had obtained the freedom of the City through certain folk of another mistery, contrary to the custom of the City, making the Chamberlain believe that they were of some other mistery than they actually were, to wit, John Lynne and Nicholas Marchant of Berkyng, who had been received into the freedom by the "Haberdassheres," as if using the mistery of "haberdassherie," whereas they had been using and were at the time using the "art" of mercery, and therefore they had not been duly enfranchised, and had deceived the officials of the City, to the

[1] Non-freemen.

great hurt of the art of mercery and the whole Commonalty, wherefore they prayed a remedy.

Thereupon the said John and Nicholas were summoned by John Wikes, one of the Serjeants of the Chamber, to attend before the Mayor and Aldermen in the Chamber of the Guildhall on Saturday the 14th Jan. together with the haberdashers who had been their sureties when admitted to the franchise. On the day named there appeared John Lynne and his sureties,[1] viz., John Lyndeseye, William Holbeche, Thomas Trewe, Richard Romeneye, and Thomas Carmewelle, and the sureties, being asked why they had made the said John free in their mistery when they knew that he was using the art of mercery, replied on oath that they were not aware before his enfranchisement that he had used any other mistery but "haberdassherie." The said John, being sworn on the book to speak the truth, acknowledged that at the time he was made a freeman, as well as before and after, he had used both the art of mercery as well as haberdashery, and that most of his merchandise consisted of mercery. Being asked if he had told his sureties that he was using the art of mercery, he replied that he had not. Being further asked if he knew that the aforesaid Nicholas was using the art of mercery when being admitted to the freedom through the same haberdashers as sureties, he declared that he did, and also acknowledged that he had sworn before the Chamberlain and the aforesaid sureties that the said Nicholas did not possess sufficient goods for him to pay the necessary sum of money, viz., 20*s.* for his franchise, although it had since been proved that he had in chattels more than £200. *Cur. ad. vult*, John Lynne being mainprised by the above haberdashers to attend on the following Monday to hear judgment.

On the day named, judgment delivered to the effect that whereas the said John Lynne had pretended to the said haberdashers that he used their mistery and no other, and they all

[1] Six sureties were necessary (*vide supra*, p. 109, note), but only five appeared, the sixth, Geoffrey Prestbury (as recorded *infra*), having knowingly conspired with John Lynne to commit a fraud.

believed him to be speaking the truth (except Geoffrey Prestbury, one of the sureties) and testified to that effect before the Aldermen and Chamberlain, and further declared on oath that he could not pay more than 20*s*. for the franchise, whereas if he had been enfranchised by good folk of the Mercers, who knew him and whose mistery he used, he would not have been admitted to the franchise without payment of a large sum; and whereas the said John, after admittance and taking an oath of fealty to the City, had contrived that the aforesaid haberdashers should obtain the admittance of the above Nicholas Marchant to the franchise in the same mistery of Haberdashers, although he used the art of mercery, and also swore that the said Nicholas was worth no more than 20*s*., which sum he paid for the franchise—it was unanimously agreed by the said Mayor and Aldermen that for practising such deceit the admittance of the said John Lynne to the franchise should be annulled.

Also, inasmuch as the said Nicholas acknowledged he had obtained the franchise by deceit and on payment of 20*s*. when he was able to pay £20 or £40, it was agreed the same Monday that thenceforth he should be treated as a foreigner, and he was ordered to return to the Chamberlain his bill of franchise, and for so doing he found sureties, viz., John Selbourne, John Deux, John Deveros, Thomas Carmewelle, John Lynne, and Geoffrey Prestbury. Fo. clxxxviii.

The same day the above Geoffrey Prestbury was condemned to lose the franchise for not warning his fellow-sureties and the Chamberlain of the deceit that was being practised by the said John Lynne and Nicholas.

Complaint was also made to the said Mayor and Aldermen by John Shalyngford, John Bas, Ralph Lubenham, Robert Staffertone, Henry Permestede, John Claveryng, and other good folk of the Drapers that one William Southbrok, a foreigner, had been admitted to the franchise of the City by men of the mistery of "Webbes,"[1] whereas he had always used and was using the art of Drapers. They pray a remedy.

[1] Weavers.

Thereupon the said William was summoned before the Mayor and Aldermen on the 19th Jan., when he confessed on oath that both before and after admittance to the franchise he practised the art of Drapers, and that he never used the mistery of "Webbes" as a common workman, but only for the cloth which his wife made. He further testified that at the time of his admission he intended afterwards to use the art of Drapers, and that the Chamberlain had then warned him that his enfranchisement in the mistery of "Webbes" was not to prejudice the art of Drapers or any other mistery, otherwise his enfranchisement would be void. His admission was therefore annulled. Sureties for his returning his bill of franchise, viz., Richard atte Crouche and William atte Castell.

The same day, the above Richard atte Crouche was condemned to lose his franchise for being an accomplice in the fraud practised by the above William Southbrok.

On the 20th January came good men of the mistery of Drapers and complained that Richard Skynnere had been admitted to the franchise of the City by men of the mistery of "Taillours," whereas he had always used the mistery of Drapers and intended still to use it and not the mistery of "Taillours," his mistery being only drapery and no other, and that he had received due warning from the Chamberlain. He was therefore condemned to lose his franchise and ordered to return his bill of franchise to the Chamberlain. Sureties for so doing, viz., William Rule, John Wilby, William Dentone, John Creyk, Roger Dalby, and Clement Kirtone.

'o. clxxxviii b. The above sureties, who were sureties for the above Richard Skynnere at the time of his admission, being asked if they knew at the time that the said Richard used the mistery of Drapers, replied that they knew it; they were therefore condemned to forfeit their franchise.

Judicium Jok'is Groos 'eginaldi atte Sele et Jok'is Whitlok.

Thursday after the Feast of the Epiphany [6 January], 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384–5], John Groos, and Reginald atte Sele, bakers, and John Whitlok, attached to answer a charge of deception for that when, about eight years since, the said John Groos and Reginald atte Sele were Masters and Surveyors of

the mistery of Bakers, and the said John Whitlok was a City official, whose business it was to assist the said Masters in their duties of supervision, they visited the house of William atte Sele, a baker in Bridge Ward, and threatened him with the punishment of the hurdle[1] according to the custom of the City, for being in possession of a loaf of bread that was deficient in weight. Thereupon the said John Whitlok had arrested him. Afterwards, by covine (*covina*) of the said John Groos, Reginald atte Sele, and John Whitlok, they accepted 20*s.* to hush the matter up, to the prejudice of the office of the Mayoralty and the whole Commonalty; the said William therefore prays a remedy. The accused, being separately examined, did not deny the charge. *Cur. ad. vult*, the accused being committed to prison in the meantime.

Afterwards, viz., on Tuesday before the Feast of the Purification B. M. [2 Feb.], judgment was pronounced against them in full Husting before the Mayor and Aldermen, to the effect that they should be imprisoned for half a year, and that on their release they should pay a reasonable fine to the Chamberlain, and never again serve the office of Masters or Surveyors of the said mistery.

Billa facta Maiori et Aldr'is per probos hô'ies pelliparior' pro usura et chevaunce.

Thursday after the Feast of Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384–5], petition by good folk of the mistery of Skinners that the Mayor and Aldermen will assent to an ordinance for putting down "chevance"[2] and usury in their mistery, whereby the vendor is to be mulcted to the amount of such "chevance" or usury (one half being paid to the Chamber, and the other to the prosecutor or prosecutors for their trouble), unless the accused can prove by five men of the mistery that the merchandise in question was rightly sold without his being aware that the same would be afterwards

[1] The punishment of the hurdle for fraudulent bakers was instituted in 1282. See 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' pp. 120-1, 208; 'Liber Cust.,' i. 292; Aungier's 'Fr. Chron.' (Riley's translation), p. 240. In 1297, however, the punishment was ordered to be changed to the original punishment of the pillory. 'Cal. Letter-Book B,' pp. 243-4; 'Chron. of Mayors and Sheriffs,' p. 43.

[2] *Vide supra*, p. 157, note.

sold at a loss (*a meschief*), in which case he should be quit. The petition granted, and ordered to be placed on record.

Fo. clxxxix. *Furrur' forisfacte ad opus co'itatis.*

27 March, 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1385], Peter Stenby attached to answer a charge brought by the Mayor and Commonalty, as well as Thomas Rolf and William Olyver, the Wardens of the mistery of Skinners, of having made two pure furs (*duas fururas puratas*) of "menyver" for gowns, but mixed with bellies of "calabre," and also two other furs of "popel" mixed with "ruskyn,"[1] contrary to the ordinance recorded in Letter-Book G, fo. clxii [b],[2] as Roger Martyn, John Multone, and William Wiltshire, Surveyors of the said mistery, did here testify. Touching the first-mentioned furs, the said Peter acknowledged that he made and sold them, but as to the others he neither made nor sold them. All the furs being condemned as false by the said Wardens and Surveyors, as well as by Walter Pykenham, William Pountfreit, Richard Grey, and William Wiltshire, Masters of the said mistery, the said Peter was committed to prison for fourteen days, and ordered to pay 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Commonalty and 6*s.* 8*d.* to the said mistery on his release, and the furs were confiscated.

Afterwards, viz., on the 21st (31st?) March, the furs were appraised on oath of William Lamle, Michael Treuthennek, Robert Markele, and John Huwet, skinners.

Solucio denarior' facta Joh'i Symond supervisori et Will'o Burdein exec' test'i Ph'i cook.

William Burdeyn, one of the executors of Philip Draper, "cook," and John Symond, surveyor of the same, came before Nicholas Brembre, Knt., the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and prayed that a certain sum of money in the hands of Henry Perot, belonging to Johanna, daughter of the said Philip, who had died under age and before marriage, might be delivered to him to be expended as directed by the testator.

Afterwards, viz., on the 22nd March the year aforesaid, the above Henry, by order of the Court, paid a sum of money due

[1] "Popel" is explained in a marginal note in 'Liber Horn' (fo. ccxlix b) as the fur of the squirrel in spring, whilst "roskyn" is the fur of the same animal in the summer.

[2] Set out in 'Memorials,' p. 329.

to Isabella, another daughter of the said Philip, to Robert Squyler, her husband.[1]

Election of Aldermen. Fo. clxxxix b.

Bredstret: Nicholas Brembre, Knt.
Bridge: William Walworth, Knt.
Lymstret: John Hadle.
Chepe: John Boseham.
Tower: Hugh Fastolf, and because the said Hugh was occupied as Constable of the Castle of Dover, so that he had no leisure for the office, William Tonge was elected in his place and sworn the 12th Aug., 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385].
Billyngesgate: Nicholas Extone.
Cordewanerestret: John Fresshe.
Langebourne: John Organ.
Bisshopesgate: John Chircheman.
Cornhulle: John Rote.
Bradstret: Adam St. Ive.
Candilwykstret: John Hende.
Walbrook: Simon Wynchecombe.
Crepulgate: Robert Warbultone.
Douegate: Richard Prestone.
Vintry: Henry Vannere.
Queenhithe: Thomas Welford.
Castle Baynard: William More.
Farndone: John Fraunceis.
Colemanstret: John Shadworth.
Aldrichesgate: Roger Elys.
Algate: William Staundone.
[*Bassieshawe* omitted.]

Proclamacio pro stipendiariis se trahendis aa mare.

21 April, 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1385], proclamation made for all those engaged to cross the sea with the Admirals to leave the City forthwith for the places assigned to them, and for all ships to be made ready for sailing by to-morrow at the latest.

[1] The guardianship of Isabella and of her property had been committed in 1372 to Thomas de Bermyngham and Johanna his wife, widow of Philip Draper. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' pp. 298-9.

'onsimile bille iisse fuerunt 'uil'i Aldr'o ultimo die Aprilis anno r' r' Ric'i 'cundi octavo.

Precept to the Aldermen to summon forthwith the good folk of their several Wards and charge them on oath to be loyal to the King and his ministers, and to put themselves in array, and to certify in writing the names of the men-at-arms, hobelers, and archers in their several Wards before the Feast of Pentecost next [21 May].

Fo. cxc. Letters patent appointing John de Montagu, Steward of the King's Household, Robert Tresilian, Robert Bealknap, David Hanemere, John Holt, William de Burgh, Walter Cloptone, and William Rikhille (or any seven, six, five, four, or three of them) to be Justices at the Tower prison for the delivery of Richard Norbury, mercer, John More, mercer, and John Norhamptone, draper. Witness the King at Westminster, 9 Sept., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384].

Pursuant to the above writ, precept was issued to the Constable of the Tower and his Lieutenant and also to the Sheriffs of the City to summon before the said Justices at the Tower, on Monday after the Nativity B. M. [8 Sept.], the said Richard Norbury, John More, and John Norhamptone, and also for the Sheriffs to cause twenty-four of the wealthier and more powerful of the inhabitants of the City, as well citizens as others, to attend, &c. And the said Constable and Sheriffs did execution thereof, &c.

Delivery of the prison of the Tower of London made there before the aforesaid John de Montagu, Steward of the King's Household, Robert Tresilian, Robert Bealknape, David Hanemere, John Holt, William de Burgh, Walter Cloptone, and W[illiam] Rikhil, Justices of the Lord the King, according to the terms of the above letters patent, on Monday after the Feast of Nativity B. M. [8 Sept.],[1] *8 Richard II.* [A.D. 1384].

Richard Norbury, mercer, John More, mercer, and John Norhamptone, draper, indicted before Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor of the City of London, by virtue of a certain writ, for that the said Richard Norbury and John More, on Thursday, the 11th February, 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383-4], did feloniously

[1] Monday the 12th Sept.

and traitorously, together with others whose names they know not, rise in rebellion against Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and other governors of the said City, and did cause many conventicles, assemblies, and covines to be made as well in the parish of St. Mary atte Bowe as elsewhere in the City and suburbs, whereby many doors and windows of houses and shops in Westchepe, Bugerowe, Fletestrete, and elsewhere in the City and suburbs that were open early in the morning were afterwards closed, as a sign of insurrection, and locked, and as much as in them lay they assembled the populace, feloniously and traitorously aiming at the death of the said Nicholas, the Mayor, and certain Aldermen and other good and wise men of the City, contrary to the King's peace, and to the ruin of the City and suburbs and government of the same had not a remedy been applied with strong hand by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and wise folk of the said City, with God's help; and that John Norhamptone aided and abetted the insurrection.[1]

This indictment the King sent with the above writ to the aforesaid Justices, bidding them proceed to delivery of the said Richard and other prisoners, &c. The prisoners were thereupon brought before the said Justices by the Constable of the Tower, to whose custody they had previously been committed by the King's order, and the said Richard Norbury and John More, being separately asked how they would acquit themselves of the charges, freely acknowledged themselves guilty. Thereupon judgment was pronounced that they be taken from the Tower through the midst of the City to Tyburne and there be hanged, and an inquest held as to their lands and chattels, &c. And the said John Norhamptone, then being asked how he would acquit himself of the charge of aiding and abetting, acknowledged himself guilty, &c. Judgment was therefore passed upon him as on the others. Thereupon came Michael de la Pole, the King's Chancellor, and produced the King's writs of Privy Seal dated the 12th September for the exe-

[1] It was on account of this disturbance that John Constantyn, one of the rioters, was executed. *Vide supra*, pp. 229, 231.

further

Thomas Raven, who
asked
Cecilia having
said Alice and

Richard II. [A.D. 1385].
Bessine, goldsmith,
Plumstead.

watch to be kept on
and Paul [29 June].
and by 9 o'clock.
hed in red, and
precautions to be

de Bisshop-
Mayor, Sir
Nicholas Extone,
John Hende,
Mihall, for
bushels
sacks to

Northamp-
somewhat
trouble
if fish-
records
announced
coming
Neither
tions that the
was ten years,
ven. *Vide infra*,

Solucio £xxx pertinent' filiab' Joh'is Heylesdone.

Saturday the Feast of Nativity St. John Bapt. [24 June], 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385], Robert Haringeye, mercer, paid to Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, the sum of £30 for the use of Alice and Margaret, daughters of John Heylesdone,[1] which sum was afterwards committed in trust to John Chircheman, Alderman, Edmund Olyver being his surety.

Afterwards, viz., on the 27th Nov., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392], came John Gournay, who had married the above Alice, before William Staundone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and acknowledged that he had received the said Alice's portion of patrimony, and also the sum of £100 which was due to her on the death of her sister Margaret.

Recepcio c s' pertinent' Will'o et Thome filior' Will'i Wircestre.

27 June, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385], Emma, the widow and executrix of William Wircestre, paid to Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, the sum of 100*s.* in trust for William and Thomas, sons of the said William.

Afterwards, viz., on the 22nd Feb., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397-8], came the above William, the son, and received the whole of the above sum, his brother Thomas being dead.

Fo. cxci b.

L'ra d'ni Regis patens pro securitate quing' mill' libr' d'no Regi per civitatem mutuatar'.

Letters patent acknowledging a loan by the Mayor and Commonalty of £5,000 to the King, the same to be repaid by Easter next, on the security of any grant that may be made by Parliament affecting the City and county of Middlesex, as well as the subsidy on wool, leather, &c., in the Port of London (except the sum of 20 shillings on every sack received for the defence of Caleys), and the deposit with the Mayor and Commonalty of a Royal Crown in a box sealed with the seals of Michael de la Pole, the Chancellor, Hugh Segrave, the Treasurer, and Master Walter Skirlawe,[2] Keeper of the Privy Seal. Dated at Westminster, 26 June, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385].

Fo. cxcii.

Indentur' int' Maiorem et co'itatem London' et Hug' Segrave thes'.

Indenture between Hugh "de" Segrave, the King's Treasurer, on the one part, and the Mayor and Commonalty on the other part, witnessing the pledging of a Royal Crown with the City

[1] His will proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting in July, 1384. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 241-3.

[2] Appointed Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry two days later.

as security for the repayment of the above loan of £5,000. Dated at Westminster, 26 June, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385].

Br'e directum collectorib' custumar' in portu civitatis London'. Writ to the collectors of customs and subsidies in the Port of London to deliver the customs and subsidies on wool, leather, &c., to the Mayor and Commonalty (except as before excepted) for the repayment of the above loan. Witness the King at Westminster, 26 June, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385].

Fo. cxcii b. *Br'e pro deliv'. acione corone regalis.* Writ of Privy Seal to the Mayor and Commonalty bidding them deliver to John [Fordham], Bishop of Durham, the King's Treasurer, the Royal Crown that had been pledged with them as security for the repayment of a loan of £5,000, the said loan having been now repaid. Dated at Westminster, 1 June, 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1387].[1]

Indentur' pro eadem corona. Indenture witnessing the delivery of the above Crown to the Bishop of Durham by Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, pursuant to writ of the 1st June last. Dated 2 Aug., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

L'ra de eodem. Deed under the Common Seal of the City acknowledging the repayment of the above loan of £5,000. Dated 2 Aug., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

Fo. cxciii. Grant by Clement Lavender, fishmonger, to William Creswyk and Alice his wife of an annuity charged on his shop in Oldefisshestrete, in the parish of St. Nicholas del Coldabbeye, formerly belonging to Matilda, wife of William Strokelady, late fishmonger. Dated 1 June, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

Be it remembered that on the 8th July, 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], the above Clement came into the Chamber of the Guildhall and delivered to William Cheyne, the Recorder, the above deed to be enrolled, Henry Perot and Thomas Miles being present, and the said Clement being examined and acknowledging the deed; but inasmuch as there was not an Alderman present, the deed remained in the custody of Henry Perot, the Common Clerk, until an Alderman should come to examine the said Clement, and was not enrolled in the Husting owing to his death. After consultation, therefore, it was agreed by Sir Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, the Recorder,

[1] A mistake in regnal year.

and the Aldermen that the deed should be entered in this book.

Fo. cxciii b.

Commissio pro gaola de Neugate deliberanda.

Letters patent appointing Robert Tresilian, Robert Bealknape, Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, William Cheyne, and William Rykylle, or any four, three, or two of them (the Mayor being one), to be Justices for gaol-delivery of Neugate. Witness the King at Westminster, 1 July, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385].

Proclamacioun fait des gentz darmes et archers et qe nul franc de la Cite soi absente hors dicele etc.

A proclamation made to the effect that those able and willing to go to the sea-coast in defence of the realm and the City should come to the Guildhall to the Mayor and Chamberlain and receive their pay, viz., 12 pence a day for men-at-arms properly arrayed and 6 pence for archers; that no freeman leave the City without special permission, and that those freemen then absent should return within eight days; that no armourer, bowyer, or "flecchcr" enhance the price of his wares in consequence of this proclamation; that those men-at-arms and archers who were able, but not willing, to go should be arrested as traitors to the King and the City; that no foreigner of any nation whatsoever carry knife, baselard, sword, or any arms; and that no one wander about the City after 9 o'clock. Those who were to go on the expedition were to be ready to join Robert Knolles, their leader, by Saturday next for the neighbourhood of Sandwich. [No date.]

Ordinacio facta per Wardas pro duab' quintedecimis et xij*d. de qualibet libra reddit' extraneor' et* vj*d. de qualibet libra redd' liberor' in dicta civitate levand' pro salva custodia ejusdem.*

Whereas Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and the Aldermen had heard from William Beauchamp, Captain of Calays, and others, that a great number of ships of France and Flanders were being prepared for a descent on England, the said Mayor and Aldermen, in the absence of the King on the borders of Scotland, caused good men of each Ward to meet in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall on the 18th July, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385], to take steps for safeguarding the realm. For this purpose there were elected the following, viz. :—

Algate (6): Richard Morelle, John Cobeham, James Fether, Roger Crede, John Devenyshe, and Thomas atte Nasp.

Bradestret (6): William Wodehous, Adam Karlille, Benedict Cornwaille, John Clenant, Richard Willesdone, Thomas Bartone.

Bridge (6): John Pountfreit, John Wappelode, John Mockynge, John Sandhurst, John Burwelle, William Rothewelle.

Queenhithe (6): Richard Sprot, John Trig, John Chipstede, Thomas Frankelein, John Waryner, William Wynter.

Walbroke (6): William Olyver, William Horscroft, Roger Abbot, Elys de Thorpe, Thomas Weylond, John Basse.

Bredestret (6): William Shiringham, Thomas Rolf, Henry Mordone, John Ragenelle, Michael Cornwaille, John Silvertone.

Tower (6): John Norwyche, Thomas Alleye, Thomas Evesham, Thomas Garnet, Richard Loseye, William Permay.

Portsokne (4): William Dawe, William Burford, Thomas Clerk, John Haverhille.

Farndone Within (4): Thomas Davy, Nicholas Rote, Elias de Westone, John Wilby.

Farndone Without (4): William Sauvage, John Walworth, John Stauntone, Master Richard Asshewell.

Fo. cxciv. *Chepe* (6): Geoffrey Crymelford, William Rule, Thomas Vyvent, Thomas Makwilliam, John Frankelein, John Wight.

Cornhill (6): John Langhorn, John Chaundeler, Thomas Leuesham, Richard Manhale, John Muster, John Claverynge.

Aldrichesgate (6): Thomas Reynham, John Somerville, Thomas Extone, John Bathe, John Lesne, William Clophille.

Douegate (6): Edmund Olyver, William Wottone, Laurence Wight, Ralph Lubenham, John Wiltshire, Thomas Wight.

Bassieshawe (3): William Hawe, John Bokelsmythe, Peter Morys.

Colemanstret (6): John Estone, Robert Somersete, Richard Whityngtone, Thomas Bigood, Robert Havelok, Thomas Chapman.

Lymstret (2): Richard Gregory, John Conesburgh.

Bisshopesgate (6): Nicholas Symcok, Stephen Sewale, Richard Tettesforde, Adam Fermer, Peter Torold, "Godefrey" Cost.

Candelwykstret (6): John Grantham, John Olneye, John Brownesbury, John Campioun, John Pope, William Spaldyng.

Castelbaynard (6): John Redynge, John Vautot, John Assherst, William Shrympelmersshe, John Boun, Robert Halom.

Langebourne (6): Richard Bengeo, Thomas Bonaunter, John Dyk, Laurence Joynour, Robert Honyford, William Rook.

Billyngesgate (6): William Ancroft, Gilbert Manfeld (Maufeld ?), Thomas Girdelere, John Wade, John Beaufront, William Reynwelle.

Cordewanerstret (6): John Bradfeld, Robert Dane, Geoffrey Walderne, William Pountfreit, Thomas Bridlyngtone, Richard Hatfeld.

Vintry (6): Matthew Passelewe, John Edrop, Thomas Lyncoln, John Wydemere, Thomas Goodsire, Thomas Glemesforde.

Crepulgate (9): Adam Bamme, John Furneux, John Loveye, Robert Asshcombe, William Evote, John Hore, John Forster, John Ottele, and Gilbert Prince.

The above Mayor, Aldermen, and good folks so elected met in the said Chamber, and after due deliberation it was agreed that there should be levied with all speed in the City and suburbs a sum amounting to two fifteenths, the same to be raised by an impost on victuals and merchandise as of old accustomed, an impost of 12 pence in the pound of rent belonging to those who do not share the City's charges and 6 pence in the pound in the case of freemen. This decision was thereupon announced to all the other good folk who were present, and they signified their assent.

On the morrow the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons again assembled in the Chamber aforesaid, when it was agreed that John Shadworth and Thomas Welforde, Aldermen, should receive and expend the money so levied, and that Geoffrey Crymelford should be Comptroller over them.

Bille inde misse cuilibet Aldermanno.

Precept sent to each Alderman in accordance with the above resolution.

Fo. cxciv b.

Judicium collistrigii pro una muliere quia co'is meretrix et pronuba.

27 July, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385], Elizabeth, wife of Henry Moryng, charged before Nicholas Brembre, Knt., the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs with being a common procuress. She says she is not guilty, and puts herself on the country. The jurors, viz., Robert Tawyere, Henry Porter, John Tybaud, Richard Marchal, William Eteclowe, Richard Peryman, Robert

Bryan, William Marwe, John Burgeys, Stephen Baroun, Richard Maynolf, William Forster, and John Sudbury, find her guilty, and she is condemned to stand on "le thewe" on Cornhill for an hour and afterwards to forswear the City.[1]

Judicium collistr' pro falsis cordis arcuis.

3 Aug., 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385], Alan Birchore, "strengere," residing near "Turhill," confessed to selling false bow-strings. Condemned to stand on the pillory on Cornhill, the strings to be burnt beneath him.

Fo. cxcv.

Proclamacioun qe nul luyte soit ne nul jew entreludie nautre jewee tanq' ete ne qe nulle femme ne enfant passent lour mesouns en temps de escry.

12 Aug., 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385], proclamation made by the Mayor and Aldermen forbidding any wrestling matches within seven miles of the City, either privily or openly, and also the performance of the play that customarily took place at Skynereswelle[2] or any other such play, until further news arrived of the King's exploit.[3] If, moreover, any scare should arise of the approach of the enemy, all women and children are to keep indoors, and only men-at-arms and archers to go forth to meet them.

Admissio Petri Gracian in abrocarium et juratus.

16 Sept., 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385], Peter Gracian, "Lumbard," admitted to the office of broker before Nicholas Brembre, Mayor, and the Aldermen, and sworn, &c.

Electio vicecomitum.

Thursday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385], in the presence of Nicholas Brembre, Knt., Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, John Hadle, John Organ, William More, John Fraunceys, Henry Vannere, William Staundone, John Boseham, Hugh Fastolf, Thomas Welford, Adam St. Ive, John Rote, Simon Wynchecombe, John Hende, and Roger Elys, Aldermen, and John Fresshe and Nicholas Extone, Aldermen and Sheriffs, and many Commoners summoned for the election of Sheriffs at the Guildhall, John Organ was elected Sheriff by the Mayor and John Chircheman by the Commonalty.

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 485-6.

[2] "Skinners' well, so called for that the Skinners of London held there certain plays yearly, played of Holy Scripture, &c. In place whereof the wrestlings have of later years been kept and is in part continued at Bartholomew tide."—Stow's 'Survey' (Thoms's ed., 1876), p. 7.

[3] He was engaged on an expedition to Scotland, "the only real military undertaking in which Richard ever took part." Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' ii. 467. Cf. *supra*, p. 269.

Afterwards, viz., on Thursday the eve of St. Michael [29 Sept.], they were sworn at the Guildhall, and on the morrow were presented and accepted before the Barons of the Exchequer.

Auditores electi pro compoto Cam'arii et pont' London' audiend'.

On the same Thursday, the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], William Tonge and Thomas Welford, Aldermen, and Thomas Rolf, Geoffrey Crymelford, Thomas Girdelere, and John Pountfreit, Commoners, were elected auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and the Wardens of London Bridge.

Br'e pro parliamento.

Writ to the Sheriffs for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster on Friday after the Feast of St. Luke [18 Oct.][1] to consider the state and defence of the realm. No Sheriff to be returned. Witness the King at Westminster, 3 Sept., 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385].

Pursuant to the above writ there were elected John Hadle and Nicholas Extone, Aldermen; William Ancroft and Henry Herbury, Commoners.

Masters of Misteries sworn. Fo. cxcv b.

Cutlers: Martin Godard, Robert Austyn, Richard Dyne, Thomas Kirtone, Masters of the Cutlers, sworn the 20th Sept., 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385], to rule their mistery and present defects to the Mayor and Aldermen.

Tapicers: Thomas Bonauntre, John Dyke, William atte Lathe, John Ricolf, sworn the 3rd Oct. the same year.

Flecchers: Nicholas Bonet, William Jerberge, sworn the 3rd Nov. the same year.

Cordwainers: Walter Gyngevere, Nicholas Bosebury, Costantyn Mildenale, Nicholas Losey, sworn the 6th Nov. the same year.

Pynners: John Rede, John Chapman, sworn the 7th Nov., the same year.

Haberdasshers: Roger Crane, "Sayeure" Neuman, John Fairauntre, John Pountfret, sworn the 8th Nov. the same year.

[1] Sat from 20 Oct. to 6 Dec., 1385. The Commons granted the King a tenth and a half and a fifteenth and a half, and renewed the subsidy on wool (which expired at Midsummer next) for a year dating from the following 1st August. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 204.

Girdlers: William Waleys, William Dawe, Ralph Fyfide, sworn the 19th Oct. the same year.

Bochers: Henry Pynot, John Turnour, John Hunte, John Dureme, Masters of the "Bochers" of St. "Nicholflesshameles," sworn the 17th Nov. the same year.

Weavers of Flanders: John Van Severne, of Flanders, Reginald Ralos, of Brabant, sworn the 20th Nov. the same year.

Weavers of England: John Wenne, John de Thorp, sworn the 21st Nov. the same year.

Fullers: Peter Sperholt, John Mordone, Geoffrey Bristowe, Thomas Hardynge, sworn the 11th Dec. the same year.

Shethers: Thomas Rose, William Man, John Kent, sworn the 15th Jan., 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385–6].

Sporiers: John Frenshe residing on the Bridge, Nicholas Symond [residing on] Fletebrugge, sworn the 17th Jan. the same year.

Masouns: John Clifford, Thomas Mallynge, Simon atte Hoke, John Westcote, Henry Wylot, sworn the 13th Aug., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

Fo. cxcvi
Qe nul viegne al elecciouñ de Meir sil ne soit somons ne face congregaciouñ etc en destourbance de la pes.

Proclamation forbidding any one attending elections of Mayors and Sheriffs unless specially summoned, and the causing of assemblies to meet which may lead to disturbance. [No date.]

Br'e pro pace ne quis h'eat glad' portat' post se.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to make proclamation against the holding of conventicles, and the carrying of swords except by Knights, who were to content themselves with one sword only. Witness the King at Westminster, 18 Oct., 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385].

Proclam' de victualib' et vendicione piscis.

Be it remembered that on Monday after the Feast of St. Luke [18 Oct.], 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385], proclamation was made of certain ordinances touching the sale of poultry, hay, oats, ale, fish, and other victual, similar to those recorded *supra*, fo. clxxxiv [fos. clxxxiii b-clxxxiv b], except that whereas it had been formerly declared that no one should buy fresh fish, either of the sea or fresh water, from any stranger to sell

again raw (*crue*) before 10 o'clock—it is now declared that no one shall buy such fish of a stranger to sell again raw before 12 o'clock; and it is further declared that if any one has a grievance owing to these ordinances, he is to submit it to the Alderman of his Ward, and failing the Alderman, to the Mayor, and justice shall be done.

Eleccio Joh'is in servient' pro vicis et canell' supervidendis.

26 Oct., 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385], John ..... elected Serjeant to survey streets and lanes and see them kept free from rubbish, fining delinquents 2*s.* for the use of the Chamber, and fining any one found placing rubbish, &c., before his neighbour's door 4*s.* for the use of the same.

Ric'us Stowe serjaunt juratus.

28 Oct., the same year, Richard Stowe elected Serjeant of the Chamber and sworn, &c.

Fo. cxcvi b.

Custodia Ric'i filii Joh' Noke orphani.

8 Nov., 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385], the guardianship of Richard, son of John Noke, "pulter," aged 9½ years, together with a sum of £20 bequeathed to him by his father, committed by Nicholas Brembre, Knt. [Mayor], and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, to John "Lene," "skynnere." Sureties, viz., William Wiltshyre, "skynnere," Richard Arderne, "skynnere," and Edward Wodertone, "taillour."

Afterwards, viz., on the 8th June, 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1396], came the above orphan and claimed his patrimony, when it was found that neither the above John "Leve" nor Edward Wodertone, one of his sureties, had any possessions in the City to satisfy the orphan. Thereupon precept to John Parker, one of the Serjeants of the Chamber, to distrain the executors of William Wiltshire and Richard Arderne, with the result that Thomas and Ralph Wiltshire, executors of William Wiltshire, paid £10 into Court, and Alice, widow and executrix of Richard Arderne, another £10. And because it was found that the executors of the said William had no more than £10 in hand to administer, the said Alice came and rendered account before William Bramptone and William Reynewelle, Aldermen, and John Oteleye and Thomas Extone, Commoners, as auditors, in the presence of Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, and paid the arrears due for mesne profits.

Exon'acio. Afterwards, viz., on the 9th May, 20 Richard II. [A.D. 1397], came the above orphan, who was now of full age, and acknowledged satisfaction.

Eleccio Maioris. Friday the Feast of the Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385], in the presence of Nicholas Brembre, Knt., Mayor, William Walworthe, Knt., William Cheyne, the Recorder, John Hadle, John Boseham, Hugh Fastolf, Nicholas Extone, John Fresshe, John Rote, Adam de St. Ive, John Hende, Simon Wynchecombe, Robert Warbultone, Richard Prestone, Henry Vannere, Thomas Welford, William More, John Fraunceys, John Shadworth, Roger Elys, and William Staundone, Aldermen, and John Orgon and John Chircheman, Sheriffs, and an immense Commonalty, summoned for the election of a Mayor for the year ensuing, Nicholas Brembre was elected Mayor.

Afterwards, viz., on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], he was sworn at the Guildhall, and on the morrow was presented, admitted, and sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer.

Br'e pro gaola de Neugate deliberanda. Letters patent appointing Robert Tresilian, Robert Bealknape, Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, William Cheyne, and William Rikhille, or any four, three, or two of them (the Mayor being one), to be Justices for gaol-delivery of Neugate. Witness the King at Westminster, 12 Nov., 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385].

Fo. cxcvii. *Bille pro vigiliis faciend'.* Precept to the Aldermen for keeping the Christmas watch in their several Wards, and bidding them hold a Wardmote before the Feast of the Epiphany [6 Jan.], so as to make presentment in writing of defects found in their Wards to the Court of the Mayor (*ala court de Maire*) on Monday after the said Feast.[1] [No date.]

[1] Otherwise known as "Plow Monday," when the "Great Court of Wardmote" was held (and continues to be held) for the purpose of receiving Ward presentments, swearing-in of beadles, constables, &c. It is not clear whether the "Court of the Mayor" here mentioned refers to the Mayor's Court or the Court of Aldermen. At the present day the swearing-in of beadles and Ward constables takes place before the Deputy-Registrar of the *Mayor's Court*, whereas petitions against returns from the Wards as well as the several presentments are referred to

Confirmacio co'is consilii per Wardas.

Be it remembered that at the Common Council held on Friday before the Feast of the Purification [2 Feb.], 7 Richard II. [A.D. 1383–4], an ordinance was made to the effect that the Common Council should be made (*serroit fait*) by men of the Wards instead of its being holden (*tenuz*) by men of the misteries as recently ordained, as more fully appears *supra*, fo. clxxiii; and now at a Common Council holden on Wednesday the Feast of St. Lucia[1] [13 Dec.?], 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385], forasmuch as the said ordinance for holding the said Common Council by men of the Wards has been found on trial to be convenient and advantageous, it is affirmed to continue for ever.[2]

Quod nullus sit Maior nisi prius vicecomes existat.

Also it is ordained and agreed that thenceforth there shall be no Mayor in the City unless he shall have previously been Sheriff, so that he may be tried as to his governance and bounty before he attain to the estate of Mayoralty.

Concessio facta Joh'i Starlyng de la posterne apud le tour.

Also, whereas a grant has formerly been made in Common Council to John Starlyng, Serjeant, of the keepership of the postern with houses adjoining for the term of his life, at an annual rent of 40 pence, he keeping the same in repair, it is now granted that he hold the same on the same terms, but without paying any rent, and the Commonalty is to be at liberty to recover possession in times of danger.

Combustio recium.

18 Jan., 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385-6], John Salesburi, keeper of the water of the Thames, brought before Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, certain nets called "treinkes" taken in the river, and belonging to William Daniel of Hamme,

the next *Court of Aldermen*. See Report to Common Council by the Secondaries and City Courts Committee respecting the nature and constitution of the Court held on Plow Monday, 31 Oct., 1850 (printed). In 1857 an Act of Common Council was passed to the effect that returns of elections in Wardmotes should be delivered to the Town Clerk on the day of election or the following day, and not be postponed until Plow Monday, as had hitherto been the custom.

[1] *En le feste de Seint Lucie*. Translated by Riley ('Liber Albus') as the Feast of St. Luke [18 Oct.]. Both the 18th Oct. and the 13th Dec. fall on Wednesday, so that he may be right. Moreover, "Seinte Lucie" in another passage in the 'Liber Albus' (i. 418) undoubtedly refers to St. Luke.

[2] 'Liber Albus,' i. 464.

John Pyge of the same, and John Doo of Berkyng; also certain nets called "Peteresnettes"[1] belonging to John Weymaker of Fulham and William Elyot of Batricheseye,[2] which he declared to be of too small a mesh. The nets examined by Elias Braybroke, Clement Lavender, John York, and John Nettere, fishmongers, and found to be false. They were therefore condemned to be burnt.

Joh'es Maykyn et alii jur' q'd non utentur rec' nec al' ingen' in distr' pisc' voc' fry.

The same day John Maykyn of "Kynggesheue" (Kynggeshene?), John Longe of "Kentone" on Thames, and Richard Clerk of Waltone on Thames, were mainprised by Walter Sampsone, Richard Lucas, and Thomas Belchambre, not to use unlawful nets to the destruction of small fish called "fry."

Fo. cxcvii b.

Litera d'ni Regis patens pro una quinta decima et medietate unius xv^e^ levand'.

Letters patent appointing Simon Wynchecombe, Adam St. Ive, William Neuport, and John Walcote to be collectors of the fifteenth and half a fifteenth granted to the King by the Parliament which sat at Westminster on Friday after the Feast of St. Luke [18 Oct.][3] last for the defence of the realm. Witness the King at Westminster, 6 Dec., 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385].

Consimile bille misse fuer' cuil't aldr'o pro una xv^a^ et medietate uni' xv^e^ levand'.

Precept to the Aldermen that they levy the above fifteenth and half a fifteenth in their respective Wards, and bring the money of the fifteenth to the Guildhall by the eve of the Purification [2 Feb.], and that of the half fifteenth by the eve of Pentecost [10 June] next. Dated 19 Jan. [A.D. 1385–6].

Will's atte Lee chaundeler exon'at' de assisis.

Monday the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385–6], William atte Lee, chaundeler, discharged by the Mayor and Aldermen from serving on assizes, juries, &c., owing to increasing old age.

Fo. cxcviii.

L'ra d'ni Regis patens q'd Cristin' Kelmare sit liber homo.

Letters patent declaring Cristin Kelmare, who had been expelled from the Society of the Hanse of Almaine on a charge of having paid the King a larger custom on merchandise than was right, and had been admitted to the freedom of the City, to be a free subject of the King as if born within the realm. Witness the King at Shene, 20 Jan., 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385–6].

[1] Nets of a certain mesh used by fishermen known as "Peters" or "Petermen," just as fishermen using "treinkes" were known as "Trinkermen." Cf. "tous les *peters* amesnantz pessoun a vendre," *infra*, fo. cclvii b; also 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' p. 186.

[2] Battersea.

[3] Sat from the 20th Oct. to the 6th Dec., 1385.

Judicium de recib' comburendis.

2 March, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385-6], John Salesbury, Serjeant Surveyor of the water of the Thames, brought 22 "burrokes" placed in the river to the east of London Bridge, wherein had been caught divers fry of "roches," "floundres," "dars," "lamprons," and other fish of no value, contrary to the City's ordinance. Two of the "burrokes" belonged to John Godersone, and the rest to persons unknown. The said fry being examined by the Mayor and Aldermen, as well as by fishmongers, were declared useless and to have been taken by the said "burrokes" to the destruction of the river-fish. The said "burrokes" were therefore condemned to be burnt, &c.[1]

Solucio xx marc' pro orph' Joh'is Triple.

20 March, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385-6], came John Baud, chaplain, and paid to Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, the sum of 20 marks in trust for Alice, daughter of John Triple, whom Henry Mordone, fishmonger, had married.

Exon'acio.

Afterwards, viz., on the 5th Oct., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], the said Chamberlain delivered the money to the said Henry.

Fos. cxcviii b–cxcix.

Ordinacio pro diversis proditorib'.

Recital of proceedings having been taken against John Northampton, draper, John More and Richard Norbury, mercers, culminating in their being committed to widely distant prisons, there to remain for a term of ten years, and then only to be released on surety for keeping the peace, and on their undertaking not to come within 100 miles of the City. Nevertheless, representation having been recently made to the King that it would be agreeable to the majority of the good folks of the City if the said prisoners were to be allowed to come within 40 miles of the City,[2] in order to ascertain the truth of the matter the Mayor summoned the best of the folk of the City and suburbs to attend in the Chamber of Common Council at the Guildhall on Wednesday after the Feast of the Annunciation B. M. [25 March], 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], when there were present Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, William Cheyne, the

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 486-7.

[2] The Duke of Lancaster was using his best endeavours in favour of the prisoners, and before setting out for Spain succeeded in getting the King to promise a charter of pardon to them on condition they kept at a distance of forty miles from the City. Brembre's attitude towards Northampton and the rest he declared outrageous. 'Pleas and Memoranda,' Roll A 27, membr. 26.

Recorder, John Hadle, John Orgon, John Chircheman, John Boseham, Nicholas Extone, John Fresshe, John Rote, William More, John Estone, William Olyver, Henry Vannere, Richard Prestone, William Staundone, and Thomas Welford, Aldermen, and the following Commoners from the several Wards, viz.:—

Cornhill (11): Richard Manhale, John Pynchoun, Thomas Birche, Walter Pykenham, John Ive, John Cok, "chaundeler," John Langhorn, John atte Harpe, William Wangford, Richard Smythe, and Robert Langetone.

Langebourne (6): William Fitz Hugh, Thomas Noket, Walter Dautre, Robert Honyford, John Studele, and Richard Estbrok.

Candelwykstret (9): John Brownesbury, William Spaldynge, John Olney, William Horston, William Ivory, William Gilot, John Jourdon, John Walcote, and John Pope.

Douegate (8): William Wottone, Nicholas Snypstone, William Wight, John Wiltshire, Simon Cok, Thomas Horsman, William Mounteney, and John Bisshop.

Walbroke (8): John Sely, William Knyght, William Beltone, Thomas Strode, William Fremyngham, Thomas Weyland, Roger Abbot, and Richard Spark.

Billynggesgate (5): John Wade, Thomas Girdelere, John Beaufront, John Claverynge, and John Claydone.

Vintry (4): Thomas Medelane, Thomas Tilneye, Henry Herbury, and John Andrew.

Cordewanerestret (13): Henry Stacy, Richard Hatfeld, Andrew Coggeshale, Robert Dane, William Pountfreit, John Hoo, Laurence Andreu, Thomas Heyward, Roger Martyn, Mark Ernele, Thomas atte Mille, William Culham, and Robert Fitz Robert.

Bradstret (5): William Wodehous, Adam Karlille, Benedict Cornwaille, John Clenaunt, Robert Lyghe.

Bisshoppesgate (4): Bartholomew Mildenale, John Sibille, Adam Ratteseye, Thomas atte Swan.

Lymstret (2): John Bradele, John Clapschethe.

Tower (6): Matthew Passelewe, Richard W
Evesham, Hugh Boys, Thomas Garnet, Hug

Algate (3): William Badby, Thomas Cla

Portsokne (2): William Burford, William Wodeward.

Chepe (18): John Frankelein, Thomas Pope, John Pigeoun, Geoffrey Grigge, Geoffrey Crymelford, Thomas Makwilliam, Thomas Neel, Thomas Vyvent, William Pottenham, Richard Plot, Richard Burtone, William Wadesworth, John Cosyn, Robert Cursoun, Henry Godyn, Simon Wynchecombe, John Clerk, John Walsyngham.

Bridge (16): William atte Sele, Richard Radewelle, Thomas Mallyng, John Burwelle, John Mokkyng, Henry Petipas, William Bys, John Pountfreit, William atte Lee, Richard Blomville, John Sewale, William Radewelle, Robert Cook, John Bonet, Richard Grace, Henry Whitewelle.

Farndone (14): Thomas Boner, Richard Saffrey, Robert Lynne, John Kentois, John Hille, Robert Boxford, Richard Sprot, Nicholas Hoo, Thomas Pantone, Thomas Polle, Philip Downe, John Blakman, Simon atte Nax, William Pershore.

Castelbaynard (6): John Vautort, John Asshurst, John Asshele, Thomas Freek, William Shrympelmersshe, Nicholas Turk.

Queenhithe (5): Robert Parys, John Wariner, William Wynter, Richard Sprot, John Graveney, the elder (*leigne*).

Bredstret (9): Thomas Rolf, John Waltham, William Sa-pulte, Robert Ivyngho, Roger Parys, John Ragenelle, John Scorfeyn, Roger Brikelesworth, John Goldryng.

Colemanstret (3): Richard Whityngtone, William [illegible], "draper," and Robert Haveloke.

Bassieshawe (2): William Hawe, Peter Morys.

Crepulgate (9): Gilbert Prince, John Wakele, John [illegible], John Hore, John O[illegible]yk, John Loveye, Robert [illegible], Matthew Asshby, J[illegible]ster.

Aldresgate (6): [illegible] Twiford, Thomas [illegible], Thomas Extone, John Py[illegible] John Bathe, John [illegible].

And the af[illegible]Aldermen, and Commons being severally ask[illegible]each whether they thought it better for th[illegible]or the said John Northampton John Mor[illegible]should be allowed to appropriate thin 4[illegible]use or shame of the said

as previously ordered, declared that the approach of all or any of them within a distance of 40 miles would engender discord and debate in the City,[1] which God forbid. Thereupon the Mayor was asked to take with him the Aldermen and such Commoners as he would, and approach the King with the view of getting him to allow the original order to stand.

Supplicacio facta pro ob' cap' de quol' t panno sigill' que concess' est.

At the same time the Commons put forward an ordinance made during the Mayoralty of John Hadle for sealing cloth made within the City with a seal of lead, to distinguish it from cloth made elsewhere, and prayed that a charge of one halfpenny should be made for sealing each cloth, and no more, although the charge was formerly greater.[2] The petition granted.

Alia supplicacio pro Joh'e Salesbury.

Also another petition was presented by John Salesbury, who had recently been appointed Surveyor of the river Thames and of fishermen therein in order to prevent the destruction of small fish, setting forth that he had received nothing for his pains, inasmuch as the false nets, wears, "treinkes," and other engines for catching fish were ordered to be burnt.[3] Thereupon the Commons desired the said Mayor and Aldermen to consider the petition favourably.

Fo. cxcix b.

Concessio facta Nich'o Spyre pro libertate h'enda.

Also Nicholas Spyre, "taillour," valet of the Queen's Wardrobe, presented a petition to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons that he might be admitted to the franchise of the City in the mistery of "taillours," as formerly desired by the Queen. His prayer granted, provided it be done with the

[1] This resolution caused much annoyance to the Duke of Lancaster, and led to some heated correspondence between him and Brembre in the following May, the Duke assuring the Mayor that all fears as to Northampton's presence in the City were needless, inasmuch as he intended, immediately after receiving his charter of pardon, to follow the Duke to Spain. 'Pleas and Memoranda,' Roll A 27, membr. 26, 26 dors.

[2] The charge in Hadley's time was 2*d.* for a whole cloth and 1*d.* for a smaller cloth. *Supra*, pp. 145-6. It is remarkable that a reduction of the fee for sealing cloth should have been made during the Mayoralty of Brembre, who was no friend of the clothing trade.

[3] The complainant was thus deprived of half the forfeitures, which, according to the terms of his appointment, he was to receive for his pains. *Supra*, p. 253.

assent of the Masters of the "Taillours," according to the custom of the City, and that he satisfy the Chamberlain for the said franchise as may be agreed upon.

Peticio facta Maiori et Aldr'is per Joh'em Hermesthorp magistr' Hospit' Sancte Kat'ine juxta turrim de quadam placea t're ib'm.

Also a petition was presented to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons by John Hermesthorp, Warden of the Hospital of St. Katherine near the Tower, for leave to enclose a piece of ground, formerly a portion of the garden of the said Hospital, and purchased by King Edward I. for the purpose of enlarging the Tower ditch, inasmuch as it was now vacant land and had become the resort of bad characters. Thereupon it was agreed that the place should be viewed.[1]

Consimile [sic] *bille misse fuerunt cuil't aldr'o pro d'i xv^a levanda.*

Precept to the Aldermen to levy forthwith in their several Wards a sum equal to half a fifteenth (granted to the King by the last Parliament) for the defence of Calais,[2] &c., and to bring the money to the Guildhall within 8 days at the latest. Dated 4 May, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

Consimile [sic] *bille misse fuer' cuil't aldr'o pro ho'ib' ad arma et vigilia ordinand' et di^s xv^a levand'.*

Precept to the Aldermen that they put their several Wards in array, and keep an armed watch at night; and, further, pay in to the Guildhall arrears of the half fifteenth recently ordered to be levied by Wednesday next, and take the usual steps for prevention of fire. Dated 2 June [A.D. 1386].

Fo. cc.

Election of Aldermen.

Bredstret: Sir Nicholas Brembre.
Lymstret: John Hadle.
Billynggesgate: Nicholas Extone.
Chepe: John Boseham.
Vintry: Henry Vannere.
Langebourne: John Organ.
Bisshopesgate: John Chircheman.
Crepulgate: Robert Warbultone.

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 487-8.

[2] Walsingham ('Hist. Anglic.,' ii. 144) records the fact that in the summer of 1386 there were many rumours abroad of the French meditating an attack on Calais, and shortly afterwards indulges in some uncomplimentary remarks upon the terror-stricken attitude of the citizens of London (whom he compares with hares and mice for courage) when an invasion of England was thought imminent. *Ibid.*, pp. 145-6; cf. 'Chron. Angliæ,' p. 370.

Colemanstret: John Estone.
Bassieshawe: John Shadworth.
Farndone: John Fraunceys.
Algate: William Staundone.
Aldrichesgate: Roger Elys.
Cornhulle: John Rote.
Walbrok: William Olyver.
Cordewanerstret: John Fresshe.
Douegate: Richard Prestone.
Castelbaynard: William More.
Queenhithe: Thomas Welford.
Bridge: Hugh Fastolf.
Tour: William Venour.
Bradestret: Adam St. Ive.
Candelwykstret: John Hende.

Ric'us Estbrok exon'at' ab assisis jur' et al' etc.

16 May, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], Richard Estbrok discharged by the Mayor and Aldermen from serving on assizes, juries, &c., owing to increasing old age.

Rog'us Haukeswelle exon' ab assisis etc.

7 June, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], Roger Haukeswelle, "chaundeler," similarly discharged for like cause.

Consimile [sic] *bille misse cuil't aldr'o pro vigil' faciend'.*

Precept to the Aldermen to set their several Wards in array, and to keep the customary watch on the eves of St. John [24 June] and SS. Peter and Paul [29 June] in manner prescribed.[1]

Fo. cc b.

Acquietancia Ric'i Odiham Cam'arii.

Acquittance by Nicholas Brembre, Knt., the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the rest of the citizens to Richard Odyham, grocer, the Chamberlain, on his account for one year from Michaelmas, 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384]. Dated in the Chamber of the Guildhall the morrow of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385].

Concessio porte de Aldrichesgate facta Joh'i Fekynham per Maiorem et co'itatem.

Grant by Nicholas Brembre, Knt., the Mayor, and the Commonalty to John Fekynham of the mansion over the gate of Aldrichesgate for life, he keeping the said mansion in repair and the City resuming possession in times of danger. Dated 23 May, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

[1] Set out in 'Memorials,' p. 488.

Br'e de venire faciendo Joh'em Newetone etc. una cum causa arestac' sue.

Writ to the Sheriffs to bring up the body of John Newetone *alias* Glattone, a prisoner in Newegate, under a penalty of £50. Witness the King at Westminster, 28 June, 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

Returnum br'is predicti.

Return made to the above by John Organ and John Chircheman, the Sheriffs, to the effect that John Newtone had been committed on appeal of John Everose, haberdasher and freeman of the City, before the said Sheriffs and John Charneye, the Coroner, for a robbery committed in the City; that a day had been fixed for prosecuting the appeal before the Mayor and Justices at the next gaol-delivery, according to the custom of the City; and that the appeal could not be determined elsewhere without infringement of the City's franchise.

Fo. cci.

Combustio ret'.

1 Sept., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], John Salesbury, Keeper of the water of the Thames, brought before Sir Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, John Hadle, John Boseham, John Orgon, John Rote, John Fresshe, Thomas Welford, and John Shadworth, Aldermen, a net belonging to Richard Weyn of Wolwyche, declaring it to be destructive of "fry." The net, being examined and found to be unlawful, was ordered to be burnt.

Judicium uni' retis.

The same day another net belonging to John Doo of Berkyng was condemned for the same reason.

Bille misse cuil't aldr'o pro ho'ib' armand' et mesuras supervidend'.

Precept to the Aldermen to see that the men of their several Wards be put in array according to their estate; that all weights and measures be of the proper assize; and that all victuals conform with the ordinances made concerning them. Dated 4 Sept., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

Bille misse cuil't aldr'o q'd illi qui sunt ex[a] civitatem se trahant ad eand' infra c'tum temp' et qui sunt infra non se absentent sine licencia.

Proclamation for all those of the City who had left the City to return to the same within twelve days after the Feast of the Nativity B. M. [8 Sept.] next ensuing, in view of an expected attack by the enemy,[1] and forbidding those remaining in the City to leave the same without permission. Dated 5 Sept., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

[1] *Vide supra*, p. 283, note 2.

Fo. cci b. *Bille misse cuil't aldr'o q'd sufficientes ho'ies h'eant victualia pro iij mensibus.*

Precept to the Aldermen to summon the householders of their several Wards and charge them to lay in a stock of provisions for three months. They are further to make a return by Sunday next of the names of the inhabitants of their Ward who were absent, and to prepare a "pynoun"[1] of their arms well arrayed as before ordained. Dated 13 Sept., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

Eleccio vicecomitum.

Friday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], in the presence of Sir Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, John Hadle, John Organ, John Chircheman, Nicholas Extone, Robert Warbultone, John Shadworthe, Thomas Welford, Henry Vannere, John Hende, John Fraunceis, William Staundone, Richard Prestone, William Olyver, John Estone, Adam St. Ive, and John Rote, Aldermen, and very many Commoners summoned for the election of Sheriffs at the Guildhall—William More was elected Sheriff by the Mayor and William Staundone by the Commonalty for the year ensuing.

Afterwards, on Friday the eve of St. Michael [29 Sept.], the said Sheriffs were sworn at the Guildhall, and on Monday after the said Feast (and not on the morrow of the said Feast, the morrow being Sunday) were presented before the Barons of the Exchequer.

Br'e pro parliamento.

Writ to the Sheriffs for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster on the 1st October[2] next. No Sheriff to be returned. Witness the King at Oseneye, 8 Aug., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

No'ia elector' pro parliamento.

Pursuant to the above writ John Hadle and John Orgon, Aldermen, and Adam Karlille and Thomas Girdelere, Commoners, were elected.

Auditores electi pro compot' Cam'arii et custod' pont' London'.

Friday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], John Shadworth, and Thomas Welford, Aldermen, and William Tonge, John Burwelle, John Loveye, and Henry

[1] Pennon or standard.

[2] Sat from the 1st October to the 28th November, 1386. A grant was made of half a tenth and half a fifteenth, but only on condition that the King consented to the appointment of a commission of regency or continual council. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 220-1.

Herbury, Commoners, elected auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and the Wardens of London Bridge.

24 Sept., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], the following entered into a bond in the sum of £10 with Richard Odyham, pepperer, in the presence of the Mayor, the Aldermen, the Recorder, and the Common Council, for replacing in the chest of John Biernes,[1] late mercer, lying in the Chamber of the Guildhall, the sum of £500[2] borrowed from the funds deposited in the said chest, in order to safeguard the City, by Michaelmas, 1387, the money to be raised out of the issues of murage or in some other way, viz.: Fos. ccii–cciii. *Recogniciones facte Ric'o Odiham Cam'ar'.*

Nicholas Brembre, Knt., John Hadle, Robert Warbeltone, John Shadworth, Hugh Fastolf, John Chircheman, William Staundone, Roger Elys, Richard Prestone, Henry Vannere, Nicholas Extone, John Fresshe, Thomas Wilford, William More, John Hende, William Olyver, John Rote, Adam de St. Ive, John Organ, John Estone, John Fraunceys, John Boseham, William Venour (Aldermen), William Shiryngham, Henry Bamme, Thomas Rolf, Henry Herbury, William Tonge, Geoffry Crymelford, William Anecroft, Richard Whityngtone, Geoffrey Walderne, John Mokkynge, John Loveye, William Badby, John Sely, William Spaldynge, John Burwelle, John Ragenel, Thomas Austyn, John Bronnesbury, Nicholas Snypstone, Adam Karlille, Thomas Reynham, Geoffrey Grigge, John Furneux, John Sibyle, John Pountfreyt, John Bathe, John Tilneye.

Grant by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty to Ralph Strode, late Common Pleader of the City, of an annuity of four marks during his life in compensation for the loss of the mansion house over Aldrichesgate granted to him under the Common Seal by Nicholas Brembre (during a former Mayoralty), the Aldermen, and Commonalty, and of which he had been unlawfully deprived during the Mayoralty of John Norhamptone.[3] Dated 4 May, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1386]. Fo. cciii b. *Scriptum Rad'i Strode factum per Maiorem Aldr'os et co'itatem de iiij^or marcis.*

[1] *Vide supra*, p. 63, note.

[2] The sum actually borrowed appears to have been £300. *Vide infra*, fos. ccxlii, ccxliv.

[3] A similar grant of 4 marks yearly had been made to Strode in 1384, the same to be void in the event of his being restored to office. *Vide supra*, p. 245.

The above writing was delivered to the said Ralph the 18th Oct., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

Indentura facta int' eosdem Maiorem etc. et Rad'm Strode.

Indenture between Nicholas Brembre, Knt., Mayor, the Aldermen, and the whole Commonalty on the one part, and Ralph Strode, citizen of London, on the other part, whereby the said Ralph is retained as standing counsel for the City for a term of seven years, receiving annually 20 marks and the same livery as the Chamberlain and the Common Pleader. The said Ralph may not plead against any freeman of the City during that term, except in a cause affecting the City or some mistery of the Commonalty, or the orphans[1] of the City or himself, and after that term his services may be determined by a year's notice on either side. Dated 23 May, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

The several parts of the above indenture were interchanged on the 18th Oct., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

Scriptum Joh'is Fekynham factum per Maiorem et co'itat' de £iij annui redditus.

Grant by Nicholas Brembre, Knt., the Mayor, and the Commonalty to John Fekynham of an annual rent of 60*s*., with power of distress in case of default, on a wharf held by William Anecroft and Alice his wife in the parish of St. Botolph, Billyngesgate, and a brewhouse lately held by John Sterlyng, brewer, near the church of St. Laurence Pulteneye. Dated in the Chamber of the Guildhall, 6 Oct., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

Fo. cciv.

Scriptum Joh'is Starlyng factum per Maiorem et co'itatem de posterna juxta turrim.

Grant by the same to John Starlyng, Serjeant, of houses, &c., appertaining to the gate called "la posterne," near the Tower, together with the custody of the said gate; to hold the same for life, on condition that he keep the same in repair, and that the Mayor and Commonalty resume possession in case of need for safeguarding the City. Dated 4 May, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

Proclamacio facta de fenis avenis et vendicione c'visie etc.

Proclamation regulating (*inter alia*) the sale of hay, oats, ale, poultry, &c., and forbidding armourers, bowyers, flecchers, and horsedealers (*corsours*) to sell arms, bows and arrows, and horses at an enhanced price owing to the present expedition.

[1] In his late capacity of Common Pleader (or Common Serjeant) he would have become experienced in all matters affecting City orphans. See Bohun, 'Privilegia Londini' (ed. 1723), p. 324. 'Cal. of Wills, Court of Husting, London,' vol. i., Introd., pp. xlvi-xlvii.

The Aldermen to see that these orders are duly observed in their several Wards. [No date.[1]]

Any one feeling aggrieved by any of the above ordinances is to lay his grievance before the Alderman of his Ward and right should be done, and if not, the matter is to be referred to the Mayor.

Ordinance forbidding any stranger or foreigner to carry sword, baselard, dagger, "hache," or other arm, unless he be an esquire of a lord or a knight's valet, who may carry his lord's or master's sword in their presence.

A quarter of coal to be sold for no more than 9*d.*, on pain of forfeiture.

Fo. cciv b.

Letter of William [Courtenay], Archbishop of Canterbury, desiring all Mayors and other officers of cities and boroughs to allow his tenants at "Hargh,"[2] "Hese,"[3] Trynge,[4] and Rusburghe[5] to pass free of toll, &c. Dated at his manor of Lamhithe, 17 Oct., A.D. 1386.

L'ra archiep'i Cantuar' pro lib'tate ho'ium suor' de Hargh' Hese Trynge et Rusburghe.

Proclamation forbidding any one to attend the election of a Mayor except the Mayor, Aldermen, and good folk that had been summoned,[6] and also forbidding assemblies that may lead to a breach of the peace.

Q'd nullus sit ad elec' Maioris nisi illi qui sunt summoniti pro eadem.

Eleccio Maioris.

Saturday the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], in the presence of Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, John Hadle, William Staundone, Robert Warbultone, John Hende, John Rote, Hugh Fastolf, Richard Prestone, Adam St. Ive, John Fraunceis, Thomas Welford, Roger Elys, William More, Nicholas Extone, John Fresshe, John Organ, John Chircheman, Henry Vannere, John Shadworth, William Venour, John Estone, William Olyver, Aldermen, and the aforesaid William Staundone and William More, the Sheriffs, and an immense Com-

[1] The proclamation was probably made early in October, 1386, for on the 1st October, when Parliament met, the Chancellor intimated that the King purposed crossing the sea to France. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 215.

[2] Harrow (?).

[3] Hayes, co. Middlesex.

[4] Co. Herts.

[5] Risborough, co. Bucks (?).

[6] Cf. Calendars 'D,' p. 26; 'F,' p. 304; 'G,' p. 265.

monalty summoned for the election of a Mayor for the year ensuing—Nicholas Extone[1] was elected.

Afterwards, viz., on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], he was sworn, and on the morrow was presented, admitted, and sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer.

Scriptum Ric'i Forster. Grant by Nicholas Brembre, Knt., the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty to Richard Forster of the mansion over Algate for life, on condition that he keep the gate in repair, and that possession be resumed in case of need for safeguarding the City. Dated in the Chamber of the Guildhall, 5 Oct., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

Fo. ccv. *Scriptum Ric'i Odyham per Maiorem et Aldermannos.* Acquittance by Nicholas Brembre, Knt., the Mayor, Aldermen, and the rest of the citizens, to Richard Odyham, grocer (*grossarius*[2]), the Chamberlain, on his account for one year from Michaelmas, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385]. Dated in the Chamber of the Guildhall, the morrow of the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

Ordinacio de port' civitat' et vacuis placeis ejusdem. Resolution of a Common Council held on Thursday next after the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], to the effect that thenceforth no grants should be made of the City gates nor of mansions over the gates, nor of the gardens or vacant places adjoining the City's walls, gates, or ditches, but that the same shall remain in the hands of the City.[3]

Allocacio facta Nich'o Brembre pro expensis suis etc. Be it remembered that on Thursday before the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], in a congregation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City assembled in the Chamber of the Common Council in the Guildhall, it was agreed by common assent that the sums of money disbursed by Nicholas Brembre during his Mayoralty for the benefit of the City and allowed by the auditors should be repaid out of the first money that came into the hand of

[1] A fishmonger and adherent of Brembre, whose influence is said to have carried the election against the wishes of the Commonalty. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 227.

[2] Otherwise "pepperer," *supra*, p. 287.

[3] 'Memorials,' p. 489. Notwithstanding this resolution of Thursday the 4th Oct. the gate of Aldgate appears to have been granted on the following day to Richard Forster (see above), and similar grants of City gates follow.

Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, and his successors, and that this order shall stand without any repeal or contradiction in time to come.

9 Nov., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], the guardianship of John and Edward, sons of John Maryns,[1] late apothecary, committed by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, to Ralph Parles and Mary his wife, mother of the said orphans. Sureties, viz., John Furneaux, "draper," John Edmund, and Henry Markeby, goldsmith. Fo. ccv b. *Custodia pueror' Joh'is Maryns.*

Afterwards, viz., on the 14th Nov., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], came the above John, now of full age, before John Fresshe, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and received his patrimony.

Afterwards, on the 26th Oct., 7 Henry IV. [A.D. 1405], came the above Edward, now of full age, before John Hende, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and received his patrimony.

Masters of Misteries sworn. Fo. ccvi.

Kardemakers[2] and *Wyrdrawers:* William Wyrhale and John Stonle sworn the 4th April, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], to govern their misteries, and present defects to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, &c.

Barbers: John Pacoun, John Levelyf, sworn 13 April, the same year.

Cordwainers: Robert de Yorke, Thomas Brehille, Thomas Gloucestre, William Mildenale, sworn 6 Oct., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

Tapicers: William Tannere, Thomas Besouthe, Hugh Ricolf, Richard atte Welle, sworn 8 Oct., the same year.

Girdeleres: William Reymond, Thomas Fysshe, Stephen Wasthuys, sworn 23 Oct., the same year.

[1] Otherwise John Foot, whose will was proved and enrolled in the Husting in Feb., 1385. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 248. He was probably identical with John Maryns, sometime Alderman of Cripplegate Ward, being the first Alderman of that Ward whose election is recorded. *Vide supra*, p. 9. See also 'The Aldermen of Cripplegate Ward,' by Deputy J. J. Baddeley, pp. 1, 19.

[2] Makers of toothed instruments for carding wool, a process once performed by coarse wire brushes, hence the association here with "wyrdrawers."

Flecchers: Stephen Sethere, Robert Verne, sworn 25 Oct., the same year.

Bowyers: John Derneford, Thomas Cotoun, Robert Lincoln, William Barelle, sworn 26 Oct., the same year.

Fulleres: Simon Gardiner, William Stokes, John Holbeche, Peter Persholte, sworn 31 Oct., the same year.

Pynneres: John Hereforde, William Callere, Benedict Milys, sworn 20 Nov., the same year.

Webbes of England: William Newman, John Bakere, sworn 21 Nov., the same year.

Sporiers: Gilbert Pirman, Hugh Leycestre, sworn 17 Jan., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386-7].

Fo. ccvi b.

Indentura int' Maior' et Aldermannos et Joh'em Charneye et Joh'em Botekisham.

Grant by Nicholas Brembre, Knt., the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty to John Charneye and John Botkysham of the mansion, and also the custody, of the free prison[1] and gate of Ludgate for their lives without any payment of rent, &c., but subject to certain reservations. Possession to be resumed by the grantors if any attempt at extortion be proved against the grantees. Dated 11 July, 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

Fo. ccvii.

Imprisonamentum quia noluit venire ad sum' servient' Maior'.

Sunday before the Feast of St. Edmund the King [20 Nov.], 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, sent Richard Jargeville, a City Serjeant, to summon Richard Reed to appear before him on the following day, but the said Richard came not. On the following Wednesday the Mayor caused him to be again summoned for the next day, but the Serjeant could not find him and left word with his wife. The said Richard again failing to appear, the Mayor sent a third time, but he flatly refused to come and used abusive words to the Serjeant. Thereupon the Mayor ordered his arrest, and he was taken by force and lodged in the compter of William More, one of the Sheriffs. Being brought to trial, he acknowledged his misconduct, and was thereupon committed to Neugate for one year from Tuesday after the Feast of St. Katherine [25 Nov.], 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], and ordered to lose the franchise unless greater favour be shown.

[1] See note *supra*, p. 97.

Afterwards, viz., on Friday the 14th Dec., the same year, the said Richard was mainprised for good behaviour by Elias de Westone, John Durham, John atte Shoppe, and John Dorsete.

Billa pro vigil' faciend'.

Precept to the Aldermen to cause an armed watch to be kept in their several Wards at Christmas, and to make a return of the number and names of brewers and breweresses to the Mayor's Court (*a nostre court*) to be held on Monday next after the Feast of Epiphany [6 Jan.].[1]

Proclamation to be made against the wearing of masks and playing with dice; against walking the streets after a certain hour without a light; against brewers and victuallers enhancing the price of ale; against officers of the City practising extortion, &c.

Exon'acio Cam'ar' de xls. *pertinent' Joh'i filio Will'i Aubrey.*

28 Jan., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386–7], the sum of 40*s.* bequeathed by William Aubrey, "quyltemakere," to John his son,[2] is delivered to the said son, being now of full age, by order of Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and William Cheyne, the Recorder.

Fo. ccvii b.

L'ra d'ni Regis patens pro securitate quatuor mil' librarum d'no regi per civitatem London' mutuatar'.

Letters patent touching a loan of £4,000 made by the Mayor and Commonalty to the King, of which the sum of £316 had been paid to John [Fordham], Bishop of Durham and late Treasurer, and the residue to John [Gilbert], the present Treasurer. The King, with the assent of his Council, covenants to repay the loan by Michaelmas, viz., £2,000 at Candlemas next [2 Feb.] out of the money paid by the City and the counties of Middlesex, Kent, and Essex for the moiety of the tenth and fifteenth granted by the last Parliament,[3] and the residue to be repaid out of the subsidy on wool in the Port of London from Easter next. A royal crown to remain in the hands of the Mayor and Commonalty by way of further security for repayment of the loan. Dated at Westminster, 29 Nov., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

Fo. ccviii.

Writ of Privy Seal to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons for the delivery of the royal crown, mentioned *supra*, to the

[1] The Great Court of Wardmote held on Plow Monday. *Vide supra*, p. 276, note.

[2] Cf. *supra*, pp. 102-3.

[3] *Vide supra*, p. 286, note.

King's Treasurer and Chamberlains of his Exchequer, together with indentures and letters patent touching the above loan, as the loan had been repaid. Dated at Westminster, 25 Oct., 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387].

Acknowledgment by John Hermesthorp, one of the Chamberlains of the King's Exchequer, of having received the above royal crown by the hands of Richard Odyham, the City Chamberlain. Dated 30 Oct., 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387].

Fo. ccviii b. *Br'e de errore.* Writ to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs to bring up the record of proceedings of a suit between John de Brenchele and Simon Stacy in the Court of the Chamber at the Guildhall—when Simon Wynchecombe, a former Sheriff, received an indemnity from Thomas Boton', "baker," for permitting the said Simon to escape from his compter[1] on pretence of a writ addressed to the Sheriffs—in order that the matter may be determined in error by Robert Bealknape, David Hannemere, and William Burgh, the King's Justices, sitting at St. Martin le Grand. Witness the King at Westminster, 23 May, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

Preceptum Justic' inde. Precept by the above Justices to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs (as well as the former Sheriffs) to attend, with record of proceedings and all parties concerned in the above proceedings, at the church of St. Martin le Grand, on Tuesday after the quinzaine of St. Michael next, before the said Justices sitting in error. Dated at Westminster, 6 July, 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

Returnum inde. Return made to the above in common form.[2]

Fo. ccix. *Returnum de errore.* The return repeated, with note appended to the effect that it was made in a suit between John Body and Johanna his wife and Alice, late wife of John Coterelle, anno 11 Richard II., *temp.* Nicholas Extone, Mayor.[3]

[1] By charter of Edw. III. (6 March, 1326-7) the Sheriffs of London were liable to the same amercements as other Sheriffs of the kingdom. By Stat. 19 Hen. VII. cap. x. (A.D. 1503) a regular scale of amercements for negligence in allowing various offenders to escape was fixed according to the gravity of the offence.

[2] Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book F,' pp. 64, 90.

[3] Referring to an action brought in January, 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387-8], by John Body and Johanna his wife,

Judicium collistrigii pro Thoma Stokes.

Saturday before the Feast of our Lord's Nativity [25 Dec.], 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], Thomas Stokes condemned to the pillory for pretending to be the King's officer and taker of his ale (*captor cervisie*), and marking with a mark called "arewehede" several barrels of ale in the houses of John "al Cok on the hope" near the Crutched Friars, William Roke at Graschirche, John atte Blakeloft in the Vintry, and other brewers.[1]

Fo. ccix b.

Custodia Will'mi filii Ade Haket.

24 Jan., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386–7], the guardianship of William, son of Adam Haket,[2] late "bowyere," aged nine years, together with the sum of £252 17*s.* 11*d.*, being one-third of the residue of his father's goods and chattels, committed by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, to William Wodehous, skinner, the grandfather of the orphan, and Roger Shirreve, chaplain, executor of the aforesaid Adam. Sureties, viz., Adam de St. Yve, Adam Carlille, grocer, Roger Payn, sporier, and Richard Pulle, cutler.

Custodia Will'mi filii Tho'e Codham.

24 Jan., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386–7], the guardianship of William, son of Thomas Codham, "founder," committed by the same to Alice, mother of the said orphan. Sureties, viz., William Wodeward, "foundour," and William Patenham, "girdeler."

Fos. ccx-ccx b.

Pleas held in the Chamber of the Guildhall, according to the custom of the City, before Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, Nicholas Brembre, Knt., John Hadle, William Cheyne, the Recorder, John Bosham, Robert Warbultone, John Hende, John Chircheman, Henry Vanner, John Shadeworth, John Organ, William Venour, William Olyver, John Franceys, John Estone, Richard Prestone, Adam de St. Yve, Thomas Wilford, Roger Elys [Aldermen], William More and William Staundone, Aldermen and Sheriffs, on Wednesday after the Feast of St. Hillary [13 Jan.], 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386-7]—when William Hughlot was charged with having assaulted John Rote, an Alderman,

a daughter of John Coterelle, against Alice, his widow and executrix, for recovery of a sum of money under the will of John Coterelle, proved and enrolled in the Husting in 1349, an action which led to the said Alice being committed to prison. See 'Pleas and Memoranda,' Roll A 28, membr. 9; 'Cal. of Wills,' i. 599. Cf. *infra*, pp. 326-7.

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 489-90.

[2] His will proved and enrolled in the Husting in July, 1379. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 209.

abused Nicholas Extone, the Mayor (saying that perhaps in years to come he would find all his lords and friends forsaking him), and with having declared that the Court of the Guildhall of London was the worst in the kingdom.

On the following Friday he was sentenced to lose his right hand for his assault on the Alderman, but at the request of the Alderman this sentence was remitted; for his striking John Wilman, a constable who came to the Alderman's rescue, he was sentenced to imprisonment for a year and a day; and for his abuse of the Mayor and the Court of the Lord the King in the City, redounding to the contempt of the King's governors,[1] his officers and Courts in the City, he was condemned to the pillory with a whetstone hung from his neck.

This sentence was afterwards remitted on his finding sureties for keeping the peace and presenting a wax candle weighing three pounds to the Church of St. Dunstan, West, in which parish the assaults had taken place.

Proclamation forbidding the casting of any kind of "lastage," when loading or unloading vessels, into the Thames, under penalty of paying £10 to the Chamber of the Guildhall and imprisonment for forty days.

Also forbidding the carrying of arms except by lords and knights.

Also forbidding the sale of lambs by butchers at a price higher than that specified.

Letters patent appointing William Shiryngham, Geoffrey Caymesford, Henry Bamme, and William Badby collectors in the City of the half a tenth and half a fifteenth granted to the King in the Parliament held at Westminster on the 1st October last.[2] Witness the King at Westminster, 28 Nov., 10 Richard II.

Precept to levy in the City an amount equal to half a fifteenth, and to bring the money to the Guildhall by the 1st March next.

[1] The editor of the 'Memorials' (where the proceedings are set out in full) explains that these were the commissioners appointed by Parliament in 1386. *Vide supra*, p. 286, note.

[2] Sat from 1 Oct. to 28 Nov., 1386. *Vide supra*, p. 286, note.

13 Feb., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386-7], the guardianship of Constance, late servant to William Vyne, woolmongere, together with the sum of 10 marks bequeathed to her by her said master, committed by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, to Henry Reede, cordwainer, the father of the said orphan. Sureties, viz., Thomas Chapman, John Nortfolk, John Roket, and Ralph atte Castelle. *Custodia Constancie nuper servientis Will'mi Vyne civis et lanarii London'.*

Letters patent granting murage to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, according to schedule as set out, for a term of ten years, for the purpose of keeping the City's walls, ditches, &c., in good order, more especially in this present time of war.[1] Witness the King at Westminster, 18 Sept., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386]. Fo. ccxii.

Schedule of murage chargeable on divers goods.[2]

For every hundred (*centena*) of wax 4*d.*; for the same of almonds 2*d.*; for every bale of rice 1*d.*; for a hundred of pepper, ginger, "setewalle," cinnamon, frankincense, brasil, quicksilver, vermilion, "vertegrece," and sugar 6*d.*; for a hundred of sulphur, "argoil," gall (*attramenti*), rosin, copperas, and calamel[3] (*calamenti*) 1*d.*; for a frail of figs and raisins 1*d.*; for a pound of clove, "galyngale," nuts, muscatels, maces, cubebs (*quibibis*), saffron, and silk ½*d.*; for every "bale" of "mader" 2*d.*; for every thousand of best grey-work 2*s.*; for the same of red work (*de rubio opere*) 12*d.*; for every thousand of work of "Ruskyn" 4*d.*; for every "tymber" of "ermyns" 2*d.*; of "letuse"[4] 1*d.*; of "calaber" ½*d.*; of cats (*catorum*) ¼*d.*; of foxes ½*d.*; of "bever" 4*d.*; of "ottres" 2*d.*; of "fycheux" ½*d.*; for every dozen of "foyns" 1*d.*; every dozen of genet-skins (*pellium de genett'*) 1*d.*; for every hundred of coney-skins

[1] The King of France had long been waiting in Flanders with a large fleet for a favourable wind to make a descent on England. Walsingham, ii. 151.

[2] Cf. schedules of murage granted in 1278 and 1315. Calendars 'A,' pp. 223-4; 'E,' pp. 63-6.

[3] A conjecture. Cf. *calami* in Letter-Book E. The list presents many difficulties.

[4] "Lettice," a kind of grey fur (Halliwell, 'Dict.'). It may have been so called, suggests the editor of the 'Memorials' (p. 330n.), from "Lettowe" of Lithuania.

1*d.*; of sheep-skins 1*d.*; of "buge" ½*d.*; for every dozen of cordwain 1*d.*; of "baseyns" ½*d.*; for every "dyker" of hide tanned 2½*d.*; for every cask of woad 12*d.*; for every "bale" of the same 2*d.*; for every barrel of honey 1*d.*; for every quarter of salt ½*d.*; for every mill-stone (*mola*) for a mill 4*d.*; for every pair of hand-mill cranks (*de turnis manumolarum*[1]) ½*d.*; for every mill-stone for smiths (*fabris*) called "grindston" ½*d.*; for every barrel of wood-ash (*cinerum de wood*) ½*d.*; for every hundred of "waynescote" 2*d.*; for every hundred of "Rygold" 4*d.*; for a barrel of steel 20*d.*; for every hundred of "deles" 10*d.*; for a hundred of "longhores" 4*d.*; for every hundred of "bowestaves" 2*d.*; for every last of "piche" and tar 3*d.*; for every barrel of "Osemond" 1*d.*; for every hundred of "pontandemer"[2] 2*d.*; for every cloth of Flanders dyed and refined (*afforciato*) 4*d.*; for every entire cloth coming to London for sale 4*d.*; for every dozen of cloth 2*d.*; for every bale of "Kereseye," "Walsshrusset," and mantle of Ireland (*mantell' dirland*) 12*d.*; for every entire cloth of scarlet 12*d.*; for a dozen of black or white monks' cloth (*panni monachalis*) 2*d.* a pound (*de libra*); for every worked cloth in London 8*d.*; for every "chaldre" of coals ½*d.*; for every "fother" of coals ½*d.*; for every horse-load of serges, "stamyns," grey cloths, and linen cloths 2*d.* a pound; for a hundred of canvas 4*d.*; for a dozen wimples (*peplorum*) ½*d.*; for every cloth of silk or gold "Ragemas" [*sic*] 4*d.*; for every samite (*sametto*) and cloth worked with gold 8*d.*; for every entire piece of "fustian" 1½*d.*; for every cendal refined (*sendillo afforciato*) 2*d.* a pound; for two other cendals not refined 2*d.* a pound; for every hundred of
Fo.ccxii b. woven cloth (*tele*) from foreign parts 8*d.*; for a dozen of all kinds of sail cloth (*velaminibus*) 4*d.*; for every dozen of "double worstede" 8*d.*; for the same of "sengleworstede" 4*d.*; for every bed with "keverlit" and "testour" of the greater assize 4*d.*; for a bed with the same of the middle assize 2*d.*; for every thousand (*millena*) of "talwode" 4*d.*; for the same of "faget" 2*d.*; for the same of "bilet" ½*d.*; for every cartload of hay ½*d.*; for every shipload of hay at the same rate; for

[1] Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book E,' pp. 64-5. | [2] "Poumandemer." 'Cal. E.'

every quarter of corn 2*d.*; for a quarter of barley 2*d.*; for a quarter of any other grain 1*d.*; for a cask of oil 12*d.*; of wine, 6*d.*; for a hundred-weight (*centena ponderis*) of "baterie,"[1] viz., basins, dishes, pots, and caldrons, 4*d.*; for a horse worth 40*s.* and more 2*d.*; and for one of less value 1*d.*; for an ox 1*d.*; a cow 1*d.*; a sheep ½*d.*; for five pigs (*baconibus*) 2*d.*; for a calf ¼*d.*; for a porker (*porco*) ½*d.*; for a lamb ¼*d.*; for the hull of a big ship laden with merchandise other than aforesaid 4*d.*; for the hull of a lesser ship similarly laden 2*d.*; for a boat laden 1*d.*; for every dozen of salted salmon 4*d.*; for twenty-five mulvel 4*d.*; for a barrel of "haddok" 1*d.*; for a hundred of salted mackerel ½*d.*; for a thousand of herring 2*d.*; for a barrel of herring 2*d.*; for a dozen salted lampreys 2*d.*; for a thousand eels 10*d.*; for a hundred of coarse fish (*grasci piscis*) 4*d.*; for a barrel of sturgeon 6*d.*; for a hundred of "Stokfisshe" called "Raclefisshe" and "Coursfisshe" 4*d.*; for a hundred of other "Stokfisshe" called "halfwoxefisshe" 2*d.*; for a hundred of other "Stokfisshe" called "Croplyng" and "Titlyng" ½*d.*; for a hundred "bunches" of garlick (*allei*) 3*d.*; for twenty-five bushels of sand-eels (*ceparum*) 1*d.*; for every "dosser" of fish 1*d.*; for every thousand of iron 4*d.*; for armour, viz., "hauberjons" and other armour of the value of 20*s.*, 2*d.*; and for all other merchandise of the value of 20*s.* not here specified, except wool, hides, and woolfells, 2*d.*

The following elected by the Common Council to carry the above into effect in conjunction with the Mayor and Aldermen, viz., Nicholas Brembre, Knt., John Hadle, Robert Warbultone, John Bosham, John Shadworth, Henry Vannere, John Organ, John Fresshe, Thomas Wilford, William Venour, William Shiryngham, William Tonge, John "Kirtone," Thomas Rolfe, Henry Herbury, Adam Bamme, Thomas Extone, Thomas Girdeler, Henry Stacy, William Ancroft, John Mokkynge, John Trigge, Thomas Austyn, Richard Willesdone, John Pountffreit, John Burwelle, John Loveye, Geoffrey Walderne, John Wyltschire, Thomas Makwylliam, William Baret, and John Colshulle.

[1] See 'Cal. Letter-Book E,' p. 65, note 5.

Commission under the Mayoralty seal appointing Thomas Girdeler and Thomas Garnet to collect the above murage, and to deliver the same by indenture to William Baret, John Kirtone, William Ancroft, and Thomas Austyn, or to one of them. Dated 1 March, 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386-7].

Fo. ccxiii. A similar commission sent by the Common Council to the following as collectors for the places prescribed, viz.:—

For Bridge: John Mokkyng, John Burwelle.

Between Bridge and the Preaching Friars: John Trigge, John Warener.

For Templebarre and Ludgate: Simon atte Nax, Roger Payn.

For the suburbs without Neugate and for Neugate: Elias Westone, Robert Malteby.

For the suburbs without Aldrichesgate and for Aldrichesgate: John Bathe, Thomas Extone.

For the suburbs without Crepulgate and for Crepulgate: Adam Bamme, John Loveye.

For the suburbs without Bisshopesgate and for Bisshopesgate: Henry Herbury, John Sibille.

For the suburbs without "la posterne" and for "la posterne": William Tonge, Richard Morell.

Surveyors of murage sworn, viz.: Nicholas Extone, Henry Vanner, John Shadworth, and Thomas Wylford.

Consimiles bille misse fuerunt cuil't Aldr'o proxiid. levand' de libra omnium reddituum civitatis.

Afterwards a precept was sent to each Alderman bidding them inquire in their several Wards as to the amount of rent in the City each individual owns, and to levy the sum of 12 pence on every 20*s.* of such rent, and pay one-half of the proceeds at the Guildhall by Easter next, and the other half at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Bapt. [24 June]: furthermore, to elect an Alderman for their several Wards, as well of those who are now Aldermen as of those who had been Aldermen, or any others as seemeth best, and also cause two, four, or six of the more sufficient persons in their Wards to be elected to the Common Council, and return the names of those so elected on Saturday next before the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March] next.

Fo. ccxiii b.

Proclamacio de oleo vendend' et de oistreis et musculis in nullo loco certo infra lib'tatem civitat' vendend'.

Proclamation regulating the price of oil and forbidding birlsters[1] of oysters and mussels to stand and sell their wares in any one place, but walk from place to place and serve the Commonalty, under penalty of forfeiture of the same. [No date.]

Proclamacio q'd null' pannar' forens' vendat aliquem pannum infra lib'tatem civitatis nisi fuerit integ' pan' vel d'i et hoc in loc' limitatis.

Proclamation to the effect that no foreign draper shall sell his cloth elsewhere than at places appointed, viz., at the Stokkes, at the house where John Yonge, grocer, lives near the church of St. "Auntelyn," and at a place opposite the churchyard of the said church lately belonging to John Aubrey; and this between midday of Thursday and the same hour of the Saturday following in every week and not otherwise; and further, that no one bring into the City any cloth except whole and half cloth with lists at both ends. [No date.]

Breve pro gross' bestiis in civitate Lond' non mactandis.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs for the due observance of an ordinance made by King Edward III. with the assent of Parliament in the thirty-fifth year of his reign, to the effect that great beasts intended for food for the inhabitants of the City should be slaughtered at Stratford or Knightsbridge, and not nearer the City, which ordinance had been confirmed in the Parliament held at Westminster, anno 3 Richard II. [A.D. 1380].[2] Witness the King at Westminster, 23 Feb., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386–7].

Judicium Thome Wytteman Bedelli pro deliberacione uni' eq' astriati aldr'o de Portsokne in prejudicium vic' London'.

Thomas Wytteman, beadle of the Ward of Portsokne, convicted, on his own confession, of having delivered to the Prior of Christchurch, Alderman of the said Ward, a horse which he found astray on Wednesday before the Feast of St. Matthias [24 Feb.], 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386–7], instead of delivering it to the Sheriffs, to whom it rightly belonged by charter, and committed to Neugate by order of Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, until the Court should be advised on the matter. Thereupon the said Prior caused divers writs of certiorari to be issued against the liberties and customs of the City to the said Mayor and Sheriffs, contrary to his oath as an Alderman,

[1] See 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 123, note 6.

[2] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 87. Cf. ordinance 45 Edward III., 'Memorials,' pp. 356-8.

pursuant to which the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs appeared before [Thomas Arundel], Bishop of Ely, the Chancellor, on Friday the 1st March, when the said Prior claimed equality by men of his counsel and others (*contra eos pareiam per homines de consilio suo et alios fecit*[1]), resisting them with all his might, &c. After dinner on the same day the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs went to the King's Council at the house of the Preaching Friars on the same matter, when divers lords and magnates asked for greater favour to be shown to the Prior. Thereupon, on the following Saturday, came the aforesaid Prior into the Chamber of the Guildhall before the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, and asked pardon for his contempt, and it was granted. Furthermore, the said Thomas was released at the Prior's request and the horse was delivered up to William More and William Staundone, the Sheriffs, as belonging to them by right of office.

Fo. ccxiv.

Judicium Ric'i Arderne pelliparii pro chevancia sua facta in dicto mistere contra ordinacionem dicti misteri.

Friday the 1st March, 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386-7], Richard Arderne, skinner, charged before Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, by Thomas Lakford, John Huwet, Thomas de Kent, and Peter Pountfreyt, the Masters and other good men of the Mistery of Skinners, with having made a certain "chevance" by way of usury (*per viam usure*) with Herman Taillour to the extent of £20, for which sum he covenanted to deliver to the said Herman certain furs, whereby it was agreed between them that the said Herman should lose for certain a sum of £3, to the great scandal of the mistery, and contrary to an ordinance formerly made and recorded *supra*, fo. clxxxviii [b]. They therefore asked for judgment according to the said ordinance. Thereupon the said Richard said he would acquit himself by five men of the mistery according to the same ordinance, and a day was given for the purpose; but he failed to produce the men. *Cur. ad. vult.* On Friday after the Feast of SS. Perpetua and Felicitas [7 March] it was adjudged that the said sum of £20, by way of "chevance" and

[1] A charge brought against Nicholas Extone in 1382 was that he had set himself against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty *quasi cum eis pareyam faciendo*. *Supra*, p. 204.

usury so promised for accommodation, should be forfeited, one moiety to the use of the Chamber and the other to the use of the Masters and good men of the said mistery, according to the ordinance. *Cur. ad. vult*, the said Richard being in the meantime mainprised by Richard Sparke, Edward Caumbre, William Wiltshyre, and John Leve, *quousque etc.*

Fo. ccxiv b.

Combustio libri vocati Jubile.

Saturday after the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386-7], a book called "Jubile," containing ordinances repugnant to the ancient customs of the City, ordered to be burnt by a Common Council summoned by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and composed not only of those elected from the Wards to be a Common Council, but also of the more reputable and substantial men of the same, in such numbers that the Council had to remove from the Upper Chamber of the Guildhall to the Hall below.[1]

Proclamacio de vendicione vini et q'd q'libet possit intrare celarium ad vidend' vinum suum tractum.

Thursday after the Feast of Annunciation B. M. [25 March], 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], proclamation made regulating the sale of "Osoye" or any other wine of Spain, "Grek," and "Malvesye"; and for customers to be allowed to see their wine drawn.

De amocione a co'i concilio et restitucio.

Recital of proceedings having been taken by Nicholas Brembre, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and good men of the Common Council, against William Essex, draper, John More, mercer, Richard Norbury, mercer, and others who had been removed from the Common Council, and of the election of others in their place, as appears on fo. lxi [b]; of the record having been withdrawn, and of their having been restored to their offices during the Mayoralty of John Norhamptone without the assent of the better and wiser citizens, as appears *supra* on fo. cxxxix [b].

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 494. According to the Rolls of Parliament (iii. 227) complaint had been made to the King during the Parliament which sat at Westminster from the 1st Oct. to the 28th Nov., 1386, that this book, which was said to have "comprised all the good articles appertaining to the good government of the City," *had been already burnt* by Extone's orders without the consent of the commons of the City. The record here shows, on the contrary, that the book could not have been burnt before March, 1387, and that its destruction was approved by a Common Council of an unusual character. It had been revised in 1384, during Brembre's Mayoralty. *Supra*, pp. 234-5.

And whereas the said John Norhamptone as well as the said John More and Richard Norbury had been convicted and sentenced to death by the Justices at the Tower[1] on Monday after the Feast of the Nativity B. M. [8 Sept.], 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384], and the said William Essex had escaped and fled; it was now agreed, on Wednesday the 17th April, 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Common Council, that the said John Norhamptone, John More, Richard Norbury, and William Essex, for the causes aforesaid, be for ever deprived of the freedom of the City, and that their aforesaid restitution be and is hereby cancelled.

Fo. ccxv.

Election of Aldermen.

Billinggesgate: Nicholas Extone.
Bredstret: Monsieur [*sic*] Nicholas Brembre.
Lymstret: John Hadle.
Langebourne: John Organ.
Crepulgate: Robert Warbultone.[2]
Candelwykstret: John Hende.
Bridge: Hugh Fastolf.
Vintry: Henry Vanner.
Castelbaynard: William More.
Walbroke: William Oliver.
Cornhulle: John Rote.
Bisshopesgate: John Chircheman.
Bradstret: Adam St. Ive.
Colmanstret: John Estone.[3]
Bassieshawe: John Shadworth.
Cordewanerstrete: John Fresshe.
Chepe: [No name recorded.[4]]
Farndone: John Fraunceys.
Aldrichesgate: Roger Elys.
Douegate: Richard Preston.[5]

[1] *Vide supra*, pp. 264-5.

[2] The name struck out and marked as dead, and Adam Bamme substituted.

[3] Struck out as having died, and Nicholas Twyford, Knt., substituted.

[4] The sitting Alderman was John Boseham. His latest appearance was 5 March, 1387. *Infra*, p. 305.

[5] Name struck out as discharged, and William Wottone substituted.

Algate: William Staundone.
Tower: William Venour.
Queenhithe: Thomas Wylford.

Compot' Walt'i "Blakeneye" pro Thoma Stable orphano.

5 March, 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386–7], account rendered by Walter "Blankeneye," mercer, before John Bosham and Thomas Wilford, Aldermen, and John Loveye, Commoner, as auditors appointed by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, in the presence of Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, and John Reche, the Common Pleader, for the time when the said Walter was guardian of Thomas and Isabella, children of John Stable, mercer.

Fo. ccxv b.

Cancellat' quia partes concordate sunt.

The said Walter found to be in arrears and committed to prison. Afterwards, viz., on the 27th March, the said Walter was committed to the custody of John Leenge and Richard Boneby, mercer, who gave bond for his appearance before the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday the 29th April following.

Co'e consilium pro eo q'd dn's de la Souche fecit instanciam pro reconsiliacione Joh'is Northt' et alior' ad pristinum statum civium.

At a meeting of Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the whole Common Council on the 17th April, 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], it was announced by the said Mayor that the Lord de la Souche was urging the King to grant charters of pardon to John Northampton, late draper, John More and Richard Northbury, mercers, and late citizens of London, and to restore them to their former state of citizenship.

L'ra eidem d'no de la Souche sub co'i sigillo directa.

Thereupon a letter was sent to the Lord de la Souche under the Common Seal, expressing surprise at his action, and declaring that the City would know no peace so long as any of the aforesaid individuals remained in it, for during the reign of the King's grandfather they caused so much dissension that they were expelled from the Council and assemblies of the citizens for ever,[2] and during the present reign they had been convicted of high treason on their own confession before the King's Justices,[3] and the proceedings against them had by the King's orders been publicly proclaimed throughout the City. If such proclamation were to be rendered void, it would redound

[1] His will (dated 12 Dec., 1360) proved and enrolled in the Husting in Dec., 1361. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 63.

[2] *Vide supra*, p. 64.

[3] *Vide supra*, pp. 264-5.

greatly to the King's dishonour and the City's destruction. They pray him therefore not to allow himself to be led into error by gifts or promises, and to stay his suit. Dated 27 April, 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1387].

The above letter was delivered to the said Lord de la Souche at his hostel by John Reche, the Common Pleader, Ralph Strode, and John Harwell, Serjeant-at-arms.

The same day it was agreed that the Mayor and the rest of the Aldermen and citizens should ride to meet the King at Esthamstede[1] to ask his favour for the City, and pray that his charters granted to the citizens, and especially that touching the judgment passed on Northamptone, More, and Northbury, might remain in force.

Afterwards, viz., on the 4th May, in a great congregation of Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, the Aldermen, the entire Common Council, and very many of the better citizens, sitting in the Upper Chamber of the Guildhall, report was made by William Cheyne, the Recorder, how graciously the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens had been received by the King at Esthamstede, and with what force and wisdom the Mayor had represented to the King the risk that would be incurred by the City if charters of pardon were granted to Northamptone, More, and Northbury, and how the King had replied that he would be very cautious before showing favour to the prisoners.[2]

At the same meeting it was agreed, on the petition of the whole Commonalty, with the assent of the Aldermen, that in the event of Northamptone, More, and Northbury thereafter being pardoned, they should never be restored to the freedom
Fo. ccxvi. of the City, and that William Essex, draper, who had failed to appear to answer charges of sedition,[3] should be deprived of the said freedom. It was further agreed that the King's charter to the citizens containing an account of the proceedings

[1] Easthampstead, co. Berks.

[2] According to Higden (ix. 93) Northampton had already received a charter of pardon and restoration to his property on the 27th April—the day that the City's protest had been sent to Lord de la Souche.

[3] He made good his escape, as mentioned *supra*, p. 304.

against Northamptone, More, and Northbury should be entered in this book, and it is recorded on this folio; also that the Mayor make diligent inquiry in whose hands the property of the said Northamptone, More, and Northbury remained, in order that it might be seized for the King's use; and, further, make inquiry if any citizens had exerted themselves to obtain their release, or if any wife, offspring, or kinsman had so acted after the date of the aforesaid charter; and lastly, that at the next coming of the said Lord de la Souche to the City the Mayor and Aldermen should send for him and persuade him, as well as the Minister (*Ministro*) of the Friars Minors and Brother..... of the same, to cease from urging reconciliation with the said Northamptone, More, and Northbury.

Carta recita [sic] *condempnacionis Joh'is Northamptone Joh'is More et Ric'i Northbury (cum abbreviacione et remissione quarundam punicionum adjudicatar' etc.*[2]).

Letters patent reciting former letters patent of the 26th Sept., 8 Richard II. [A.D. 1384],[1] to the effect that the judgment passed on Northamptone, More, and Northbury should not be disturbed, and that after the expiration of their ten years' imprisonment they should not be allowed to return within 100 miles of the City. Nevertheless, at the urgent prayer of John, Duke of Lancaster, the King now grants pardon and freedom to the said prisoners on their finding surety for good behaviour and subject to the proviso that they do not approach within 80 miles of the City, on pain of loss of life. The Mayor and Commonalty, having assented to this remission,[3] are not to suffer the pains and penalties attached by former letters patent to those who should make suit in favour of the prisoners. Witness the King at Westminster, 3 June, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1386].

Fo. ccxvi b.

Custodia Ric'i Hervyle.

22 May, 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], the guardianship of Richard, son of Walter Hervyle, together with a sum of £60 and divers implements appertaining to the mistery of "Peautrers," &c., committed by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, to Thomas Baktone,

[1] These letters patent do not appear to be recorded in the Letter-Book.

[2] Added by a different hand.

[3] It is not clear when the citizens gave their assent to this remission. In the previous March they had emphatically protested against Northampton and the others being allowed within forty miles of the City. *Supra*, pp. 279, 281-2.

fishmonger, and Matilda his wife, widow of the said Walter. Sureties, viz., Thomas Fretone and Master Thomas Baktone, Archdeacon of London.

Fo. ccxvii. *Custodia Joh'is filii Henr' Padyngtone.*

Whereas on the 19th Dec., 1 Richard II. [A.D. 1377], William Whetele, cordwainer, received in Court the sum of £55 in trust for John, son of Henry Padyngtone, and on the death of the said William the sum of £48 and 13 pence was delivered to Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, as appears *supra*, fo. lxxviii, which sum together with other money was paid by Walter Gyngivere and Benedict Wakelyn, executors of the said William, to John Basse, draper, in trust for the said orphan—the said John Basse now comes and gives bond. [No date.]

Afterwards, viz., on the 14th Nov., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], the said John came and delivered to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, the aforesaid sum of £55 in trust for the said orphan, and he is quit.

Fo. ccxvii b.

Afterwards, viz., on the 10th Nov., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393],[1] came the above orphan, being now of full age, and asked that his property might be delivered to him, and this was done after an account had been taken by certain auditors, viz., Thomas Knolles and William Evote, Aldermen, Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, and Robert Peek, the Common Pleader.

Fo. ccxvii. *L'ra d'ni Regis pro gubernacione civitatis.*

Letter of Privy Seal to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City, urging them to safeguard the City and to see that only fit and proper individuals take part in the government of the same. Dated at the King's manor of Wodestok, 3 June [year omitted].

Billa pro vigiliis faciend'.

Precept for a proper watch and ward to be kept on the eves of the Nativity of St. John Bapt. [24 June] and the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul [29 June], and for precautions to be taken against fire.

Fo. ccxvii b. *Perdonacio vinetariorum.*

Letters patent granting pardon (at the request of Nicholas Extone, the Mayor) to those vintners and taverners who had sold wines of Gascony, Rochelle, "Oseye," and of Spain contrary to various statutes. Witness the King at Westminster, 17 Feb., 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386-7].

[1] Some mistake as to date.

Fo. ccxviii.

Concessio officii co'is venatoris.

Thursday before the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July], 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], Thomas Biringtone appointed Common Hunt of the City by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council in the place of John Charneye[1] for one year, receiving for his pains the profit arising from the "stations" around the Crosses in Chepe if it so please the Commonalty.

Ordinacio contra nativos q'd non sint recepti in lib'tatem civitat' nec ad statum judicialem in eadem.

18 July, 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], ordinance by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, with the assent of the Common Council, to the effect that thenceforth no foreigner should be enrolled as an apprentice nor be received into the freedom of the City by apprenticeship unless he first swear that he is a freeman and not a bondsman (*nativus*); and any one admitted in future to the freedom by redemption, or any other way except apprenticeship, shall make the same oath and find six sureties according to ancient custom.[2] Also that if it happen that any such bondsman shall have been admitted to the freedom on false pretences without the knowledge of the Chamberlain, as soon as it be known to the Mayor and Aldermen, he shall lose his freedom and pay a fine for his deception at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, saving always the liberty which appertains to the soil of the City.[3]

Also if it happen (which God forbid) that any one born whilst his father was a bondsman be elected to judicial office in the City as Alderman, Sheriff, or Mayor, and do not notify his servile condition previously to the Mayor and Aldermen, he shall pay to the Chamberlain £100 to the use of the Commonalty and nevertheless lose his freedom.[4]

[1] John Charneye had been appointed Common Hunt in March, 1379, and in December following was allowed to take the profits arising from the "stations" to the extent of £10 a year (*supra*, pp. 121-2, 132). He had recently been appointed City Coroner by the King. *Vide supra*, p. 254.

[2] *Vide supra*, p. 109, notes 1 and 2.

[3] By a law of William the Conqueror a fugitive bondsman could gain his freedom by living unclaimed within a city or walled town for a year and a day. Wilkins, 'Leges Anglo-Sax.,' p. 229.

[4] 'Liber Albus,' i. 452.

Q'd vendicantes lib'tatem civitatis per nascenciam suam per juramentum suum admittantur.

Also it was unanimously agreed and ordained that those claiming the freedom of the City by birth (*per nascenciam suam*[1]) within the year next ensuing, or within the first year after they come of age, if they be at large (*ad suum largum*) within the realm, and are not already sworn to the City, shall inform the Chamberlain for the time being of their birth, and, further, make the same oath as other freemen are wont to make, to the end that no one be admitted to judicial office in the City in future, wheresoever he may have been born, whose father was a bondsman as aforesaid; and after the term now prescribed those claiming the freedom by birth shall not enjoy the freedom of the City until they shall have made the oath as aforesaid before the Chamberlain and it be enrolled; so that whensoever they shall offer to make such oath, they shall be received to do the same, and when they shall have shown that they ought to be freemen of the City by birth as aforesaid, they shall be accepted as freemen of the City, and for such acceptance and entrance they shall pay nothing.

Whereupon in the same congregation Thomas Girdeler, son of Robert Girdeler, corder, John Trig, son of William Trig, fishmonger, and Ralph Strode, son of Robert Strode, mercer, publicly made the oath accustomed to be made by those admitted to the freedom.

The above ordinances were proclaimed on the 2nd August, 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], together with the articles following:

Proclamacio q'd omnes infra lib'tatem civitatis veniant ad essend' in lotto et scotto.

A proclamation for all who, being of the franchise of the City, live without the same, and use merchandise by themselves or others, to appear before the Mayor and Aldermen within fifteen days of the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.] next, either themselves or by their attorneys, in order to be in lot and scot with other commoners of the said City, under penalty of losing their franchise.[2]

[1] In other words by "patrimony," as distinct from obtaining the freedom by apprenticeship (or servitude) or by redemption (*i.e.*, purchase). See 'Cal. Letter-Book D,' Introd., p. ii.

[2] An ordinance was passed in 1365 to the effect that freemen living outside the City should not lose their freedom provided they were in scot and lot. See 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 203.

Proclamacio q'd quil't possit h'ere suum proprium lucrum supra mare.

A proclamation to the effect that those willing to send their vessels to sea with the King's ships of war may freely do so, and reap all the profit they may gain in the expedition against the King's enemies.

Procla^o^ q'd canes non circumvagant in civitate ad largum.

A proclamation against allowing dogs to wander at large about the City except pet dogs (*chiens gentilz*), under penalty of a fine of 40*d*.[1]

A proclamation regulating the price of ale.

Fo. ccxviii b.

Returnum in Cancellar' pro Ric'o Bailly capellano.

Recital of proceedings in error and writ to the Sheriffs to bring into the King's Chancery the body of Richard Bailly, a chaplain, against whom judgment in the sum of £20 had been obtained by Walter atte Chirche, brewer, in the Sheriff's Court for having abducted Matilda his wife, and taken goods belonging to the said Walter to the value of £40, and who, in default of payment of the said damages, had been committed to prison. At length, in obedience to a writ dated the 10th July, 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], William More and William Staundone, the Sheriffs, brought up the said Richard Bailly into the Chancery, and there he remained until Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Aldermen went to claim him, that he might be recommitted to prison, according to the custom of the City.

Fo. ccxix.

Judicium certor' allutar' covinas et congregaciones facienciun.

17 Aug., 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], John Clerk, Henry Duntone, and John Hychene, serving-men of the mistery of Cordwainers, attached on a charge made by Robert de York, Thomas Bryel, Thomas Gloucestre, and William Midenhale, Surveyors of the said Mistery, and others, of having formed an illegal assembly at the Friars Preachers, contrary to the ordinance recorded *supra*, fo. clxxii, and of having assaulted Richard Bonet of the same Mistery. The accused confessed their guilt, and, further, declared that Friar William Bartone had agreed, for a sum of money contributed by them, to make suit to the Court of Rome for a confirmation by the Pope of their fraternity.

[1] Recorded in 'Liber Albus' (i. 453), where the editor translates "chiens gentilz" as "dogs of the gentry." In his later translation of the 'Liber Albus,' however, he thinks the term may apply to gentle or pet dogs ('Liber Albus,' Riley's transl., 1861, p. 389).

[illegible] the civic authorities,

[illegible] same year. Other [illegible] John Lowys, Walter [illegible] Vintner, Robert Knyvet, William Hare, [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] John Hunne was brought before [illegible] the Aldermen in the Chamber [illegible] charged with having unlawfully attached to [illegible] certain ships carpenters and [illegible] and stone, and having Richard Grenter, [illegible] Vane of Bedingesgrave, their surety in [illegible] recognizance with the said John [illegible] and remanded in good men [illegible] Vane and arrested at Newgate. The said [illegible] committed to prison for a year [illegible].

[illegible] the 23rd Aug., he was mainprised the next [illegible] appointment and ceased to surcease, viz. [illegible] Richard Merstone, "scrivener," and John [illegible].

[illegible] Mayor to bring Peter Mildemaie, [illegible] committed to prison, to the King at [illegible] Bath in Somersetshire, 23 Aug. last past, [illegible] with the return of the City and [illegible] to the King at the above Feast of [illegible] the said Peter Mildemaie to the [illegible].

[illegible] William Penkyvyle of [illegible] Middle Temple, Esquire, for battery and the [illegible] Chancellor of the Exchequer, with having [illegible] and with having [illegible] and [illegible] Norwich, and [illegible] Nicholas, have since [illegible] and a warrant being given for his

Fo. ccxx.
Eleccio Vicecomitum.

Saturday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], in the presence of Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, Nicholas Brembre, Knt., Nicholas Twyford, Knt., John Hadle, William Cheyne, the Recorder, William More and William Standone, the Sheriffs, John Chircheman, John Fresshe, Henry Vanner, John Shadworth, John Organ, John Rote, Roger Elys, John Fraunceys, William Olyver, Adam de St. Ive, Thomas Wilford, and William Wottone, Aldermen, and very many commoners of the Wards, as well those elected for a Common Council as other good men of the same, summoned for the election of Sheriffs in the Guildhall—the said Mayor elected William Venour and the Commonalty elected Hugh Fastolf to be Sheriffs for the year ensuing.

In the same congregation there were elected as auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and Wardens of London Bridge, viz., Henry Vanner and John Fresshe, Aldermen, by the Mayor and Aldermen, and William Tonge, William Ancroft, Henry Herbury, and John Clenant by the Commonalty.

Afterwards, viz., on Saturday the eve of St. Michael [29 Sept.], the said Sheriffs were sworn at the Guildhall, and on the morrow were presented before the Barons at Westminster.

L'ra missa d'no Rege [sic] *per Maiorem Aldrm' et co'item.*

Letter under the Common Seal from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty to the King, expressing regret at his having been aggrieved with the City owing to the action of the heinous and horrible sect of John Norhamptone and his fellows, traitors to the King, and thanking him for recent expressions of favour towards them, signified by his letters and confirmed by the mouth of Nicholas Brembre. They pray him not to credit any evil report about the City without investigation, nor to pardon Northampton[1] or any of his followers without taking the evidence of officials connected with the government of the City, and lastly, that a citizen charged with any crime may not be judged otherwise than by the King's Justices within the City according to ancient law and custom, unless the civic authorities deem such a course to be dangerous. Dated 17 Sept. [A.D. 1387].

[1] This increases the difficulty of explaining the letters patent of pardon already granted on 3 June, 1386. *Supra*, p. 307.

Pro vera l. fine missa d'no Regi.

Letter under the seal of the Mayoralty to the King complaining of grants having been made of property as escheated to the King before the title to such escheats had been determined, and in such haste that innocent people had been made to suffer, and praying that in future such grants might not be made until the King's title to such escheats be proved and the Mayor, the King's Escheator, shall have certified the same. Dated the morrow of St. Matthew [21 Sept.].

Johes Besouthe supervisor Thamisie.

Grant by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty to John Besouthe, "sergeant," of the office of Keeper of the water of the Thames and Surveyor of nets for life (he receiving 100*s.* a year from the Chamberlain) in the same manner as the office was lately held by John Salesbury. Dated in the Chamber of the Guildhall, 20 Aug., 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387].

Oath of allegiance [French].[1]

Sacr'm quod Maior Aldr'i et cōitas fecerunt d'no Regi.

You swear that you will be faithful and loyal subject to our lord the King Richard (and his right heirs, Kings of England[2]), and his counsel will keep, and with him his purpose and wishes will hold and maintain to your ability against all those who are or shall become rebels or opposed to his person or royalty, and ready shall you be to live and die with our said lord the King, to destroy all who have meditated, do meditate, or shall meditate treason against our said liege lord in any manner, without having regard to any person in the world; and well and honourably shall you always speak of him and of our most gracious lady the Queen; and if you hear any person, great or small, of whatever condition he may be, do or speak otherwise, you shall arrest him if you are able, and if unable you shall warn the Mayor and Sheriffs of such person and his speech without any delay; and ready shall you be and quickly come to your Mayor for the time being, when, and at what hour, you be required to resist, so long as life remains, all those who meditate or shall meditate any matter against our liege lord in

[1] It was probably this oath that Brembre and other supporters of the King were charged in the "Merciless" Parliament of 1388 by the lords appellant with having forced upon the citizens without the King's knowledge or assent. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 235.

[2] An interlineation.

any of the points aforesaid (And further you shall refuse the evil opinions of John Norhamptone, John More, Richard Norbury, and William Essex, who notoriously have confessed themselves to be guilty of high treason against our lord the King, and you shall resist with all your power the return of the said John Norhamptone, John More, Richard, and William within the bounds prescribed to them by letters patent of our lord the King[1] aforesaid, and all other things aforesaid you shall maintain[2]) so God you help and the Saints.

Fo. ccxxi.

L'ra missa d'no Regi per Maiorem Aldr'os et co'itatem.

Letter from Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Commonalty under the Common Seal to the King, enclosing a copy of the above oath [omitting the clauses placed in parenthesis], which they assure him they had taken and were determined to keep, and commending to him Nicholas Brembre, who would inform him as to the state of the City. Dated 5 Oct. [A.D. 1387].

Carta perdonac'ois facta diversis personis.

Letters patent granting pardon, at the request of Nicholas "de" Extone, the Mayor, to Richard Bone, "webbe,"[3] William Harowe, "webbe," Henry Nasse, "webbe," William Pykas, "webbe," John Nook, "webbe," William Pypar, "webbe," and Thomas Wolf, "webbe," for felonies, &c. Witness the King at Westminster, 20 March, 10 Richard II. [A.D. 1386–7].

Presentac' Will'i Lokha capell' ad cantar' in eccl'ia Sancti Pauli pro a'ia Henr' Guldford fundat'.

Presentation by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, of William Lokha, chaplain, to the chantry founded in St. Paul's Church by Henry Guldeford, called "le Mareschal," in the place of John Albon, deceased, the right of presentation falling to them pursuant to an agreement made on the morrow of the Purification [2 Feb.], A.D. 1313[–14].[4] Dated 28 Sept., A.D. 1387.

Concessio pro Will'o Courtray de non veniendo in assisis.

23 Oct., 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], William Courtray, fishmonger, discharged by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing old age.

[1] *Vide supra*, p. 307.

[2] The words in parenthesis added by a different hand.

[3] Weaver.

[4] See 'Cal. Letter-Book E,' pp. 30–31.

Fo. ccxxi b. *Custodia pueror' Will'i Knyghtcote.*

27 July, 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], the guardianship of Margaret and Margery, daughters of William Knyghtcote, together with a sum of £1,471 7*s.* 1*d.* belonging to them and to Idonia their sister, in the custody of Johanna, widow of the said William and mother of the said Idonia, committed by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, to John Otteley, mercer.[1] Sureties, viz., Hugh Fastolf and Adam de St. Ive, Aldermen, Thomas Otteleye, grocer, and William Potenham, girdler.

Afterwards, viz., on the 6th Feb., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388–9], the said John Otteleye paid a certain sum of money to Thomas Sampson, of co. Suffolk, and to Simon his son, who had married the above Margaret; and on the 20th Feb., 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389–90], he paid another sum of money to Thomas Aleyn, mercer, who had married the above Margery. Other payments follow.

Afterwards, viz., on the 15th June, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], it was granted by William Staundone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen that Richard Forster should marry the above Idonia, and the said John Otteley and Thomas Aleyn covenanted to pay them the sum of £500 by two equal instalments.

Letter of Privy Seal to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London bidding them appoint Thomas Usk,[2] the King's Serjeant-at-

[1] John Otteley had been appointed guardian of the children by the will of William Knyghtcote, dated 23 Aug., 1382, and proved and enrolled in the Husting in July, 1383. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 237.

[2] This appointment formed the subject of another charge brought by the lords appellant in the Parliament of 1388 against Brembre and other supporters of the King as having been made for the express purpose of furthering malicious proceedings against the lords. ('Rot. Parl.,' iii. 234.) Usk was a scrivener by profession, and had been one of the chief supporters of Northampton. Nevertheless he had shown himself bitterly hostile to Northampton when on his trial at Reading. (Higden, ix. 45-6.) He was also a collector of customs during part of the time that Chaucer was the Comptroller, and was the author of 'The Testament of Love,' at one time ascribed to Chaucer himself. In that literary effort Usk displayed no little contrition for his treachery to Northampton, although, when condemned to death, as condemned he was, by the "Merciless" Parliament, with Brembre and others, he still maintained the truth of the accusations he had formerly brought against his friend and patron. (Higden, ix. 169.)

arms, to be Under-Sheriff of the county of Middlesex in the place of John Boterwyk, who was getting too old for work. Dated at the King's manor of Clipstone, 2 Sept. [A.D. 1387].

Letter of Privy Seal from the King to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, thanking them for their loyalty as expressed in their letter under their Common Seal and by Nicholas Brembre, as also for their efforts to bring about unity and concord in the City. He exhorts them to continue these efforts, so that he might the sooner pay them a visit in person.[1] It was his intention, with the advice of his lieges in the City, to grant a pardon to all who confessed their misdoings and prayed his favour. He had been informed by Nicholas Brembre that good and honourable men had been elected Sheriffs, and he hoped that at the election of a Mayor they would choose one who could be trusted to well govern the City,[2] otherwise he (the King) would refuse to receive him on presentation. He charges them to see that no one trouble him with petitions to show greater favour to the traitors John Norhamptone, John More, and Richard Norbury, but to learn particulars as to the property of these men, and safeguard the same until further orders. He is gratified that, in accordance with his request, they have appointed Thomas Usk to the office of Under-Sheriff of Middlesex, and promises that such appointment shall not form a precedent to the prejudice of the City's franchise. Dated at the Abbey of Eynesham, 7 Oct. [A.D. 1387]. Fo. ccxxii.

16 Oct. [A.D. 1387], proclamation made, pursuant to the above letter, to the effect that no one urge the King for greater favour to be shown to Northamptone, More, and Norbury. *Proclamacio supra l'ram p'scriptam.*

8 Oct., 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], report made by William Sheringham, John Loveye, John Ottele, and Robert Guphey, mercers, as auditors of a commercial account between Thomas Austyn, mercer, and John Banham, his servant. *Compotus int' Thomam Austyn et Joh'em Banham servientem ejus.*

[1] According to Higden (ix. 104), the King paid a visit to the City on the following 10th November, when he received every token of welcome.

[2] Extone was re-elected.

Fo. ccxxii b.

Masters of Misteries sworn.

Cordwainers: Walter Buk, John Lewes, Richard Pyrye, and Richard Shote sworn, 2 Oct., 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], to rule the mistery, sparing none for love nor molesting any for hate, and to present such defects as they may find to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, &c.

Tapicers: William Tannere, Richard atte Welle, Thomas Besouthe, and Hugh Riculf sworn, 7 Oct., the same year.

Fiecchers: William Aystone and Nicholas Minot sworn, 22 Oct., the same year.

Foreign Weavers: Peter Egelyn of Brabant and Reginald Van de Lare of Flanders sworn, 20 Oct., the same year.

Butchers at the Stokkes: Richard Hoke and Richard Morkoc sworn, 3 Dec., the same year.

Native Weavers: William Gorynge and John Willes sworn, 21 Nov., the same year.

Fulleres: William Wormestre, John Holbeche, Thomas Mytone, and Geoffrey Brystowe sworn, 11 Dec., the same year.

Skinners: Edward Cambre, William Brichford, William Bowyere, and Richard Waltham sworn surveyors of the mistery, 16 Jan., 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387–8].

Cardemakers: Nicholas Loffenham and Richard atte Celer sworn, 23 Jan., the same year.

Barbers: John Shepey and Richard Canpolle (Caupolle?) sworn, 16 April.

Acquietancia unius marce redditus ponti London' debit' de quod' gardino quod prior beate Marie de Suthwerk tenet extra barram Sc'i Georgii de Suthwerk per Maiorem Alder'os et co'itatem eidem Priori fact' etc.

Acquittance by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the rest of the citizens, to Friar Henry Colyngbourne, Prior of the House of St. Mary de Suthwerk, and convent of the same, for one year's quitrent due to the same and to London Bridge for a garden belonging to the said religious house situate near Kentstrete, in the parish of St. George without the Bar of Suthwerk, and once the property of William de Exmuthe. Dated the morrow of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387].[1]

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 498-9.

Fo. ccxxiii.

31 Oct., 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], the guardianship of Johanna, daughter of William "Bricles," together with a sum of £20 and a mazer bequeathed to her by Sabine, late wife of Henry Yerdele, committed by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, to William Tonge, vintner. Surety, viz., Thomas Wyght, pepperer.

Custodia Joh'e filie Will'i Brykles.

Afterwards, viz., on Monday the 13th March, 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389-90], the said William Tonge having died, the above guardianship was committed by William Venour, the Mayor, and the above Chamberlain to William Wasshebourne, "sherman." Sureties, viz., Thomas Wyght and William Wyght.

Afterwards, viz., on the 2nd June, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], the said Johanna having died, came Katherine, widow and executrix of the above William Wasshebourne, and John Wyryng, her co-executor, and delivered the deceased's property to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, and also certain articles of silver bequeathed to John, son of William Brykles, to keep *quousque etc.*

Custodia Isabelle fil' Will'i Brykles.

31 Oct., 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], the guardianship of Isabella, daughter of the above William Brikles, together with a sum of £20 and a mazer bequeathed to her by the above Sabine, late wife of Henry Yerdele, committed by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, to Thomas Wight, pepperer. Surety, viz., William Wyght, pepperer.

Afterwards, viz., on the 1st Feb., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397-8], came John Canynges, who had married [Cecilia], the widow of the above Thomas Wight,[1] and delivered to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, the property of the said Isabella for safe custody.

Afterwards, viz., on the 29th March, 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1398], the above Johanna, daughter of William Brykles, being dead, and Isabella being of full age, the property of the latter

[1] The will of Thomas Wight, a grocer, who had a wife named Cecilia (daughter of William Yvory) and a brother named William, dated 1396, was proved and enrolled in the Husting in 1406. See 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 282, 365.

was delivered to her together with a moiety of the property of her deceased sister.

Afterwards, viz., on the 19th Sept., 5 Henry IV. [A.D. 1404], came the aforesaid John, son of the said William Brikles, being of full age, and received his property from the said Chamberlain.

Fo. ccxxiii b. *Electio Nich'i Extone Maioris.*

Sunday the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], in the presence of Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, Nicholas Brembre, Knt., John Hadle, William Cheyne, the Recorder, Nicholas Twyford, Knt., John Chircheman, William Venour, Hugh Fastolf, William More, William Staundone, Henry Vanner, John Shadworth, John Rote, John Hende, Adam de St. Ive, Adam Bamme, John Fraunceys, Roger Elys, Thomas Wylford, and William Olyver, Aldermen, and an immense Commonalty, as well of the Common Council as of other good men of the Wards, summoned for the election of a Mayor for the year ensuing, Nicholas Extone was elected.

Afterwards, viz., on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], he was sworn in the Guildhall, and on the morrow was admitted and sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer.

Precept to the several Aldermen to cause the men of their Ward to be arrayed, each according to his estate, by Friday next, and to return their names. Dated the Feast of St. Martin [11 Nov.].

Proclamacio de salvacione domini regis per totam civitatem et alia loca.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs for proclamation[1] to be made in the City and suburbs to the effect that the King had taken under his special protection his uncle Thomas, Duke of Glouces-

[1] This proclamation was the result of an interview between the King and the Duke of Gloucester and the Earls of Arundel and Warwick in Westminster Hall on Sunday, the 17th Nov., when it was decided to summon the King's obnoxious advisers to appear at the next Parliament to give account of themselves. Before that day arrived four of the accused had fled to Flanders, and only Brembre was captured. ('Rot. Parl.,' iii. 229; Higden, ix. 107-8.) This is the last we hear of Brembre in the Letter-Book. Soon after Parliament met he was brought to trial and hanged at Tyburn. ('Rot. Parl.,' iii. 238; Walsingham, ii. 173-4.) He had taken the precaution in October of making over all his property to William Venour, a brother grocer, and others. ('Pleas and Memoranda,' Roll A 28, membr. 7.)

ter, Richard [Fitz Alan], Earl of Arundel, Thomas [de Beauchamp], Earl of Warwick, and all their folk, as well as Alexander [Neville], Archbishop of York, Robert [de Vere], Duke of Ireland, Michael [de la Pole], Earl of Suffolk, Robert Tresilian and Nicholas Brembre, Knights, who stood impeached of certain charges, and all their folk, until the next meeting of Parliament at Westminster on the morrow of Candlemas [2 Feb.].[1] [No date.[2]]

L'ra Regia q'd Maior et Aldr'i veniant ad Regem apud Wyndesore.

Writ of Privy Seal to Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, bidding him attend the King at Wyndesore Castle, together with all the Aldermen, on Sunday next [1 Dec.], in order to consult on matters of great importance. Dated at Wyndesore Castle [Thursday], 28 Nov.[3] [A.D. 1387].

Proclamacione quis male loquat' de Rege Regina nec aliis d'nis.

A royal proclamation forbidding any one to speak ill of the King and Queen or of the lords who dwelt about the King's person, for that the King himself would act as he thought best. [No date].[4]

L'ra Regia q'd quil't Aldr's salvo custodiat Wardam suam.

Writ of Privy Seal to Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, bidding him to charge the Aldermen to take steps for safeguarding the City on the King's behalf, and to make a return of the names of all disloyal persons they may find. Dated at Wyndesore Castle, 3 Dec. [A.D. 1387].

Fo. ccxxiv.

Consimiles bille misse fuerunt cuilibet Aldr'o.

Precept to the Aldermen to take steps for keeping watch and ward at Christmas for the preservation of the peace and prevention of disturbance.

[1] This Parliament, known as the "Merciless" Parliament, sat for 122 days, viz., from 3 Feb. to 20 March, and from 11 April to 4 June, 1388. It was also known as the "Parliament that wrought wonders" (Stow, 'Annales,' ed. 1592, p. 475).

[2] According to Knighton (ii. 249) the date was probably Tuesday, 19 Nov.

[3] 'Memorials,' p. 499. On the last day of November, according to Higden (ix. 108-9), the Mayor and Aldermen were sent for by the King, who desired to know how many armed men the City could furnish at a crisis. To this question a cautious reply was given, to the effect that the inhabitants of the City were traders by profession, and only took up arms for the defence of the City. This, we are told, was followed by a request made by Extone to the King that he might be discharged from the Mayoralty, but the King declined.

[4] 'Memorials,' p. 500. The publishing this proclamation was charged against Brembre and his associates in Parliament as an encroachment by them on the King's prerogative ('Rot. Parl.,' iii. 235), although, according to Higden (ix. 108), it was made by the King's orders.

Proclamacio ne quis portat arma infra civitatem.

Proclamation against any one carrying a sword or other arms unless he be an esquire or valet of a Knight, bearing a single sword only after his master; also against any one going as a "mummer" or playing any game with a mask or other strange guise, whereby his identity may be concealed.

Breve regium ad eligend' iiij^or cives pro parliamento.

Writ to the Sheriffs for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster on the morrow of the Purification [2 Feb.]. No Sheriff to be returned. Witness the King at Wyndesore, 17 Dec., 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387].

Carta perdonacionis civitat' London' etc.

Letters patent granting pardon to the citizens in respect of recent disturbances caused by members of certain arts and misteries, except those already convicted, and those who had taken flight and had not yet returned to the City.[1] Witness the King at Westminster, 22 June, 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1385].

Br'e ad delib'and' Thomam Austyn et ux'em ejus ac alios.

Letters patent appointing Robert Bealknape, John Holt, and Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, or any two of them (the said Mayor being one), to be Justices for the delivery of Thomas Austin, mercer, Alice his wife, Hugh Lytherpolle, and other prisoners in Neugate. Witness the King at Westminster, 29 Jan., 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387–8].

Fo. ccxxiv b.

Consimiles bille misse fuerunt cuil't Aldr'o pro Aldermannis et co'i consilio eligendis.

Precept for election of Aldermen, whether they have already been Aldermen or not, and also of a certain number[2] of sufficient persons of each Ward to serve as a Common Council, the names of those so elected being returned to the Guildhall by Monday before the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March] next.

Judicium collistrigii pro imposicione unius pecie ferri in uno pane.

Wednesday after the Feast of St. Matthias [24 Feb.], 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387–8], Robert Porter, servant of John Gibbe, a baker of Stratford, charged at the Guildhall before Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, John Hadle, John Chircheman, William Venour, Adam Bamme, Adam de St. Ive, Thomas Wilford, William Wottone, and John Fraunceys, Aldermen, with inserting a piece of iron into a loaf to add to its weight

[1] It is noteworthy that this act of favour towards the citizens was followed a few days later by a City loan of £5,000 to the King. *Vide supra*, p. 267.

[2] Six, four, or two, according to the size of the Ward. *Supra*, p. 228. This particular precept specifies four, but the name of the Ward is not recorded.

and to deceive the said Mayor when making the assize of bread. Condemned to stand on the pillory with the loaf and piece of iron hung about his neck.[1]

21 March, 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387-8], proclamation made for regulating the price of new wine and ale.

Proclamacio de vendicione vini et servisie.

Friday before Palm Sunday [22 March], 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387–8], John Walcote, Alderman of the Ward of Walbroke, complained to Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, of an insult having been offered to him by Robert Staffertone, whom he had summoned by Robert Parker, the Beadle of the Ward, to attend on a certain day at the church of St. Swithin in Candelwykstret, and for his disobedience had committed to prison until the matter should be determined by the Aldermen.

Judicium imprisonamenti Roberti Staffertone propter rebellionem contra Aldr'm suum.

On the following day the Mayor and Aldermen committed the said Robert Staffertone to Neugate for forty days, but this punishment was soon afterwards commuted for one of penance and the presentation of a wax candle to Guildhall Chapel.[2]

Letters patent acknowledging a loan of £5,000 made by the City to the King, to be repaid by the Feast of Holy Trinity [24 May] next, out of the half tenth and half fifteenth[3] to be raised in the City of London and county of Middlesex, the county of Wiltshire, the parts of Lyndesey in the county of "Nicol,"[4] and the counties of Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Oxford, and Southampton. Dated at Westminster, 25 March, 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1388].

Fo. ccxxv.

L'ra Regia pro securitate quinque mille libr' d'no Regi per civitatem London' mutuat'.

14 Sept., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], came John Otteleye before William Staundone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and paid to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, certain sums of money in trust for Idonia, daughter of William Knightcote; and on the 1st Oct. the said Chamberlain delivered the said Idonia's property to Richard Forster, who had married her.[5]

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 498.

[2] *Ib.*, pp. 500-2.

[3] On the 10th March Parliament had granted half a tenth and half a fifteenth on condition that it should be expended on a naval expedition, and not otherwise. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 244.

[4] Lincoln.

[5] Cf. *supra*, p. 316.

Fo. cxxxv b. *L'vn d'ni Regis patens ad levand' unam mutuo datam omnia ... in civitate London'.*

Letters patent appointing Thomas Austyn, William Wottone, William Tonge, and John Furneux to levy in the City the money granted by Parliament for safeguarding the sea and defence of the realm. Witness the King at Westminster, 10 March, 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387–8].

Consimilis billa missa fuerunt cuilibet Aldr'o ad levand' ... mutuo ...

Precept to the several Aldermen to levy a sum of money equal to half a fifteenth in their Wards, and to bring it to the Guildhall by Monday after the Feast of St. Mark [25 April].

Forrur' Forrur'.

21 April, 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], Edward Cambr[ege?], William Brichford, William Bowiere, and Richard Waltham, Surveyors of the mistery of Skinners, brought five [*sic*] furs, which they declared to be false and deceitful and ought to be confiscated, viz., one fur of "meniver" seized in the house of Nicholas Waldegrave, containing 3 timbers,[1] appraised by oath of William Wiltshire, John Titesbury, John Hurwet, and Richard Arderne, skinners, at 4*s.* a timber: one fur of meniver, cleaned (*furred*), containing 18 timbers, seized in the house of Robert Rybot, appraised at 3*s.* a timber: another fur of the same, containing 2 timbers, seized in the house of John Reynold, appraised at 2*s.* a timber: another of 2 timbers seized in the house of Matilda Penne, appraised at 3*s.* a timber. Total value, £4 19*s.* and no more, because one fur was sold for less than its appraised value. One-third of the aforesaid sum, viz., 33*s.*, was given to the Surveyors for their trouble, and the rest, viz., £3 6*s.*, remained to the use of the Commonalty.

3 June. Richard II. [A.D. 1388], William Asshford discharged to Nicholas Exton, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Sheriffs from serving at wines, &c., owing to increasing old age.

[1] *Illegible* Nicholas Exton, Mayor
Illegible John Hende
Illegible Nicholas Twyford, Sheriff

Bisshopesgate: John Chircheman.
Bridge: Hugh Fastolf.
Tower: William Venour.
Cordewanerestret: John Fresshe.
Castle Baynard: William More.
Cornhulle: John Rote.
Algate: William Staundone.
Vyntre: Henry Vanner.
Bassieshawe: John Shadworth.
Farndone: John Fraunceys.
Queen Hithe: Thomas Wylford.
Bredestret: William Sheryngham.
Crepulgate: John Loveye.
Langbourne: Thomas Austyn.
Douegate: William Wottone.
Bradstret: Adam de St. Yve.
Walbroke: John Walcote.
Colmanstret: Thomas Carltone.
Chepe: Adam Bamme.
Candelwykstret: John Heende.

Br'e ad proclamand' quoddam statutum factum apud Ebor' de victualib' vendend' etc.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to make proclamation of a statute passed in the last Parliament[1] confirming statutes passed in the ninth and twenty-fifth years of King Edward III., whereby freedom of trade in all manner of victuals, &c., was granted to foreigner and denizen alike in the City of London and elsewhere, any charter, &c., to the contrary notwithstanding, and to see the said statute observed. Witness the King at Westminster, 14 June, 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1388].

Proclamation accordingly, 26 June, 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388].

[1] Stat. 11 Ric. II. cap. vii. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 247. Higden remarks (ix. 179) that the passing of this Act on the 14th May meant a loss of the City's privileges, a loss which, in the opinion of the chronicler, the citizens richly deserved on account of an attack made at the opening of Parliament against victuallers holding office in the City by certain mercers, goldsmiths, and drapers of London. However that may be, it is certain that the Cordwainers and other craft guilds of the City petitioned the King in the Parliament of 1386 that these statutes of Edward III. might be enforced. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 226-7.

[illegible] the eve of Pentecost [17 May], 11 Richard II. [illegible] Richard Jose, butcher, committed to prison for [illegible] for his meat and for insulting William [illegible], an alderman of the Ward of Douegate.

[illegible] being referred to the judgment of the Mayor and [illegible], they condemned him to six months' imprisonment, [illegible] humbly presenting a wax candle to the [illegible]. The term of imprisonment was afterwards [illegible]

[illegible] Richard II. [A.D. 1388], licence granted by [illegible] the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Richard [illegible], Chamberlain, to those living in the neighbourhood [illegible] over the Conduit in Fletestrete, opposite the [illegible] of John Walworth, "vynter," and near the [illegible] of Salisbury, in order to prevent inundations [illegible]. The work to be done at their own [illegible] and no more being given them by the [illegible] and Chamberlain, or by the Common Council. [illegible] John Walworth, Robert Bryan, Thomas [illegible], Richard Standish, John Chamberleyn, [illegible] Adam Jordan, Robert Wauter, [illegible], Walter Dunmowe, William [illegible] Richard Middelton, Alan Ulryk, Roger [illegible], Robert Maunsel, and John Enmede.

[illegible] the Sheriffs to release from prison Alice, [illegible] committed to Neugate [illegible] the demands of John Body and Johanna [illegible] mainprised by Robert Wyclif, clerk, [illegible] Nicholas Thomas Sibsay, William [illegible] and John Mere, in the King's [illegible] at Westminster, 12 June, [illegible]

[illegible] commemorated at the present [illegible] "Salisbury Court," on the [illegible] Fleet Street.

[illegible] earlier instance of the name?

Returnum ejusdem.

Return made to the above by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, William Venour and Hugh Fastolf, the Sheriffs, setting out the custom of the City in respect of orphans, and the jurisdiction of the Mayor, Aldermen, and the Chamberlain over them and their property, to the exclusion of other authorities. Nevertheless, they had, pursuant to writs sent to them on the matter, released the said Alice from prison so that she might appear before the King (inasmuch as they could not themselves appear owing to pressing business touching the City), subject to the preservation of the City's liberties and customs and to her being remitted to prison in due course.

Fo. ccxxvii b.

Custodia Margarete filie Will'i Herkestede.

2 July, 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], the guardianship of Margaret and certain goods belonging to Thomas (apprentice to Mark Ernele, pepperer), children of William Herkstede,[1] late pepperer, committed by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, to John Vyne, mercer. Sureties, viz., Stephen Spilleman and William Lyncoln, mercers.

Afterwards, viz., on the 14th Dec., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], the above Margaret having died under age and unmarried, her property was delivered to the above John Vyne and Thomas, executors of the said William Herkestede.[2]

Fo. ccxxviii.

2 July, 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], the guardianship of Johanna, daughter of the above William Herkstede, together with divers rents and other property, committed by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, to John Hanefeld, pepperer. Sureties, viz., Walter Neutone and Thomas Knolles, pepperers.

Afterwards, viz., on the 16th July, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], came Roger Culney, draper, who had married the above Johanna, and acknowledged satisfaction for his wife's property.

[1] His will proved and enrolled in the Husting in May, 1386. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 258.

[2] It is difficult to see how Thomas, son of William Herkstede, who was a minor at the time of his father's death, could have been one of his executors. Moreover, the executors named in Herkstede's will are John Vyne and John "Henefeld," the latter being no doubt identical with John "Hanefeld," appointed (*infra*) guardian of Johanna, another daughter of William Herkstede.

Br'e pro sacr'o faciend' per civitatem Lond' de obtrvando leges et statuta Anglie etc.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs bidding them to take the same oath as that recently taken by those who attended the Parliament then sitting, and to administer the same to the Aldermen and chief men of the City and suburbs according to the form enclosed.[1] Witness the King at Westminster, 4 June, 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1388].

Exon'acio Rob'ti Kyng candellar' ab assisis etc.

17 July, 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], Robert Kyng, chandler, discharged by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs, from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing old age.

'o. ccxxviii b.

'udicium coll. listrigii pro "Michale" Tropist.

Wednesday after the Feast of Translation of St. Thomas [7 July], 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], a plaint made by John Helstone, brewer, before Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, to the effect that whereas Michael Tropist had covenanted with Laurence, an appealer (*appellour*[2]) in Neugate, to appeal him (the said John) for receiving thieves, for which the said Michael was to give the said appealer half a mark, and whereas the said appealer had written a Bill and sent it to the said John, threatening to appeal him unless the said John sent him a noble, whereupon the said John had gone to Neugate, and in the presence of the Coroner had asked an explanation from the appealer, who said he had acted at the instance of the said Michael, to the great hurt of the plaintiff, who now prayed that the said Michael might be punished for his offence.

Thereupon the said Michael was attached to answer the charge laid against him. He confessed himself not guilty, and claimed a jury. The jurors of the venue of the parish of

[1] The oath which follows was administered to those attending Parliament on Wednesday the 3rd June, 1388, and pledged them not to suffer the Acts recently passed to be repealed. *Vide* 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 251-2. The return to the writ is enrolled among 'Pleas and Memoranda' (Roll A 28, membr. 12 *et seq.*) together with the names of those in the City who took the oath as prescribed. The list comprises 490 Aldermen and citizens (under their respective Wards) and 93 ecclesiastics.

[2] On another occasion he is called *the* appealer (*lappellour*), *infra*, p. 330. It looks as if Laurence was a professional "appealer," that is to say, that he brought "appeals" or charges against felons for what he could get out of them.

St. Sepulchre without Neugate, viz., William Grene, John Reynham, William Grandone, William Spicerer, William Proude, John Trentmars, John Austyn, John Watvile, Hugh Troght, William Bisshop, William Trymnel, and Michael Wight, found him guilty of procuring and abetting the said approver[1] (*probatorem*), and of causing him to appeal the said John Helstone, whereby the said John might easily have lost his life and property. *Cur. ad. vult.*

Afterwards, viz., on Wednesday the Feast of Translation of St. Swythun [15 July], the Mayor and Aldermen, sitting in the Hall of the Guildhall, condemned him to stand on the pillory for one hour on three consecutive days, and afterwards to be committed to Neugate for one year unless, &c.

Afterwards, viz., on the 23rd Dec., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], the said Michael was released.

Exon'acio Joh'is Blake in assisis.

4 Aug., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], John Blake, "cornmonger," discharged by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing old age.

Breve pro civil' eligend' ad parlia^tum.

Writ for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Cantebrigge on the morrow of the Nativity of St. Mary [8 Sept.].[2] No Sheriff to be returned. Witness the King at Oxford, 28 July, 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388].

Return of election of Adam Bamme and Henry Vanner, Aldermen; William Tonge and John Clenehand, Commoners.

Fo. ccxxix.

Amocio Simonis Terry ab officio suo Janitor' computarii.

Monday the 3rd Aug., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], Simon Terry, gate-keeper of the Compter of William Venour, one of the Sheriffs, removed from office and committed to prison for insulting Adam Bamme, an Alderman. The imprisonment subsequently remitted.[3]

Amocio Will'i Asshwell ab officio Bedell'.

The same day, William Asshewell, Beadle of the Ward of Cornhulle, was charged before the Mayor and Aldermen with having spread false reports to the effect that John Chircheman

[1] The name "approver" was commonly applied to a convicted felon who obtained his own pardon by prosecuting appeals against his accomplices. This may account for Laurence being in Newgate at the time. Pollock and Maitland, 'Hist. of English Law,' ii. 631.

[2] Sat from 9 Sept. to 17 Oct., 1388.

[3] 'Memorials,' pp. 506-7.

and Hugh Fastolf, Aldermen (the latter being also Sheriff), had been arrested and carried to the Tower by order of the King's Council, and that the said John Chircheman had had his head broken by the Duke of Gloucester. Thereupon the said William Asshewell was removed from office.[1]

Judicium Rob'ti Feltone.

Friday the 31st July, 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], a plaint made by Robert Buk, goldsmith, before Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, against Robert Feltone, a prisoner in Neugate, to the effect that he had bribed Laurence the appealer (*lappellour*) in Neugate to bring false charges against him, to wit, that he should have been (*dust avoir este*[2]) with the said appealer at the death of John de Clifford at Donnysmore, co. Warwick, and at certain other felonies below "le Park de Etone," to the great hurt of the plaintiff; that thereupon John Charneye, the Coroner, had questioned the said Laurence on the matter, who had confessed that he had acted at the instance of Robert Feltone. The plaintiff prayed a remedy.

Precept to David Berteville, the Keeper of the gaol of Neugate, to bring up Robert Feltone before the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday the 3rd August, when the said Robert denied his guilt and claimed a jury. The jurors, viz., John atte Shoppe, Thomas Martin, Richard Molle, John Huwet, William Stanes, John Dewes, Simon Dustone, William Trymnelle, John Coteswold, Nicholas Wyght, Richard Sulby, and John Pynchoun, summoned by John Wykes, Serjeant of the Chamber, from the venue of Neugate, declared the said Robert to be guilty, notwithstanding his having produced the King's letters of protection. *Cur. ad. vult*, the said Robert being recommitted to prison in the meantime.[3]

Fo. ccxxix b.

L'ra d'ni Reg' patens pro Nicholao Extone Maiore etc.

Letters patent to the effect that whereas it had been commonly reported in the City that Nicholas "de" Extone, the Mayor, had in the last Parliament held at Westminster used his endeavours with the prelates and magnates to prejudice the City's liberties and to get Robert Knolles appointed Captain

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 507.

[2] "That he had been with," &c. (Riley).

[3] Set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 504-6. Nothing more of the matter appears to be recorded.

over the said City; and whereas, at the request of the said Mayor, the King had caused inquiries to be made among the prelates and magnates attending the present Parliament[1] as to the truth of such a charge and had found it to be wholly false —the King hereby signifies to his lieges of the City the innocence of the Mayor, and forbids any further defamation of him. Witness the King at Cantebrege, 4 Oct., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388].

Exon'acio Will'i Uptone in assisis etc.

6 Oct., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], William Uptone, "peautrer," discharged by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs, from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing old age.

Exon'acio Simonis Walshman in assisis etc.

14 Oct., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], Simon Walshman, "taillour," similarly discharged for like cause.

Custodia pueror' Joh'is Thomlyn nuper civis et Grocer' London'.

30 Nov., 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387], the guardianship of Agnes, Henry, and Alice, children of John Thomlyn, late grocer, committed by Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, and Richard "Odyam," the Chamberlain, to John Cowlynge, grocer, who had married their mother. Sureties, viz., John Halle, grocer, and Thomas Sybsuy (Sybsay?).

Afterwards, viz., on the 21st Nov., 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395], came the above John Cowlynge before the Mayor and Aldermen, praying that the above Henry might be allowed to enter the Priory of Lewes as a monk, and that his money might be handed over to the Priory. His prayer granted.

Fos. ccxxx-ccxxxiii b.

Statute made at Westminster by the Parliament which commenced to sit on the 3rd February, 11 Richard II. [A.D. 1387-8].[2]

Fo. ccxxxiii b.

Eleccio Vicecomitum.

Monday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], in the presence of Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, John Hadle, Nicholas Twyford, Knt., William Venour and Hugh Fastolf, the Sheriffs, William More, John Chircheman,

[1] Then sitting at Cambridge. Its proceedings are not recorded in the Rolls of Parliament.

[2] 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 385-93. Apart from its vindictive provisions against the King's favourites, this statute, as already seen (*supra*, p. 325n.), again deprived the citizens of London of the exclusive powers of trading they sought to exercise to the prejudice of non-freemen.

John Fraunceys, John Loveye, John Shadworth, William Sheryngham, William Wottone, John Walcote, and Thomas Austyn, Aldermen, and the Commonalty assembled in the Guildhall for the election of Sheriffs, the aforesaid Mayor elected Adam Karlille and the Commonalty elected Thomas Austyn to be Sheriffs for the year ensuing.

Electio auditor' compoti Cam'ar'.

And John Walcote and John Loveye, Aldermen, Geoffrey Cremelford and John Forster, goldsmith, John Donyngtone, draper, and William Parker, mercer, Commoners, were elected auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and Wardens of London Bridge.

Cõe consilium pro civib' Lond' ad parliamentum Cantebrig' proferiur' et pro eorum expensis.

Precept for the Commons to attend before the Mayor and Aldermen at the Guildhall on Monday next at 8 o'clock, under penalty of 20*s.*, to consult on certain matters touching the coming Parliament and the City itself. Pursuant to which precept, the following came to the Chamber of the Common Council at the Guildhall on the 31st Aug., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], viz.:—

Farndone (13): John Hylle, John Cantoys, Elys Westone, Leonard Northamptone, Robert Boxford, Thomas Polle, Roger Haukewelle, Robert Lynne, Simon atte Nax, George Cressy, Thomas Duke, Thomas Pantone, Thomas Boner.

Castelbaynard (6): John Asshurst, Thomas Freke, John Asshe, Michael Chirt, Richard Burnham, John John [*sic*] Reynold.

Bredestret (12?): Thomas Rolf, John Ragenhulle, William Stapultee, Michael Cornwaylle, John Manyngtone, John Brykles-worth, John Scorfeyn, Robert Yvyngo, William Pountfreyt, Thomas Miton, Michael Cornwaille [*sic*], Ralph Rede.

Queenhithe (7): John Trigg, Robert Parys, John Waryner, John Graveney, Henry Grenecobbe, Richard Abel, John Mayner.

Cordwanerstret (12): Fulk Horwode, Robert Lyndesey, Richard Loseye, Henry Stacy, Thomas atte Mulle, John Shallyngford, Robert Haryngey, Richard Hatfeld, Robert Louthe, Roger Martyn, Robert Dane, Roger Peyntour.

Aldrichesgate (9): John Somerville, John Bokkynge, John Dancastre, John Pynchebeke, John Lutone, John Bathe, William Haper, Philip atte Vyne, John Lesnes.

Crepulgate (15): Robert Asshcombe, William Evote, John Wodecok, Gibbon Prynce, William Thomer, John Oxewyk, Thomas Twyford, John Hore, John Corant, John Furneux, Thomas Baret, John Wakele, William Larke, Matthew Assby, John Mordone.

Bassieshawe (3): Peter Wottone, John Bokelsmyth, Thomas Woubourne.

Colmanstret (2): Thomas Chapman, Robert Hanelok (Havelok ?).

Chepe (19): Geoffrey Cremulford, John Frankleyn, Thomas Vyvent, Robert Gupheye, William Hyde, William Waddesworth, John Cosyn, Robert Cursoun, John Boxtone, Thomas Pope, John Sevesterre, William Potenham, Richard Brendwode, John Clerk, "pulter," Henry Permestede, Walter Andeby, John Lane, Roger Dalby, John Reve.

Bisshopesgate (9): Henry Herbury, John Sibile, Peter Torold, Adam Ratteseye, Thomas atte Swan, Bartholomew Mildenhale, Roger Astone, Godfrey Cost, Adam Fermer. Fo. ccxxxiv.

Bradestret (6): William Wodehous, John Clenhand, "Benet" Cornwaylle, Robert Lyndewyk, Esmond Hoddesdone, John Clee.

Lymstret (3): John Clapshethe, Richard Gregorie, Richard Fancer.

Portsokne (3): William Burford, William Wodeward, William Dawe.

Algate (4): Richard Morell, John Devenyshe, Thomas Clayman, Hankyn Goldbeter.

Tower (13): John Norwiche, Thomas Ally, Richard Wyllesdone, John Cheverelle, William Tonge, Hugh Sprot, Hugh Boys, William Duntone, Thomas Evesham, John Welde, Nicholas Pays, Thomas Garnet, William Permay.

Bridge (14): Richard Blounvile, John Pountfreyt, Thomas Palmere, John Sandhurst, Henry Petipas, William Bys, John Mokkynge, William atte Seel, Peter Whytyngdone, William Attelee, Thomas Mallynge, Richard Radwelle, Thomas Pottesgrave, William Radwelle.

Langbourne (7): Thomas Noket, William Fitz Hugh, Thomas

Bonauntre, John Dyke, Lawrence Joynour, Robert Honyford, Richard Toky.

Cornhulle (16): John Brykhulle, John Langhorn, John Gofayre, Thomas Leuesham, Thomas Irland, Aleyn Rokesby, Thomas Birche, Richard Manhale, John Yve, John Claydiche, John Mustour, John Olyver, John Derlynge, Richard Wade, Andrew Smythe, Walter Pykenham.

Candelwykstrete (7): John Lucas, Roger Crisp, John Brounesbury, William Yvory, John Jurdon, John Pope, John Olneye.

Walbroke (13): John Sely, John Basse, William Sudbury, John Parker, Elys Bokkynge, Thomas Strode, Roger Abbot, Robert Stavertone, William Knyght, William Fremyngham, Geoffrey Bircham, Nicholas Vylers, John Tyderle.

Vintry (3): William Sharpyng, John Tilney, William Boyvile.

Douegate (5): William Wyght, John Wiltshyre, Ralph Lobenham, Nicholas Snypston, John Bisshope.

Billingesgate (9): William Ancroft, John Wade, John Beaufront, Thomas Lyncoln, William Reynwelle, "Gibon" Maunfeld, John Claverynge, William Gorynge, John Claydone.

And the Mayor and Aldermen elected Adam Bamme and Henry Vanner, Aldermen, and the Commons elected William Tonge and John Clenhande, to represent the City at the Parliament to be held at Cantebrige on the morrow of the Nativity B.M. [8 Sept.] next ensuing.[1] And whereas Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, had nothing in hand to pay their expenses,[2] it was agreed that the same should be defrayed out of the revenue coming to the Guildhall after Michaelmas next, the Mayor and those elected receiving equal sums until satisfied, saving always the fees payable to the City's officers and repairs of the rents of the Chamber.

L'ra de privato sigillo pro Maiore eligendo.

Letter of Privy Seal to the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, good folks, and all the Commonalty to take steps to secure the peaceable election of a trusty and loyal Mayor for the year ensuing. Dated at Cantebrigge, 10 Oct., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388].

[1] Sat from 9 Sept. to 17 Oct., 1388.

[2] Particulars of their expenses, amounting to £112 7*s*., are set out *infra*, fo. ccxlv. See 'Memorials,' pp. 511-12.

Writ to the same to similar effect, and warning the Sheriffs that they would be held responsible for any danger that might arise from a disturbance of the peace at the coming election. Witness the King at Cantebrigge, 11 Oct., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388]. Fo. ccxxxiv b.

Br'e pro electione Maioris faciend' sine rumoribus et contumeliis.

Tuesday the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], in the Chamber of the Guildhall, in the presence of Nicholas Extone, the Mayor, John Hadle, Nicholas Twyford, Knt., William Cheyne, the Recorder, John Chircheman, John Fresshe, William More, William Venour, Hugh Fastolf, John Shadworth, William Sheryngham, John Loveye, John Rote, John Fraunceys, John Walcote, Thomas Austyn, Thomas Wilford, and Adam de St. Ive, Aldermen, and the aforesaid Thomas Austyn and Adam Karlille, the Sheriffs, and an immense Commonalty assembled there for the election of a Mayor, the aforesaid Nicholas Twyford[1] was elected Mayor for the year ensuing. Afterwards, viz., on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], he was sworn in the Guildhall, and on the morrow was presented, admitted and sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer.

Eleccio Nich'i Twyford milit' in Maiorem London'.

26 Nov., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], John Northfolk, "taillour," discharged by Nicholas Twyford, Knt., the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Exon'acio Joh'is Norffolk ab assisis.

Letters patent appointing Walter Cloptone, Robert Cherltone, Nicholas Twyford, the Mayor, William Thernynge, Thomas Pynchebek, William Cheyne, William Rikhulle, and William Gascoigne, or any seven, six, five, four, three, or two (the Mayor being one), to be Justices for gaol-delivery of Neugate. Witness the King at Westminster, 6 Nov., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388]. Fo. ccxxxv.

Breve pro gaola de Neugate deliberanda.

[1] A goldsmith and supporter of Northampton's party against victuallers. He had been Sheriff in 1377-8, and was for a time deprived of office for contumacy towards Brembre, the Mayor. *Supra*, p. 99. In 1384 he contested the Mayoralty with Brembre, but failed to be elected owing to the Guildhall being packed with an armed force to support Brembre's re-election. Higden, ix. 50-51; 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 226. Cf. *supra*, p. 251n.

Br'e q'd quel't misteras London' deferat l'ras patentes Regis suas misteras tangentes in Cancellar' Regis.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs enjoining them, for certain reasons laid before the King and his Council at the last Parliament held at Cambridge, to make proclamation for all Masters, Wardens, and Surveyors of misteries and crafts in the City and suburbs who have in their possession any charters or letters patent from the King or his progenitors touching the said misteries and crafts, to bring into the King's Chancery such charters and letters patent before the Feast of the Purification [2 Feb.] next, under penalty of forfeiture of all privileges, &c., contained therein, and to await the judgment of the King and his Council, with the authority of Parliament, on the same. The said Mayor and Sheriffs are, further, to inform the King and his Council of the days and places when and where this proclamation is made by the octave of St. Hillary. Witness the King at Westminster, 1 Nov., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388].

Br'e ad p'sentand' in Cancellar' gildas et fraternitates London' et eor' possessiones.

Another writ to the same to make proclamation for all Masters and Wardens of guilds and fraternities in the City and suburb to certify the King and his Council in Chancery in writing, before the Feast of the Purification [2 Feb.], of all particulars touching their foundation, government, property, &c., under similar penalty. Date as above.[1]

Fo. ccxxxv b.

Masters of Misteries sworn.

Tapicers: John Ede, Peter Colcok, Roger Michel, John Silkstone, sworn the 6th Oct., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], to govern the mistery and to present defects to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, &c.

Cordwainers: Robert Pottone, Simon Goderiche, John atte Hille, Simon atte Welle, sworn the 9th Oct., the same year.

Girdlers: William Sewale, John Nasynge, William Picot, sworn the 29th Oct., the same year.

[1] A translation of these writs is set out in Toulmin Smith's 'English Gilds' (pp. 127-31), together with endorsement of particulars as to their proclamation, from original documents in the Public Record Office. No original returns to the writ touching the misteries and crafts in the City appear to be extant, and only a few returns of City guilds and fraternities; but a copy of a return made by the Barbers of London is among the archives of that Company. See Sidney Young's 'Annals of the Barber Surgeons,' pp. 30-4.

Barbers: John Haydone, Henry Cook, sworn the 10th Sept., the same year.

Fullers: William Elys, John Crokesley, John Mordon, John Swift, sworn the 14th Nov., the same year.

Foreign Weavers: Reginald Ralus of Brabant, William Millere of Flanders, sworn the 19th Nov., the same year.

"*Diers*": Henry Grenecobbe, John Market, sworn the 23rd Nov., the same year.

Weavers: William Belton, Thomas Pynnok, sworn the 19th Nov., the same year.

Pynners: John Byltone, John Stanes, John Rede, Laurence Gornefen (Gornefeu?), sworn the 27th Nov., the same year.

Vintners: Richard Litlyngtone, Richard Pattesle, John Mokkynge, John Wakele. [No date.]

Hatteres: Richard Lyncoln, William atte Gate, sworn the 3rd Dec., the same year.

Fo. ccxxxvi.

Declaracio' cujusdam statuti de vendicione victualium etc.

Letters patent reciting the statutes of 9 and 25 Edward III., confirmed in the Parliament of Feb., 1388,[1] touching the right of free trade allowed to all merchants whatsoever, and explaining that the order forbidding civic authorities to interfere with merchants at Fairs and elsewhere was not intended to preclude them from the right of survey and assize of victuals exposed for sale and of punishment of offenders. Dated at Westminster, 10 Nov., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388].

Consimiles bille misse fuerunt cuil't Aldermanno pro Wardemot' et aliis necessariis.

4 Dec. [1388], precept to the Aldermen, under the Mayoralty seal, that they hold a Wardmote according to ancient custom; that they see that two or four loaves of bread are sold for 1*d.*, and that the bread be made of good paste and of just weight; that brewers sell their ale at a certain price and by measure, and not by "hanaps,"[2] and not sell it to hucksters to be sold again; that they see that proper watch be kept in their Wards

[1] Stat. 11 Ric. II. cap. vii. Cf. *supra*, p. 325.

[2] Drinking cups, which the taverner was bound to supply for his customers for pouring their ale into from the sealed measure in which it was sold. Cf. *infra*, fo. cclxv b. The cups were often of considerable value, and were taken and given as surety in the case of taverners having broken regulations. See 'Liber Albus,' i. 276.

at Christmas; and that they cause half of the fifteenth granted in the last Parliament to be collected, and the money brought into the Guildhall by Candlemas next.

Fo. ccxxxvi b. *Bethleem.* Writ *pluries* to the Sheriffs to induct Robert Lyncoln into the office of Keeper of the house or hospital of St. Mary de "Bethdelem" without Bisshopsgate, or to certify the cause why they have not done so. Witness the King at Westminster, 11 Jan., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388–9].

Returnum inde. Return made to the above, to the effect that the said house or hospital was full, John Gardiner, clerk, having been appointed Keeper by William Walworth, late Mayor, inasmuch as the patronage thereof appertained to the Mayor and citizens, and therefore they were unable to induct Robert Lyncoln.

L'ra patens pro una quinta decima. Letters patent appointing Adam de St. Yve, John Hende, Thomas Noket, and Thomas Vyvent commissioners to levy in the City half of the fifteenth granted by the Parliament at Cantebrigge, and to have the money ready by the Feast of the Annunciation [25 March], the other half remaining until the Feast of Nativity of St. John Bapt. [24 June]. Witness the King at Westminster, 16 Nov., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388].

Letter under the seals of the Mayoralty and of the City's Chamber from Nicholas Twyford, Knt., the Mayor, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to admit John Neuton, Rector of the church of Halstede,[1] in the diocese of Canterbury, to the chantry of Henry de Guldeford, called "le Marechal," in St. Paul's Church in place of Thomas Bailly, the chaplain of the same, the said persons having agreed to exchange benefices. Dated in the Chamber of the Guildhall, 12 Feb., A.D. 1388[–9].

Fo. ccxxxvii. *Proclamacio generalis.* A general proclamation forbidding night-walking after curfew; regulating taverns, hostels, and breweries; forbidding "pastelers" to buy "garbage" of capons, guinea-fowls, or geese from cooks of Bredestrete or from the houses of lords for the purpose of making pasties for sale, under penalty prescribed; also against making beef pasties to represent venison; against forestalling victuals; against bringing corn elsewhere than to

[1] Co. Kent (?).

the markets accustomed; and prescribing limits to fishing in the Thames, the sale of fish and poultry, &c.[1]

Tuesday after the Feast of St. Lucia [13 Dec.], 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388], a jury appointed, viz., Edward Bromle, John Goudgrom, Geoffrey Baret, John Page, Thomas Ingram, John Yonge, John Kent, William Harewe, John Heyward, John Haverhulle, John Devenisshe, and Thomas Clayman, to inquire as to the age of Alice, daughter of Hans Strawesburgh, "brodurer," and particulars of lands and tenements without Algate which she had inherited. Fo. ccxxxvii b.

Inquisicio de vero valore terr' et ten' Hans Strawysburgh.

Wednesday before the Feast of St. Valentine [14 Feb.], 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388–9], Edmund Noreys, Warden, and the Chaplains of the Guildhall Chapel present a petition before Nicholas Twyford, Knt., the Mayor, and the Aldermen, praying that the sum of £200 in the hands of the Chamberlain, devised to the said chaplains by Peter Fanilour and Adam Fraunceys, may be delivered to them, inasmuch as their tenements required repairs[2] and their rents were diminished. Their prayer granted, and the money paid over by Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. Fo. ccxxxviii.

20 Jan., 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388–9], Sir William Stofford, a chaplain, and Alice Hoo taken in adultery and carried to the Tun (*dolium*) on Cornhull by Thomas Ford, the Beadle of Tower Ward. On the following day they were brought before Nicholas Twyford, Knt., the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and proclamation being made to the effect that if any one wished to prosecute them right should be done, and no one offering to prosecute, orders were given by the Mayor to the Sheriffs to carry them to the Consistory of the Bishop of London, according to the

Consuetudo recitata de presbiteris secularib' et religiosis ac conjugat' in adulterio deprehensis.

[1] A portion of the proclamation regulating the sale of fish and the use of nets in the Thames, &c., is set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 508-9.

[2] These tenements are probably identical with "a certain old messuage" occupied by the chantry priests, and pulled down to make room for a new Guildhall Chapel by the King's licence granted in 1430. See Price's 'Historical Account of the Guildhall,' pp. 258-9. Cf. *supra*, pp. 178-9, and 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 67.

ancient custom in dealing with priests, secular or religious, and married persons when taken in adultery in the City.[1]

Consimiles bille misse fuerunt cuil't Aldr'o pro Aldr'is eligendis.

3 March [A.D. 1388–9], precept for the election of Aldermen, whether they are or have been already Aldermen or otherwise, and to return their names to the Guildhall by Wednesday before the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March].

Allocacio salvi conductus.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to make proclamation forbidding any molestation of certain Flemish merchants who had received a safe conduct at the hands of W[illiam de Wykeham], Bishop of Winchester, William de Beauchamp, captain of the town of Calais, Master Richard "Ronhale,"[2] Doctor of Laws, and Roger Waldene, Treasurer of Calais (the King's ambassadors to treat with Flanders), allowing them to bring their merchandise to Calais, and thence to depart to "Donkirk" within a prescribed time. Witness the King at Westminster, 5 May, 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1389].

28 July, 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389], Thomas Bartone, goldsmith, discharged by Nicholas Twyford, Knt., the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing old age.

Fos. ccxxxviii b–ccxxxix b.

Statute of Cambridge, anno 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388].[3]

Fo. ccxl.

De pueris Nich'i Walle.

Monday the Feast of St. Petronilla [31 May], 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1389], came John Garnet, "taillour," executor of Nicholas de Walle, "taillour," before Nicholas Twyford, Knt., the Mayor, and paid to Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, a sum of money left by the said Nicholas de Walle to Andrew and Marion his children.

[1] The record further states that the names of those so taken in adultery were customarily inscribed on a tablet in the Guildhall Chamber, that others might be forewarned against them.

[2] "Rouhale," Walsingham, 'Hist. Anglic.,' ii. 182.

[3] 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 397-8. The statute "forbids the sale of offices; confirms the previous legislation on labourers, artificers and beggars; forbids children who have been kept at the plough till twelve to learn any craft or mistery; fixes six as the number of justices of the peace in each county, who are to hold their sessions quarterly; orders the slanderers of great men to be punished by the King's Council, and puts provisors of benefices out of the King's protection." Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' ii. 482n.

Afterwards, viz., on the 29th Aug., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392], the above Marion was put apprentice to John Penreth, tailor, and Emmota his wife, to whom her share of patrimony was delivered by permission of Baldewin Radyngtone, her guardian, and the Aldermen. Sureties, viz., John Edmond, Sheriff's clerk, and William Larke, "peyntour."

Afterwards, viz., 16 July, 23 Richard II. [A.D. 1399], John Irland, grocer, fined 20*s.* for having married the above Marion without the consent of the Mayor and Aldermen. The fine remitted, and Marion's money delivered to him by Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain.

Afterwards, viz., on the 4th Sept., 1 Henry IV. [A.D. 1400], came the above Andrew, now of full age, and appointed John Irland his attorney to receive his patrimony.

15 April, 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1389], Richard Savage, "cordewaner," paid to Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, by the hands of Robert Malteby, "bladsmythe," the sum of £4 due to Thomas and John, sons of Alice, late wife of William Morice.

Election of Aldermen.

Aldrichesgate: Nicholas Twyford, Knt., Mayor.
Lymstret: John Hadle.
Billinggesgate: Nicholas Extone.
Bisshopesgate: John Chircheman.
Algate: William Staundone.
Tower: William Venour.
Bridge: Hugh Fastolf.
Candelwykstrete: John Heende.
Douegate: William Wottone.
Queen Hithe: Thomas Wilford.
Vintry: William More.
Cordewanerstrete: John Fresshe.
Farndone: John Fraunceys.
Chepe: Adam Bamme.
Crepulgate: John Loveye.
Bredestrete: William Sheryngham.
Bassieshawe: John Shadworth.

Langbourne : Thomas Austyn.
Walbroke : John Walcote.
Colmanstrete : Henry Bamme.
Bradestrete : Adam de St. Yve.
Cornhulle : John Rote.
Castle Baynard : [Name omitted].

Fo. ccxl b.

Imprisonamentum Joh'is Basse et Joh'is Creek et eciam finis pro transgr' et contempt'.

26 June, 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389], John Basse, draper, and John Creek, draper, charged before Nicholas Twyford, Knt., the Mayor, the Sheriffs, Recorder, and Aldermen with having attacked a procession of parishioners of St. Nicholas Acon who desired to pass through the house of the said John Basse, according to custom, on the Feast of Corpus Christi. They confessed their guilt and were committed to prison. The punishment afterwards commuted for a fine.[1]

Fos. ccxl b-ccxlii.

Treuge inter Angl' et Franc'.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to make proclamation of a truce concluded with France according to the form enclosed, which form is to be returned by them into the Chancery by Thursday next. Witness the King at Westminster, 4 July, 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389].[2]

Fo. ccxlii.

Concessio q'd Ric'us Odyham h'eat omnes redditus Cam'e Gihalde London' in manib' suis donec plenar' h'eat de eisdem £ccc sibi resolut' de bonis Joh'is Biernes.

Wednesday after the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July], 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389], in the presence of Nicholas Twyford, Knt., the Mayor, John Hadle, William Cheyne, the Recorder, William More, John Fresshe, Thomas Austyn, Adam Bamme, John Shadeworth, Hugh Fastolf, William Sherynghan, John Hende, Thomas Welford, John Loveye, John Fraunceys, and Henry Bamme, Aldermen, Adam Karlille, one of the Sheriffs, and many Commoners, summoned as a Common Council in the Chamber of the Guildhall, the question arose as to the repayment of the sum of £300 which Richard Odyham, executor of John Biernes, late mercer, had borrowed for the City's necessities, with the assent of the Common Council, during the

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 509-10.

[2] The truce was concluded at "Leulyngham" (situate between Calais and Boulogne), and was to last until 16 Aug., 1392, when it was extended for a year. (*Infra*, fo. cclxix b.) In 1396—after further renewals—a truce was arranged for twenty-five years (the King of France having given his daughter in marriage to Richard II.), and thus an end was put to a war that had lasted more than half a century. See Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' ii. 483.

Mayoralty of Nicholas Brembre, and for the repayment of which fifty persons had given bond.[1] The money still remained unpaid. It was therefore agreed that the said Richard Odyham should retain in his own hands all rents appertaining to the Commonalty until he was fully satisfied of the said sum of £300.

Q'd vetus crux in Chepa prosternatur.

Also it was agreed that the said Chamberlain should remove the old broken Cross[2] (*veterem crucem fractam*) near the church of St. Michael "atte Corn," as he purposed (out of the profits of the Chamber) to make a conduit with new pipes as far as the said Cross, and there to lay certain pipes to serve the Commonalty.[3]

Q'd servientes Cam'e distringant in ten't' Hospitalis de Bethleem pro xl*s. Cam'e debit'.*

Also it was agreed that the Chamberlain should distrain by the Serjeant of the Chamber the tenements of the Hospital of Bethleem without Bisshopesgate for the sum of 40*s.*, payable yearly to the Chamber, and now in arrear.

Exon'acio Rob'ti Yvyngho et Gilb'ti Rothynge supervisor' leprosor' de somonicionib' districtionib' et amerciamentis in civitate etc.

Letters under the Mayoralty seal discharging Robert Yvyngho and Gilbert Rothynge from serving on inquests, &c., so long as they remained in office as Wardens and Surveyors of lepers at St. Giles' Hospital, "les lokes," and at Hakeneye. Dated 13 Aug., 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389].[4]

20 Dec., a similar discharge was granted by William Venour, the Mayor. Afterwards, on the decease of Robert Yvyngho, a similar discharge was granted by Adam Bamme, the Mayor, to the above Gilbert and to John Lechelade, who had taken the place of the deceased, dated 8 Nov., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390].

Fo. ccxlii b.

Br'e de errore corrigendo.

Writ of error to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs to bring up the record of proceedings between John Reymes and John Botelesham of Bury in the matter of a trespass, and also between John Payn, goldsmith, Johanna his wife, and the aforesaid John Botelesham, and, further, to release from prison Robert Lytle, fishmonger, Thomas Neel, "vynter," Thomas Prentys, "flecher," Stephen Seder, "flecher," Walter Lynot, taverner, William Poulle, "botelmaker," John Blake, goldsmith, and Simon Rous, fishmonger, the sureties of the said John

[1] *Vide supra*, p. 287.
[2] *Vide supra*, p. 131n.
[3] Cf. *infra*, fo. cclii b.
[4] 'Memorials,' pp. 510-11.

Botelesham. The proceedings in error to be heard at St. Martin le Grand before Walter Cloptone, Robert Charltone, William Thirnynge, and John Markham, or any three or two of them, Commissioners appointed for the purpose. Witness the King at Westminster, 13 April, 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1389].

Preceptum Justic' inde. Precept issued by the above Walter Cloptone and his fellow-justices to the Mayor and Aldermen to appear before them at St. Martin le Grand on the matter aforesaid on Tuesday after the octave of St. Michael [29 Sept.]. Dated at Westminster, 25 June, 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389].

Similar writ and precept sent on behalf of John Horlee for correcting error.

Fo. ccxliii. Tuesday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389], in the presence of Sir Nicholas Twyford, Knt., the Mayor, William Cheyne, the Recorder, Nicholas Extone, William More, William Venour, Hugh Fastolf, Thomas Austyn, one of the Sheriffs, John Shadworth, John Walcote, Adam de St. Ive, Adam Bamme, John Fraunceys, and Henry Bamme, Aldermen, and Adam Karlille, the other Sheriff, and an immense Commonalty summoned for the election of Sheriffs, the aforesaid Mayor elected John Loveye and the Commonalty John Walcote to be Sheriffs for the year ensuing.

Electio vicecomitum.

Auditores comp'i Camerar' et pontis London'. The same day Adam Bamme and John Shadworth, Aldermen, and Thomas Extone, Robert Dane, Thomas Garnet, and Robert Somerset, Commoners, were elected auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and Wardens of London Bridge.

Admissio David Bertevile in attornatum. Saturday the 2nd Oct., 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389], before Nicholas Twyford, Knt., the Mayor, and the Aldermen, David Bertevylle admitted an attorney to practise before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, and sworn.

Abbreuiarius Pellipar'. 6 Oct., the same year, John Wysebeche, skinner, elected broker of the mistery of Skinners and sworn and admitted before the Mayor and Aldermen.

Returnum mandati precedenti in precedenti folio. Return made to writ in error (*supra*, fo. ccxlii b) in common form.[1]

[1] See 'Cal. Letter-Book F,' pp. 64, 90.

Exon'acio custodie pueror' Alic' Mareys.

28 Oct., 2 Henry IV. [A.D. 1400], came Thomas and John, sons of Alice "Morice" or "Mareys," and, being of full age, received their property from Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain.[1]

Fo. ccxliii b.

Custodia Edmundi filii Joh'is Halstede.

Saturday, 18 Sept., 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389], a return made by jurors, viz., William Picot, John Normantone, John Raye, Robert Brook, Thomas Ferrour, Walter Devyas, John Hay, Richard Hay, John Bokeler, William Lathe, John Large, and Thomas Donyng, as to the value of certain tenements in the parishes of St. Dunstan "Est" and St. Katherine Colman, inherited by Edmund, son of John Halstede, a minor. The said tenements committed to Edmund Halstede, merchant, in trust for the said orphan, the guardianship of the orphan himself being committed to Thomas Newetone, merchant. Sureties for the said Edmund, viz., Richard Morelle and Thomas Evesham, merchants, he being also guardian of John, Isabella, Lucy, Margaret, and Johanna, other children of John Halstede.

Afterwards, viz., on the 28th April, 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1395], the above Edmund Halstede, the guardian, having died, leaving no executors, the orphan's property was taken into the hands of Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, until the 23rd March, 1 Henry IV. [A.D. 1399–1400], when the orphan, then being of full age, came and claimed his property. An account was thereupon taken by John Walcote and John Warner, Aldermen, John Lane and Henry Julyan, Commoners, as auditors, and the orphan satisfied.

Fo. ccxliv.

Indentur' int' Nich'm Twyford Maiorem et co'itate[m] London' ex parte una et Ric'm Odyham ex altera.

Indenture reciting how a sum of £500 had been borrowed for the City's defence from the money left for charitable purposes by John Biernes, mercer, of which sum only £300 had been expended; and how fifty Aldermen and Commoners had entered into bond for repayment of the same;[2] how, nevertheless, the money had remained unpaid, and how the Common Council on Wednesday after the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July], 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389], had pledged the City's rents, &c., coming into the hands of Richard Odyham, pepperer, executor of the said John Biernes, until he should be satisfied of the said

[1] Cf. *supra*, p. 341.

[2] *Supra*, p. 287.

sum of £300,[1] and confirming the said grant. Dated the Feast of St. James [25 July], 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389].

Fo. ccxliv b. *Masters of Misteries sworn.*

Cutlers: Richard Twyford, Robert Austyn, Richard Pulle, Matthew Godard, sworn 28 July, 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389], to rule their mistery, and to present defects to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, &c.

Tapicers: William atte Lathe, William Tanner, John Werdeman, John Kelleseye, sworn 5 Oct., the same year.

Barbers: Richard Geddynge, John Theyr, sworn 22 Sept., the same year.

Shearmen: Henry Beneyt, Philip Mery, John Bryt, Richard Bernard, sworn 4 Oct., the same year.

Sporiers: Ralph Node, Richard Surby, sworn Friday after the Annunciation [25 March], 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1389].

Cordwainers: Thomas Kyngkesbrigge, Alan de Walsyngham, Robert Jolyf, Adam Loseye, sworn 3 Nov., 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389].

Pynners: John Chapman, William Bokeler, sworn the same day.

Fullers: Thomas Mydone, Geoffrey Bristowe, William Owmfrey, William Stafford, sworn 4 Nov., the same year.

Butchers: William Boketot, Stephen Bene, John Tekyl, John Spakeman, sworn 16 Nov., the same year.

Foreign Weavers: Ralph Clofhamer of Flanders, Peter Egeleye of Brabant, sworn 20 Nov., the same year.

English Weavers: John de Bathe, junior, John Rede, sworn 22 Nov., the same year.

Girdlers: Thomas Fysshe, John London, Stephen Wasthous, sworn 25 Oct., the same year.

Glovers: William Cok, John Burtone, Walter Crane, sworn 16 Feb., 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389-90].

Fo. ccxlv. Particulars of expenses incurred at the Parliament at Cambridge by Adam Bamme, Henry Vanner, William Tonge, and John Clenhond.[2] Sum total, £112 7*s.*

[1] *Supra*, pp. 342-3.

[2] 'Memorials,' pp. 511-12.

Fo. ccxlv b.

Qe nulle enqueste denditement soit prise forsqe en presence de xii Aldermans et qe lenditement soit ensealle devaunt eux.

Tuesday after the Epiphany [6 Jan.], 12 Richard II. [A.D. 1388–9], an ordinance made in the presence of Nicholas Twyford, the Mayor, John Hadle, Nicholas Extone, Thomas Austyn and Adam Karlille, the Sheriffs, William Venour, William More, Hugh Fastolf, Henry Bamme, John Rote, John Fresshe, John Shadworth, John Fraunceys, Thomas Wilford, and William Sheryngham, Aldermen, to the effect that no one of the City shall be indicted except by inquests taken in the presence of twelve Aldermen at the least, who shall fully hear all the circumstances of such indictment and shall be present when it is sealed with the seals of the jurors and take care that no alteration be made.[1]

Qe le Mair en presence de xii Aldermans eslise certeines bones gentz pur la co'e conseil en chescun garde nient eiant regard de quel mestier qils soient.

The same day it was agreed by the said Mayor and Aldermen to the effect that — whereas great controversy had arisen touching the Common Council, some wishing it to be elected in future by the Misteries and others by the Wards—whenever a Common Council should become necessary, the Mayor, in the presence of twelve Aldermen at least, should elect a certain number from each Ward according to its size, as he may think necessary, without respect of their particular mistery.

Also that no one should be Mayor for more than one year at a time, but may be re-elected after an interval of five years.

Fo. ccxlvi.

Ordinacio q'd vicecomites eant per aquam et non dent vesturam nisi t'm officiar' civitat' contra presentaco'em eor' coram baronib' de Scaccario.

Wednesday the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389], in the presence of Nicholas Twyford, Knt., the Mayor, John Hadle, Nicholas Extone, William Cheyne, the Recorder, Hugh Fastolf, John Hende, Adam Bamme, John Loveye, John Walcote, John Shadworth, Henry Bamme, Thomas Austyn, Adam de St. Ive, William Wottone, John Fraunceys, William Sheryngham, Thomas Wilford, and John Pynchon, Aldermen, and an immense Commonalty assembled for the election of a Mayor, an ordinance was made to the effect that—whereas men of divers misteries were accustomed to be clothed in a new suit of clothing and to hire horses and incur other

[1] The above ordinance is recorded as having been made in order to put a stop to indictments being made by inquests of fraud and malice, upon which complaint had frequently been made of late. See remarks as to Usk's appointment as Under-Sheriff for Middlesex, *supra*, p. 316, no 2.

expenses at the presentation of the Sheriffs before the Barons of the Exchequer on the morrow of St. Michael [29 Sept.], and again to incur similar expenses shortly afterwards when the Mayor rode to Westminster on the morrow of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.]—the Sheriffs in future should only give clothing to the City's officers and their own serjeants, and that they should no longer ride, but go to Westminster by water or on foot, and that those of the misteries who were willing to accompany them should go in their last clothing and not have new clothing given to them, under penalty of 100 marks to the Chamber.[1]

Eleccio Maioris. Afterwards, on the same day, William Venour was elected Mayor[2] for the year ensuing.

Commissio ad deliū and' prisones [sic] *in Neugate.* Letters patent appointing Walter Cloptone, Robert Cherltone, William Venour, the Mayor, John Cassy, William Thirnyng, William Rykhille, and William Cheyne, or any six, five, four, three, or two of them (the Mayor being one), to be Commissioners for gaol-delivery of Neugate. Witness the King at Westminster, 6 Nov., 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389].

Presentacio cantarie in capella infra Crepulgate per abb'em de Gerendone. Letter from Thomas, the Abbot of the monastery of St. Mary de Gerendon, to the Mayor, asking him to admit Thomas de Grantham, a monk of the said monastery, to the chantry in the chapel near Crepulgate, established for the souls of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and Mary his wife.[3] Dated in the monastery of Gerendon, 20 Nov., A.D. 1389.

Thereupon the said Thomas was admitted to the same by William Venour, the Mayor.

Fo. ccxlvi b. *Ordinances des foundours reneuuez.* Petition to the Mayor and Aldermen by good men of the mistery of Founders that certain ordinances for governing the mistery may be approved.[4]

Fo. ccxlvii. *Consimiles bille misse fuerunt cuil't Aldr'o etc.* Precept to the Aldermen that they hold their Wardmotes as soon as possible, so that defaults found may be viewed at the Guildhall on Monday next after the Epiphany [6 Jan.], accord-

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 515-16.

[2] Venour was a grocer, and his election was hotly contested by Adam Bamme, a goldsmith, the old factious spirit not yet being dead in the City. See Higden, ix. 217.

[3] See 'Cal. Letter-Book F,' p. 180.

[4] Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' pp. 194-5.

ing to ancient custom, any one not attending on summons without good cause to be fined 4*d.*; also that they keep an armed watch in each Ward at Christmas, according to custom. Dated 4 Dec. [A.D. 1389].

Consi'les bille misse fuerunt cuil't Aldr'o pro servisia vendenda.

Precept to the Aldermen to see that the assize of ale and bread be kept in their respective Wards.

Proclamacio de servisia vendenda pro jd. ob' et allece et de vino.

A proclamation regulating the price of ale and herring, white or red, roast or boiled (*rosty ne boilly*), and for keeping old and new wine apart in cellars.

Br'e de eligend' iiij cives ad parliamentum.

Writ to the Sheriffs for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster on Monday after the Feast of St. Hillary [13 Jan.],[1] touching the state and defence of the realm and the English Church. [No date.]

Pursuant to the above writ the following were elected, viz., William More and John Shadworth, Aldermen; Adam Karlille and William Bramptone, Commoners.

Exon'acio Benedicti Cornwaille ab assisis.

10 Jan., 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389-90], Benedict Cornwaille, draper, discharged by William Venour, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Judicium de corrupt' piscib' viz. anguillis et pykis invent' in cellar' cujusdam merceri.

Tuesday, 18 Jan., 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389-90], an inquisition ordered to be made as to who had caused unwholesome fish to be stored in a cellar near to the "Herber."[2] A jury of six fishmongers report as to the condition of the fish, and declare that it was the property of Salamon Salamon, a mercer, who had already been found responsible for stinking fish found at the bottom of a well near "Wallokesbernes."[3]

[1] Sat from 7 Jan. to 2 March, 1390. *Nota bene*—this writ has no clause touching Sheriffs not being returned, as in former writs.

[2] Probably the tenement known as "Cold Harbour," near Dowgate, once the property of Sir John de Pulteney. See 'Cal. Letter-Book F,' p. 158n.

[3] The proceedings are set out in Riley's 'Memorials' (pp. 516-18), where the editor duly notes that "Wenlokesbarn" was a district lying without Cripplegate, and gave its name to one of the Prebends of St. Paul's.

Fo. ccxlvii b.

Inquisicio ad extendend' ten' Ric'i filii Joh'is Brykelesworth pro Joh'a filia ejusdem Ric'i orphane.

Precept to John Wykes, Serjeant of the Chamber, that he summon twelve good men of the venue of Bassieshawe and the Poultry to appear before the Mayor and Aldermen on Saturday after the Feast of St. Nicholas, Bp. [6 Dec.], 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389], to make an extent of the value of certain tenements formerly belonging to Richard, son of John Brykelesworth. The jurors, viz., Geoffrey Lambrok, John Bokelsmyth, Geoffrey Dene, John Sandone, Thomas Woubourne, and Thomas Beneyt, of the venue of Bassieshawe, and Richard Outre, Robert Parys, Gamelin Mot, William Ketylthorpe, John Sevesterre, and Michael Dundalk, of the venue of the Poultry, return the clear value as £16 12*s.* 9*d.* One-third of the said tenements by view of Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, and the City's sworn masons and carpenters, was thereupon delivered to Katherine, widow of the said Richard Brykelesworth, by way of dower, and the residue to Johanna, his orphan daughter.

Custodia Joh'e filie Ric'i Brykelesworth.

Afterwards, viz., on Saturday before the Feast of St. Valentine [14 Feb.], the same year, the guardianship of the said orphan and of her property was committed to Henry Vannere. Surety, viz., John Cornwaleys.

Ordinacio facta contra abracarios [sic].

Wednesday, 26 Jan., 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389–90], ordinance by William Venour, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, that no alien or denizen intermeddle with brokerage until he has been received and sworn before the Mayor and Aldermen, as recorded in Letter-Book G, fo. cccviii;[1] that no bargain be made without the purchaser and vendor being brought together, and that the terms of every bargain be notified to the Mayor and Aldermen when required; that every vendor stranger pay half the brokerage to the Chamber at the Guildhall for the clothing of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder, when they are clothed in one livery;[2] that the said strangers pay one-half

Qe chescun vendour estraunge paie la moite de la corectage a la Chambre.

[1] 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 313. Cf. *supra*, pp. 21-2.

[2] This took place twice a year, viz., when the Mayor rode to Westminster to be sworn into office before the Barons of the Exchequer, and again at Whitsuntide. 'Liber Albus,' i. 35; 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' Introduction, pp. xxv-xxvi.

of "la skawange,"[1] which their hosts were accustomed to take to help defray the expenses of the Mayor during his Mayoralty, and also of the livery aforesaid. Also that none shall thenceforth be host to strangers unless he keep them in his hostel at table, as of old accustomed. *Nota de Skawange.*

The above ordinance to take effect on the Feast of the Purification [2 Feb.] next.

25 Feb. [A.D. 1389–90], precept for the election of Aldermen, regardless of their having already been Aldermen, and to return their names to the Guildhall by Wednesday before the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March] next. Fo. ccxlviii. *Consimiles bille misse fuerunt cuil't Aldr'o ad eligend' Aldermannum.*

16 March, 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389–90], Richard Knoweslee, "draper," discharged by William Venour, the Mayor, and Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age. *Exon'acio Ric'i Knoweslee ab assisis etc.*

Tuesday, 1 March, 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389–90], John Berkyng, late a Jew, charged with practising soothsaying and with having falsely accused William Shedewater, servant of the Duke of York, and also Robert Mysdene and John Gayte of theft. Condemned to the pillory and imprisonment until further orders. On Saturday, 19th March, he abjured the City.[2] *Judicium collistrigii pro Joh'e Berkyng utente magica arte.*

22 March, 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389–90], Adam Hamond, brewer, discharged by William Venour, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age. *Exon'acio Ade Hamond Brewere et Petri Grubbe piscenar' ab assisis etc.*

The same day Peter Grubbe, fishmonger, was similarly discharged.

6 Aug., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], Walter de Botulstone, "wheler," similarly discharged. *Exon'acio Walt'i Botulstone wheler.*

Election of Aldermen. Fo. ccxlviii b.

Castle Baynard : William Venour.

Aldrychesgate : Sir Nicholas Twyford, Knt.

Lymstret : John Hadle.

[1] Scavage, a toll or duty paid by merchant strangers for showage (*demonstraunce*) of merchandise, one half of which went to the Sheriffs and the other half to the hosts of the houses where such merchants were harboured. 'Liber Albus,' i. 223.

[2] 'Memorials,' pp. 518-19.

Billingesgate: Nicholas Extone.
Tower: William Baret.
Bridge: William Bramptone.
Douegate: William Wottone.
Vintry: William More.
Queen Hithe: Thomas Welford.
Cordewanerstrete: John Fresshe.
Bredestrete: William Sherynghame.
Farndone: John Fraunceys.
Chepe: Adam Bamme.
Walbroke: John Walcote.
Candelwykstrete: John Heende.
Langebourne: Thomas Austyn.
Bassieshawe: John Shadworth.
Colmanstrete: Henry Bamme.
Bradestrete: Adam de St. Ive.
Algate: Adam Karlille.
Bisshopesgate: John Chircheman.
Crepulgate: John Loveye.
Cornhulle: John Pynchon.

Ordinacio de carectis ferreis non utend'.

6 June, 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], agreed that the ancient ordinance[1] forbidding carts bringing water, wood, victuals, &c., to the City to be bound with iron (*lie de ferre*) shall be proclaimed and observed.

Admissio et sacr'm Magr'or' Cirugic'.

Monday, 10 April, 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], Master John Hynstok, Master Geoffrey Grace, Master John Brademore, and Master Henry Sutton admitted in the Chamber of the Guildhall, before William Venour, the Mayor, and Aldermen, and sworn as Master-Surgeons of the City.[2]

Fo. ccxlix.

28 June, 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], came Walter Strete, mercer, Robert Chesterford and Alan Walsyngham, cord-

[1] Referring to the ordinance recorded *circa* 1277. See 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' p. 217. The ordinance had been enforced against a Stratford carter in 1375. 'Pleas and Memoranda,' Roll A 20, membr. 8.

[2] 'Memorials,' pp. 519-20. Among their duties was that of making scrutiny not only of men, but of "women undertaking cures or practising the art of surgery."

wainers, into Court and acknowledged that they had in hand the sum of £20 belonging to Johanna and Margaret, daughters of Walter Buk. Thereupon a day was given by William Venour, the Mayor, for them to bring in the money or find security, &c.

Securitas facta pro £xx filiab' Walt'i Buk' pertinent'.

Afterwards, viz., on the 20th Sept. following, the said Walter, Robert, and Alan delivered £10 of the money to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, for the use of the above Johanna, which was afterwards given to her and her husband Robert Faun, skinner.

Afterwards, viz., on the 27th April, 2 Henry IV. [A.D. 1401], the said Walter, Robert, and Alan delivered another sum of £10 to the aforesaid Chamberlain, who gave it to John Frensshe, skinner, who had married the above Margaret.

Statute of Westminster the First, anno 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389–90].[1] Fos. ccxlix-ccl b.

Statute of Westminster the Second, anno 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389–90].[2] Fos. ccl b-cclii.

Writ to the Sheriff to make proclamation of an ordinance restricting the distribution of liveries by great lords and others to those of their immediate retinue, and to see the said ordinance duly observed.[3] Dated at Westminster, 12 May, 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1390]. Fo. cclii.

Des liverez appellez liverez de compaignie.

Precept to the Aldermen to see that a proper watch and ward be kept every night during the coming revels and jousts, lest through their negligence the City incur damage and dishonour.[4]

Consimiles Bille misse fuerunt cuilibet Aldermanno xxiij die Septembr' pur la peas nr'e s' le Roy garder.

[1] 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 398-406. It confirms (*inter alia*) the provisions made by the Parliament at Cambridge touching wages.

[2] *Ibid.*, i. 406-9. Its chief enactment was the confirmation of the Statute of Provisors of 1351.

[3] Printed in 'Statutes at Large' (i. 409-10) under the title "An Ordinance made at Westminster to prevent Maintenance in Judicial Proceedings, 13 Rich. II. st. 3[a]." This ordinance against maintenance, *i.e.*, the undertaking to promote other men's quarrels in courts of justice unreasonably, also forbade the ancient custom of giving "livery of company" indiscriminately for the purpose of keeping up pompous retinues by those of high estate. Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' ii. 485.

[4] 'Memorials,' pp. 521-2. These jousts and tournaments, according to Higden (ix. 241), took place at Smith-

Fo. cclii b.

Licencia construendi conductum apud eccl'iam Sc'i Mich'is ad bladum cum condicione.

14 July, 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], came Thomas Pantone, goldsmith, Bartholomew Castre, goldsmith, John de Doncastre, "copersmythe," Thomas Bonere, Leonard Nortone, and William atte Gate, and gave security for the removal of a water-conduit which (at the request of good men of the Ward of Farndone Within and others) the Mayor and Aldermen had given permission to be laid near the church of St. Michael le Quern in Westchepe, the same being supplied from the Great Conduit opposite the church of St. Thomas de Acon, in the event of the pipes becoming injurious to the Great Conduit.[1]

Exon'acio £xl legat' Elizabeth' nuper filie Joh'is Lightfoot.

Tuesday, 2 Aug., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], came William Kyrtone and Elizabeth his wife, a City orphan and daughter of John Hadde, called "Lightfoot," and presented a petition to the effect that the said John Hadde bequeathed the sum of £40 to the said Elizabeth, and a like sum to John, then in the womb of Katherine his wife, the portion of either of them deceased to go to the survivor; that John the son had died, and that the petitioners had been unable to recover the sum of £80 due to them from Henry Yevelee and the aforesaid Katherine, now his wife, John Warner and William Jordan, executors of John Hadde. They therefore prayed a remedy.

Thereupon all parties were summoned to appear before the Mayor and Aldermen on the following day, when the petitioners acknowledged they had received satisfaction.

Fo. ccliii.

Bras' forisfact'.

5 Aug., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], Roger Colneye del Barnet attached to answer a charge brought by John Loveye and John Walcote, the Sheriffs, of having concealed corn and malt in the mansion house of Richard Mildenhale, cordwainer, in the parish of All Hallows de Graschirche, instead of bringing the same to the public market. The said Roger confessed his guilt, and the corn, &c., was declared forfeited to the Sheriffs.

field on the 10th Oct. and following days in the presence of many foreign nobles. Cf. Stow, 'Annales' (ed. 1592), p. 480.

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 521. This laying of conduit pipes by certain inhabitants of Farringdon Ward, at their own expense, appears to have been a distinct enterprise from that which occasioned the removal of the Broken Cross in Chepe. *Vide supra*, p. 343.

16 Sept., the same year, Nicholas Foche admitted and sworn Surveyor of streets and lanes within the liberty of the City, to see that they are kept clean, taking the following fines, viz., 2*s.* from those placing filth in the streets or throwing water out of window, and 4*s.* from those placing filth outside their neighbours' houses. He is also to kill all pigs, geese, &c., he may find at large, and sell them at the best price he can get, paying one half of the proceeds to the Chamberlain and keeping the other half for his trouble.

Foche admissus et juratus in supervis' vicor'et venell'.

Wednesday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], the same year, in the presence of William Venour, the Mayor, John Tremayn, the Recorder, John Loveye and John Walcote, Sheriffs, John Hadlee, Adam Bamme, William More, Thomas Austyn, William Baret, Adam Karlille, Adam St. Ive, John Fraunceys, Henry Bamme, John Pynchoun, and William Bramptone, Aldermen, and an immense Commonalty summoned for the election of Sheriffs, the aforesaid Mayor elected Thomas Vyvent, mercer, and the Commonalty John Fraunceys to be Sheriff for the year ensuing.

Eleccio Vicecomitum.

The same day William More and William Bramptone, Aldermen, and Geoffrey Walderne, John Wade, John Wodecok, and John Sutton, Commoners, were elected auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and Wardens of London Bridge.

Auditores compot' Cam'ar' et custodum pontis London'.

The same day the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty granted an annuity of 40*s.* to William Sewale, late Serjeant of the Chamber.

Concessio xl*s.* *per ann' facta Will'o Sewale ad terminum vite sue.*

Writ to the Sheriffs for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster on the morrow of St. Martin [11 Nov.].[1] No Sheriff to be returned. Witness the King at Westminster, 12 Sept., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390].

Br'e de venire faciend' quatuor cives ad parliamentum.

Pursuant to the above there were elected John Hadle and John Loveye, Aldermen, Thomas "Neuton" and John Botesham, Commoners.[2]

[1] Sat from 12 Nov. to 3 Dec., 1390.

[2] A fresh election appears to have taken place in October, when William More, Alderman, was returned in place of Loveye. *Infra*, p. 359.

Fo. cclii b. *Masters of Misteries sworn.*

Barbers: John Pacoun, John Bestchirche, sworn the last day of August, 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], to rule their mistery and to present defects to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, &c.

Shearmen: Richard Whalesby, John Elman, Richard Bernard, William Hunte, similarly sworn 3 Oct., the same year.

Girdlers: William Reymond, William Gele, Thomas Pernell, similarly sworn 3 Nov., the same year.

Foreign Weavers: Peter Egelyn of Brabant, Paul de Wettere of Flanders, similarly sworn 21 Nov., the same year.

English Weavers: William Nasshenden, John Umfrey, similarly sworn the same day.

Fullers: William Stoket, Geoffrey Sutton, Peter Spersolte, Richard Clement, similarly sworn the same day.

Pynners: John Rede, Laurence Gorlefyn, John Chapman, similarly sworn 26 Nov., the same year.

Cordwainers: John Longe, Simon Cok, Roger Rabbas, Thomas Mortymer, similarly sworn 22nd Sept., the same year.

Founders (Fusores): Hugh Baroun, John Redehode, similarly sworn 16 Nov., the same year.

Sporiers: Thomas Frensshe, Thomas Lovecok, similarly sworn. [No date.]

Horners: Robert Baroun, Henry Payne, similarly sworn. [No date.]

Glovers: John Goldesburgh, Laurence Tilbury, Reginald Deyneman, Richard Parys, similarly sworn. [No date.]

Hurers: John Longe, Thomas Walsyngham, Ralph Bristowe, John Bat, similarly sworn. [No date.]

Cutlers: Richard Waltham, Martin Godard, Robert Austyn, John Byle, similarly sworn. [No date.]

Indentura int' Will'm Venour Maiorem Aldr'os et co'itatem ex parte una et Abb'em et conventum monasterii b'te Marie de Graciis juxta TurrimLond'.

Indenture of lease by William Venour, the Mayor, and Commonalty to William, the Abbot of St. Mary of Graces, near the Tower, of two parcels of waste land adjoining the convent for a term of 100 years at an annual rent of 40*d.* Dated 1 March, 13 Richard II. [A.D. 1389–90].

Fo. ccliv.

Inquisicio pro quodam ten' Rog'i Elys.

Saturday after the Feast of St. Luke [18 Oct.], an inquisition made by jurors of the venue of the parish of All Hallows de Bredestrete as to whether a new building erected by Roger Elys, "wexchaundeler," at the corner of Bredestrete encroached upon the high way of Watlyngstrete. The jurors summoned by Robert Glaunvile, Serjeant of the Chamber, viz., John Waltham, Thomas Sibsay, William Bowiere, Thomas Lakford, Alexander Godynge, John Smythe, Thomas Lincoln, John Wydemere, John Andreu, Richard Litiltone, Gilbert atte Mersshe, and Ralph atte Castel, find that no encroachment had been made. Therefore the said Roger to go without a day.

Recognicio Thome Hoo Will'i Waddesworth et alior' pro pueris Henr' Godyn orphanis.

Monday, 12 Dec., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], came Thomas Hoo, William Waddesworth, Edmund Fraunceys, Geoffrey Broke, Roger Austyn, and Robert Chichely, grocers, before Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and acknowledged themselves bound to Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, in the sum of £240 for the use of John, son of Henry Godyn, aged five and a half years, and Margaret, daughter of the same, aged two years.

Afterwards, viz., on the 15th Dec., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], the money was paid, and the above were discharged of their bond.

Custodia honor' legat' pueris Will'i Tonge orphan'.

Friday, 9 Dec., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], came Avice, widow and executrix of William Tonge, and delivered the sum of 400 marks to Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, in trust for John and John, Agnes and Isabella, children of the said William, according to the terms of his will.[1]

Fo. ccliv b.

Afterwards, viz., on the 8th Oct., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392], by order of Baldewyn Radyngton, Knt., the Warden,[2] and the Aldermen, the sum of 100 marks was given to the elder son John, he being of full age.

Afterwards, viz., on the 21st Jan., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394–5], with the assent of John Fresshe, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and

[1] Dated 9 Aug., 1389, and proved and enrolled in the Husting, London, in July, 1390. See 'Cal. of Wills, Court of Husting,' ii. 278-9.

[2] On the 22nd July, 1392, the Mayor and Sheriffs had been dismissed from office and their places filled by the King. *Infra*, pp. 382-3.

the above Avice, the daughter Agnes was apprenticed to John Clonne and Matilda his wife, "brauderer," for a term of seven years.

Fo. xclv. Afterwards, viz., on Monday before the Feast of St. Edmund the King [20 Nov.], 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397], the said younger son John, and Agnes daughter of the said William Tonge, having died under age, the sum of 200 marks bequeathed to them was delivered by order of Richard Whityngton, the Mayor, and Aldermen, to the above Avice in execution of her late husband's will, with the exception of the sum of £5 paid for apprenticing the said Agnes.

Fo. cclv b. Saturday before the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], came William Erntone, mercer, executor of John Mangulle, mercer, before William Venour, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and delivered to Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, the sum of 20 marks bequeathed by the said John to John, son of John Seymor.[1]

Lr̃a de recepc̃one Joh'is filii Joh'is "Karmerdy" bocher.

12 April, 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], John Wyles, parson of the church of St. Mary de Wolchirchehawe, Robert Dane, Benedict Cornewaille, John Barry, and William Chipstede delivered to Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, the sum of £10 in trust for John, son of John Karmerdy, "bocher."

Afterwards, viz., on the 1st March, 2 Henry IV. [A.D. 1400-1], came the above orphan and acknowledged satisfaction.

Dc̃ll'a de £xx in cantibus mere [sic] conducti apud ecc'iam Sc̃i Mich'is atte Corne Londin' fac'end' per exec' Rob'ti Warbultone.

Monday before the Feast of St. Martin [11 Nov.], 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], came William Parker and William Curlynge, executors of Robert Warbultone, mercer, before Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and the Aldermen in the Chamber of the City, and paid to John Fraunceys, one of the Sheriffs, Thomas Pantone, William William [sic] atte Gate, Leonard de Nortone, "bruer," Thomas Boner, and John Dancastre, the sum of £20, which the said Robert left by will in aid of the making of the Conduit at the church of St. Michael atte Corne in Chepe.[2]

Fo. cclv. Thursday the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], in the presence of William Venour,

[1] Cf. *infra*, p. 360. | [2] Cf. *infra*, pp. 343, 354.

Eleccio Maioris.

the Mayor, Nicholas Twyford, Knt., John Hadlee, John Fresshe, William Baret, William Sheryngham, John Hende, Thomas Austyn, Adam Karlille, John Fraunceys, John Loveye, John Shadworth, John Walcote, Thomas Wilford, Henry Bamme, John Pynchoun, William Wottone, Adam St. Ive, and William Bramptone, Aldermen, and an immense Commonalty of all the Wards summoned for the election of a Mayor, Adam Bamme was elected Mayor for the year ensuing, and afterwards on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.] was sworn in the Guildhall, and on the morrow was presented, admitted, and sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer.

On the aforesaid Thursday John Hadle and William More,[1] Aldermen, and Thomas "Newentone" and John Botesham were elected to attend the Parliament on behalf of the City.

Carta Joh'is "Northamptone."

Letters patent notifying that, at the prayer of the Commons of the realm in Parliament,[2] the King had revoked and annulled all judgments passed on John Norhamptone, draper, at Redynge and at the Tower of London for treason, &c. Witness the King at Westminster, 2 Dec., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390].[3]

The restoration of John Norhamptone to the freedom of the City appears *infra*, fo. ccc.

20 Dec., 4 Henry IV. [A.D. 1402], the Chamberlain paid tc Roger Lughtburghe, grocer, the husband of Margaret, daughter of Henry Godyn, the sum of £80, part of a sum of £120 bequeathed to the said Margaret by her father.[4] On the following Easter eve a further sum of £10 was paid. On the 3rd April, 7 Henry IV. [A.D. 1406], the said Roger asked that the balance of £30 might be delivered to him; but inasmuch as he had married without obtaining permission from John

[1] Elected in place of John Loveye, Alderman, originally returned. *Vide supra*, p. 355.

[2] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 282. The petition sets forth that Northampton had been constrained to throw himself on the King's mercy at his trial, and that Venour, the late Mayor, and all the Aldermen, had testified on oath before the King as to his innocence of the charges of treason that had been brought against him.

[3] Letters patent to similar effect, and dated 1 Dec., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], are recorded *infra*, p. 370.

[4] Cf. *supra*, p. 357.

Walcote, the Mayor for the time being, it was adjudged that he should forfeit the sum of £120, the value of the marriage, to the Chamber. This sum was afterwards reduced to 20*s.*, and the balance, viz., £29, allowed to him.

Fo. cclv b. Afterwards, viz., on the 8th Oct., 8 Henry IV. [A.D. 1406], came John, son of Henry Godyn, then of full age, and acknowledged satisfaction for the sum of £120 paid to him by John Profyt, the Chamberlain.

Fo. cclvi. 15 Dec., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], the guardianship of John, son of John Seymor, together with the sum of 20 marks bequeathed to him by John Mangulle, mercer, committed by Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, to John his father.[1]

Custodia Johannis filii Johannis Seymour.

Afterwards, viz., on the 21st Oct., 9 Henry IV. [A.D. 1407], came John Stapuliord and Thomas Provendre, executors of the said father, and delivered the above money to John Proffyt, the Chamberlain, who delivered it to the orphan, being then of age.

Judicium contra Walt. Clifton.

7 Nov., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], Walter Clifton, "taillour," committed to Newgate and fined for having assaulted John Hayne, "taillour," one of the constables of the Ward of Bredestrete, whilst collecting the quarterage for the rakery (*rakerii*) of the said Ward.[2] Afterwards mainprised by Robert Ascoure and John Sekke.[3]

Ordinatio circa [illegible] Johannis Warde.

7 Nov., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], with the assent of Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and Aldermen, a certain proclamation or ordinance touching ale made during the Mayoralty of Nicholas Brembre, anno 1 Richard II., and enrolled *supra* fo. lxxi [b], was renewed word for word, [illegible] and proclaimed.

Precept to the Aldermen that they cause two or four good men to be elected as "alecunners" in their several Wards, and

[1] [illegible]

[2] It was part of the business of Wardmotes to provide masters or keeping the streets clean, and to order the constables and beadle of the Ward to assist them in collecting their salary (*quarta*) from the inhabitants. Liber Albus, i. 333.

[3] Memorials, i. 522.

[4] Officers appointed to assize the ale and see that it be of good quality

see that the above ordinance is duly observed. Dated under the seal of the Mayoralty, 10 Nov., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390].

Fo. cclvi b.

Friday before the Feast of St. Nicholas [6 Dec.], 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], William Overtone charged with having insulted John Tremayn, the Recorder, in an action of debt brought by Benedict Lomelyn, and condemned to stand on the pillory unless, &c.[1]

Judicium Will'i Overtone.

Precept to the Aldermen to see that an armed watch be kept in their several Wards at the coming Christmas, and that they bring the presentments of their Wardmotes which they could not themselves carry into execution to the Mayor's General Court (*nostre courte generale*) at the Guildhall on Monday after the Feast of Epiphany [6 Jan.],[2] and cause the constables, "scawageours,"[3] aleconners, and beadles of their several Wards to appear at the same time. Dated 22 Dec., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390].

Consil'es bille misse fuerunt cuil'i Ald'o pro vigilaco'ib' faciend' et wardemotis tenend'.

Letters patent appointing Walter Cloptone, Robert Charletone, Adam Bamme, the Mayor, John Cassy, William Thirnynge, William Rykhille, and John Tremayne, or any six, five, four, three, or two (the Mayor being one), to be Justices for gaol-delivery of Neugate. Witness the King at Westminster, 18 Nov., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390].

Commissio pro gaola de Neugate deliberanda.

A general proclamation by the Mayor touching the government of the City; regulating divers trades and crafts; forbidding fishing in the Thames within certain limits, &c.[4]

Fos. cclvii-cclvii b.

Proclamacio Maioris.

16 Feb., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390–1], Thomas "Mortone," mercer, discharged by Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Fo. cclviii.

Exon'acio Thome "Mordone" ab assisis et juratis etc.

Saturday the 18th Feb., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390–1], Adam Bamme, citizen and goldsmith, gives bond in the sum of £400 to Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, to pay the same at

Recognicio Ade Bamme.

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 523.

[2] Otherwise known as the "Great Court of Wardmote," held by the Mayor on Plow Monday. *Vide supra*, p. 276n.

[3] They acted as overseers for keeping the streets properly cleaned by the rakers, putting down nuisances, &c. Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 198; 'Liber Albus,' i. 313, 333.

[4] The proclamation is much to the same effect as that recorded *supra*, fos. ccxxxvii-ccxxxvii b.

Walcote, the Mayor for the time being, it was adjudged that he should forfeit the sum of £120, the value of the marriage, to the Chamber. This sum was afterwards reduced to 20*s.*, and the balance, viz., £29, allowed to him.

Fo. cclv b. Afterwards, viz., on the 8th Oct., 8 Henry IV. [A.D. 1406], came John, son of Henry Godyn, then of full age, and acknowledged satisfaction for the sum of £120 paid to him by John Profyt, the Chamberlain.

Fo. cclvi. 15 Dec., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], the guardianship of John, son of John Seymor, together with the sum of 20 marks bequeathed to him by John Mangulle, mercer, committed by Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, to John his father.[1]

Custodia Joh'is filii Joh'is Seymor.

Afterwards, viz., on the 21st Oct., 9 Henry IV. [A.D. 1407], came John Stapulford and Thomas Provendre, executors of the said father, and delivered the above money to John Proffyt, the Chamberlain, who delivered it to the orphan, being then of age.

Judicium Walt'i Cliftone. 7 Nov., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], Walter Cliftone, "taillour," committed to Neugate and fined for having assaulted John Hayne, "taillour," one of the constables of the Ward of Bredestrete, whilst collecting the quarterage for the rakery (*rakerii*) of the said Ward.[2] Afterwards mainprised by Robert Ascowe and John Stokke.[3]

Ordinacio cervisie et bille misse cuil't Aldr'o super eadem. 7 Nov., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], with the assent of Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and Aldermen, a certain proclamation or ordinance touching ale made during the Mayoralty of Nicholas Brembre, anno 1 Richard II., and enrolled *supra*, fo. lxxi [b], was renewed word for word (*de verbo ad verbum renovata*) and proclaimed.

Precept to the Aldermen that they cause two or four good men to be elected as "aleconners"[4] in their several Wards, and

[1] Cf. *supra*, p. 358.

[2] It was part of the business of Wardmotes to provide rakers for keeping the streets clean, and to order the constables and beadle of the Ward to assist them in collecting their salary (*salarie*) from the inhabitants. 'Liber Albus,' i. 335.

[3] 'Memorials,' p. 522.

[4] Officers appointed to taste ale and see if it be of good quality.

see that the above ordinance is duly observed. Dated under the seal of the Mayoralty, 10 Nov., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390].

Fo. cclvi b.

Friday before the Feast of St. Nicholas [6 Dec.], 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], William Overtone charged with having insulted John Tremayn, the Recorder, in an action of debt brought by Benedict Lomelyn, and condemned to stand on the pillory unless, &c.[1]

Judicium Will'i Overtone.

Precept to the Aldermen to see that an armed watch be kept in their several Wards at the coming Christmas, and that they bring the presentments of their Wardmotes which they could not themselves carry into execution to the Mayor's General Court (*nostre courte generale*) at the Guildhall on Monday after the Feast of Epiphany [6 Jan.],[2] and cause the constables, "scawageours,"[3] aleconners, and beadles of their several Wards to appear at the same time. Dated 22 Dec., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390].

Consil'es bille misse fuerunt cuil'i Aldr'o pro vigilaco'ib' faciend' et wardemotis tenend'.

Letters patent appointing Walter Cloptone, Robert Charletone, Adam Bamme, the Mayor, John Cassy, William Thirnynge, William Rykhille, and John Tremayne, or any six, five, four, three, or two (the Mayor being one), to be Justices for gaol-delivery of Neugate. Witness the King at Westminster, 18 Nov., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390].

Commissio pro gaola de Neugate deliberanda.

A general proclamation by the Mayor touching the government of the City; regulating divers trades and crafts; forbidding fishing in the Thames within certain limits, &c.[4]

Fos. cclvii-cclvii b.

Proclamacio Maioris.

16 Feb., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390–1], Thomas "Mortone," mercer, discharged by Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Fo. cclviii.

Exon'acio Thome "Mordone" ab assisis et juratis etc.

Saturday the 18th Feb., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390–1], Adam Bamme, citizen and goldsmith, gives bond in the sum of £400 to Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, to pay the same at

Recognicio Ade Bamme.

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 523.

[2] Otherwise known as the "Great Court of Wardmote," held by the Mayor on Plow Monday. *Vide supra*, p. 276n.

[3] They acted as overseers for keeping the streets properly cleaned by the rakers, putting down nuisances, &c. Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 198; 'Liber Albus,' i. 313, 333.

[4] The proclamation is much to the same effect as that recorded *supra*, fos. ccxxxvii-ccxxxvii b.

Michaelmas next, the said money being the property of certain orphans, viz., John Ratford, glover, John Devenysshe, John Biernes, skinner, William Wircestre, Nicholas atte Walle, "taillour," Peter Whaplode, and William Tonge, and delivered to the said Adam, with the assent of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, to buy corn withal for the use of the Commonalty,[1] &c.

Election of Aldermen.

Chepe: Adam Bamme.
Lymstrete: John Hadle.
Billinggesgate: Nicholas Extone.
Castle Baynard: William Venour.
Farndone: John Fraunceys.
Bredestrete: William Sheryngham.
Queen Hithe: Thomas Welford.
Bradestrete: Adam St. Ive.
Cordewanerstrete: John Fresshe.
Aldrichesgate: Henry Vanner.
Crepulgate: John Loveye.
Bassieshawe: John Shadworth.
Langbourne: Thomas Austyn.
Colmanstrete: Henry Bamme.
Cornhulle: John Pynchoun.
Walbroke: William Olyver.
Candelwykstrete: John Heende.
Douegate: William Wottone.
Vintry: William More.
Bridge: William Bramptone.
Tower: William Baret.
Bisshopesgate: Thomas Vynent (Vyvent?).
Algate: Adam Karlille.
Portsokne: [Blank.]

[1] For the last two years there had been a scarcity of corn, entailing much suffering on the poor. In order to afford relief, writes Stow ('Annales,' ed. 1592, p. 481), "the Maior and citizens of London took out of their Orphanes chest in their Guilde hall two thousande markes to buye Corne and other Victualles from beyonde the Seas, and the foure and twentie Aldermen eche of them layde out twentie poundes to the like purpose."

Judicium pillorie Joh'is Sewale.

Wednesday the 25th Jan., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390–1], John Sewale charged with having obtained goods on false pretences from Bartholomew Bosane.[1] He denies his guilt and claims a jury. The jurors, viz., William Chaumbre, Richard Bartone, Robert atte Hille, William Someresham, Richard Beneyt, John Sandone, Richard Depedene, Robert Portesmouthe, William Swotehous, William Pountfreyt, William Banastre, and John Seye, find him guilty, and he is condemned to the pillory.[2]

Fo. cclviii b.

Judicium pillor' Joh'i Heyesster et Joh'is Norwich.

14 Dec., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], John Heyesterre and John Norwiche charged with a similar offence. They deny their guilt and claim a jury. The jurors, one half of whom were of the parishes of St. Bartholomew the Little and St. Martin without (*extra*) Ludgate, and the other half Lombards, viz., William Banastre, William Middeltone, and William Chambre of the parish of St. Bartholomew, John Knyghtlee, Thomas Botolf, and Robert Bernewell of the parish of St. Martin, and John Priour, James Pistoye, John Pountadour, Angelo Cristofre, Peter Penyng, and Philip de Sene, Lombards, find them guilty, and they are condemned to the pillory.

Judicium pillor' Isabelle Lynchelade.

1 March, 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390–1], Isabella Lynchelade charged with falsely accusing William Squier, chaplain, and Thomas Vaghan of having stolen a Bible which the said William had purchased of the executors of Master William Blankpayn. She denies her guilt and claims a jury. The jurors, viz., John Carbonelle, Geoffrey Minot, Hugh Corby, John Hulle, John Fynche, John Gay, Roger Gate, Richard Stratton, Geoffrey Colman, Robert Belle, Geoffrey Taverner, and William Goldynge, find her guilty, and she is condemned to stand on "le Thewe," ordained for women, for one hour.[3]

Ric'us atte Gate piscenar' exon'atus de assisis etc.

Wednesday, 4 Oct., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], Richard atte Gate, fishmonger, discharged by the Mayor and Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Fo. cclix.

Articuli Cornuarior'.

8 April, 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], came good men of the mistery of Horners and prayed that certain ordinances for governing the mistery and abating the nuisance arising from the

[1] The surname is omitted, but is supplied from the next entry.

[2] 'Memorials,' pp. 523-5.

[3] *Id.*, pp. 525-6.

noise made by those using the mistery might be approved, viz., that on the Feast of St. Michael every year they may elect two Wardens to serve like Wardens of other misteries, on pain of paying 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Chamber of the Guildhall; that the Wardens so elected may have the right of search for bad work in the mistery and present the same to the Chamberlain; that no one of the mistery work by night nor on Saturday afternoon, nor on the afternoons of Vigils, on pain of paying 3*s.* 4*d.* to the Chamber and 20*d.* to the mistery; and that no foreigner of the mistery keep a shop in the City nor become enfranchised until he has been proved capable by the Wardens and four other good men of the mistery.

The above ordinances approved.

Ordinance by Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and the Aldermen forbidding any one whatsoever to speak or express opinions about Nicholas Brembre and John Northamptone, former Mayors of the City, nor show any sign as to which of the two parties they favoured, but the men of the City are to be of one accord and to be silent on the late controversy, under penalty of imprisonment in Newgate for a year and a day. No date.

Wednesday, 10 April, 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], the guardianship of John, son of Henry Clerk, late citizen, together with certain lands and tenements in the parish of St. Dunstan, committed to Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, by Alexander Clerk, Surety, viz., John Pauncefoot, draper.

At the same Court, 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], William Dauntre, late a former guardian of the above property, delivered to Stephen Speneman, then Chamberlain, arrears of money due at his account of the above orphan.

[illegible] 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], a sum of money bequeathed [illegible] Nicholas de Lokynton, viz., to Thomas Eng, late mercer, was delivered to Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain, by John Enterwyne, skinner, to whom the said Eng had been found executor.

[illegible]

in trust for the said Hugh. Sureties, viz., Edward Camber, skinner, and William Wiltshire, skinner.

Judicium Will'i Bowyer pelliparii pro factura unius false carte.

22 April, 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], William Bowyer, skinner, and Thomas Panter, scrivener, convicted of falsifying a deed enrolled in the Husting. Condemned to the pillory.[1]

Fo. cclx. *Declamacio usure.*

12 May, 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], ordinance specifying more particularly those acts and contracts which are forbidden under the titles of usury and "chevisaunce," the former ordinance made anno 38 Edward III. and recorded in Letter-Book G, fo. cxviii[b], being somewhat obscure and indefinite.

Proclamacio vinor' et Beer.

A further ordinance regulating the price of divers wines, viz., "Ryvere," "Romeneye," "Bastard," "Malvezyn," "Province," "Greke," "Oseye," and "Riptage," and also of "Estrichbeer"[2] and "Hoppyngbeer."

Another ordinance forbidding the casting of stable refuse, &c., into the Thames.

Custodia Will'i filii Will'i Horwode bruer.

9 Dec., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], an extent made of a certain brewhouse in the parish of St. Michael atte Corne, formerly belonging to William Horwode, "bruer," and descending to William his son, an orphan. The jurors, viz., Thomas Dunstone, William Fychet, John Pakwode, Robert Baron, Robert Gildeford, John Cretyng, John Westone, John Bardeney, William Taverner, John Wysbeche, John Longe, Richard Chapman, and Robert Arnold, value the tenement at £3 yearly, and it is committed to the custody of Reginald Baker, "bruer," in trust for the said orphan by Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and Richard Odiham, the Chamberlain. Sureties, viz., Thomas Sibsay, "taillour," and John Halle, grocer.

Afterwards, viz., on the 15th June, 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1396], Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, paid the sum of 100*s.* to Thomas Lamport, goldsmith, to whom the above orphan had been bound apprentice.

[1] For further particulars, see 'Memorials,' pp. 527-9.

[2] Eastern beer, possibly from Dantzic. Cf. "estrichbord," *i.e.*, timber from the eastern shore of the Baltic.

Henry Vannere [*sic*], William Bramptone, John Fresshe, William Shiryngham, and other Aldermen [not named], and very many Commoners, summoned to the Guildhall for election of Sheriffs, John Shadworth was elected Sheriff by the Mayor, and Henry Vannere by the Commoners, for the year ensuing.

Afterwards, viz., on the eve of St. Michael [29 Sept.], the said Sheriffs were sworn at the Guildhall, and on Saturday the morrow of St. Michael were presented before the Barons of the lord the King at Westminster.

On the same Thursday John Hadle and William More, Aldermen, John Wade, William Parker, John Cosyn, and William Fremyngham were elected auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and Wardens of London Bridge.

Exon'acio Rob'ti Somersete.

Wednesday, 11 Oct., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], Robert Somersete, draper, discharged by the Mayor and Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Acquietanc' Ric'i Odyham Cam'arii.

Acquittance by Adam Bamme, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the rest of the citizens to Richard Odyham, grocer and Chamberlain of the Guildhall, on his accounts for one year from Michaelmas, 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390]. Dated in the Chamber of the Guildhall the morrow of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391].

Recognicio bonor' pertinent' Isabelle et Solacie filiab' Joh'is Wiltone.

Saturday before the Feast of All Saints [1 Nov.], 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], John Bocher, "wodemonger," of Merlawe,[1] Benedict Cornwaille, draper, John Clerk, pulter, John Pigeoun, "pybaker," and Robert de York, cordwainer, acknowledged themselves bound to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, in the sum of £67 to the use of Isabella and "Salacia" (or "Solacia"), daughters of John Wiltone.

Afterwards, viz., on the 10th Jan., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391-2], came John Taleworth, "wodemongere," who had married the aforesaid Isabella with permission of the Court, and acknowledged satisfaction for his wife's portion.

Custodia Joh'e filie Joh'is Salpertone.

1 Oct., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], came John Coupere, one of the executors of John Salpertone, and delivered to Stephen

[1] Marlow.

Speleman, the Chamberlain, the sum of £10 to the use of Johanna, daughter of the said John.

Afterwards, viz., on the 12th Dec. following, the guardianship of the said Johanna was committed to Richard Gnytyng (Guytyng?), who had married Margery her mother. Surety, viz., John Denver.

Fo. cclxi b.

Eleccio Maioris.

Friday the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], in the presence of Adam Bamme, the Mayor, John Tremayn, the Recorder, John Hadle, William Venour, John Fresshe, John Hende, John Loveye, Thomas Welford, Adam St. Ive, William Sheryngham, John Fraunceys, Henry Bamme, John Pynchoun, William Olyver, William Wottone, William More, William Bramptone, William Baret, Thomas Vyvent, and Adam Karlille, Aldermen, John Shadworth and Henry Vannere, Sheriffs, and an immense Commonalty summoned for the election of a Mayor, the aforesaid John Hende was elected Mayor for the year ensuing.

Afterwards, viz., on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], he was sworn in the Guildhall, and on the morrow was presented, admitted, and sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer.

Bille misse Aldr'is pro Wardemotis tenend'.

Precept under the seal of the Mayoralty to the Aldermen that they forthwith hold their Wardmotes, making diligent inquest of all points and articles of ancient time accustomed to be inquired into, and certify any matter presented to them, which they may be incapable of redressing, by Monday next after the Feast of Epiphany[1] next ensuing, in order that due redress and correction may be executed according to the good usages and customs of the City. Dated 15 Nov. [A.D. 1391].

Br'e de errore corrigendo int' Joh'em Walpole et Joh'em Botlesham.

Writ to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs to bring up the record of proceedings lately held before the Mayor and Aldermen in the King's Court at the Guildhall between John Walpole and John Botlesham, late Keeper of Ludgate prison, to be heard in error at St. Martin le Grand before Walter Cloptone, Richard Sydenham, Edward Dalyngrigg, Knt., and Richard Stury, Knt.,

[1] Plow Monday, when the Mayor held his Grand or General Court of Wardmote at the Guildhall. *Vide supra*, pp. 276n., 361.

or any three of them, appointed Commissioners for the purpose by the King. Witness the King at Westminster, 10 June, 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1391].

Mandatum super eodem br'i directum Maiori et vic' per Justic' d'ni Regis.

Precept by the above Commissioners to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs to bring up the record of proceedings and parties interested in the above suit before the said Commissioners at St. Martin le Grand. Dated at Westminster, 18 Oct., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391].

Fo. cclxii.
Returnum super predictum mandatum.

Return made to the above, certifying in common form the custom of the City in such cases.[1]

Masters of Misteries sworn.

Mag'ri diversar' misterar' jur'.

Foundours: Thomas Grace and Robert Neuman sworn the 25th August, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], to rule their mistery justly, present defects to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, &c.

Cordwainers: David Man, William Hare, John Pottere, Stephen Toppesfeld, similarly sworn 27 Sept., the same year.

Horners: John Craft, William Milward, similarly sworn 3 Oct., the same year.

Shearmen: William Cley, William Grenehulle, John Tuft, Walter Blakestoke, similarly sworn 2 Oct., the same year.

Black Smiths (Nigri fabri): Walter West, John Kempe, similarly sworn 31 Oct., the same year.

Pynners: John Hille, John Chestre, John Byset, similarly sworn 6 Nov., the same year.

Fullers: Thomas Mytone, Richard Browghtone, similarly sworn 7 Nov., the same year.

English Weavers: John Baker, William Picot, similarly sworn 21 Nov., the same year.

Foreign Weavers: John Severne, Peter van Braghynge, similarly sworn 21 Nov., the same year.

Barbers: John Childe, William Chapman, similarly sworn 27 Nov., the same year.

[1] An abstract of the return commonly made to such writs will be found printed in 'Cal. Letter-Book F,' p. 90.

"*Glasiers*":[1] Thomas Manfeld, Simon Page, similarly sworn 20 Oct., the same year.

Dyers: Bartholomew Elsynge, John Chapeller, similarly sworn 12 Jan., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391–2].

"*Fuistours*": Robert Ingoly, Thomas Borstalle, John Childe, similarly sworn the same year.

Fo. cclxii b. *Custodia Agnet' filie Joh'is Rede.*

1 Jan., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391–2], the guardianship of Agnes, daughter of John Rede, together with her patrimony, committed to Richard Penteneye, "brewer." Sureties, viz., Richard Bengeo, John Berfaire, William Horn, skinner, and John Ricolf, tapicer.

Carta perdonacionis Joh'is Norhamptone.

Letters patent granted, on the petition of the Commons in Parliament, revoking the judgments passed on John Norhamptone, "draper," at Redynge and at the Tower of London, and restoring to him all his forfeited estate. Witness the King at Westminster, 1 Dec., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391].[2]

Br'e super eandem cartam.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to make proclamation of the above. Witness the King at Westminster, 20 Dec., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391].

Fo. cclxiii. *Carta perdonacionis Joh'is More.*

Letters patent granted, on petition of the Commons in Parliament,[3] revoking all judgments passed on John More, mercer, at Westminster and at the Tower. Witness the King at Westminster, 1 Dec., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391].

Participacio £xx int' pueros Rob'ti Cok.

Recital of divers bequests by Robert Cok, glover, viz., to Richard his eldest son his balances, together with "le bem" and weights appertaining to them, and an "auncer"[4] at "litel london,"[5] his best silver "biker," a silver "saler" with cover,

[1] Lat. *vitrearii* or *verrerii*.

[2] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 291-2. Cf. similar letters patent of 2 Dec., 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390], recorded *supra*, p. 359.

[3] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 292-3.

[4] A little balance (or weight?), being a diminutive of *lanx*, the root of *bilanx* or "balance." 'New English Dict.,' *s.v.* 'Auncel.' By the Statute of Purveyors of 1352 (cap. ix.) the *weight* called "auncel" was abolished and the equal balance ordered to be used in its stead. 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 275.

[5] By his will enrolled in the Husting in June, 1388, he left his tenement so called, situate in the parish of All Hallows "atte Walle," to Richard his younger son. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 268.

his best white mazer with a cock in the print[1] (*cum gallo in prentis*); to Nicholas his son £20; to Richard his younger son £20, a piece of silver, and second white mazer with a cock in the print; and to each of his daughters, Margaret and Clemence, £20. He further appoints Johanna his wife as guardian of his said daughters and of Nicholas and the younger Richard his sons, &c.

On the 18th June, 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1391], came Nicholas Cok, glover, one of the executors of the above Robert, and delivered to Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, the sum of £60, which belonged in equal shares to the above Nicholas, Richard the younger, and Clemence; but Clemence having died under age, her share was claimed to be divided between the said Nicholas, Richard, and John Ferne, "flecher,"[2] who had married the above Margaret.

Letters patent granted, on petition of the Commons in Parliament,[3] annulling the judgments passed on Richard Norbury, mercer, at Westminster and at the Tower of London. Witness the King at Westminster, 1 Dec., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391]. Fo. cclxiii b.

Statutes passed by the Parliament held at Westminster the morrow of All Souls [2 Nov.], 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391].[4] Fos. cclxiii b–cclxiv b.

A proclamation on the King's behalf by the Mayor and Aldermen to the following effect, viz., that no alien carry any manner of arms; that no one, citizen or stranger, walk in the City or suburbs between the Feast of All Saints [1 Nov.] and the Annunciation [25 March] after 8 o'clock at night, and after 9 o'clock during the rest of the year, except for good cause, and that hostelers warn their hosts of these ordinances; further, Fo. cclxiv b. *Qe nul porte armes deinz la Cite.*

[1] In the bottom of almost every mazer there was a circular medallion known as the *print* or *boss*, inserted probably to conceal the marks of the lathe. It was also termed "fronse" or "frounce," Lat. *frons*. See *Archæologia*, vol. 50, pp. 131, 188, 189, 191. The "cock" was evidently a play on the testator's name, and possibly his crest.

[2] Arrow-maker.

[3] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 292.

[4] See 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), vol. i. pp. 412-17. One of the chief enactments was the interpretation of the Statute of Mortmain as comprising property held by laymen to the uses of religious houses or by perpetual corporations, such as guilds and fraternities (cap. v.).

that no boatman bring man or woman to the Stews between sunset and sunrise, nor moor his boat within 20 fathoms of the shore during that period, lest misdoers be assisted in their coming and going; also that the best lamb, without its wool, be sold for 8 pence and no more, and that it be not "dubbed" with fat that does not belong to it, but be sold such as it is, without extraneous fat being attached to it.

Fo. cclxv. *De mactacione animalium et de carnificib'.*

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs that they see to the due execution of the ordinance made by Parliament, anno 35 Edward III., for the slaughtering of animals for the City's use to take place at Stratford and Knyghtbrigge and not within the City,[1] inasmuch as complaint had been made in the last Parliament by John, Duke of Lancaster, the Bishops of Lincoln and Ely, the Earl of Northumberland, the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, the Abbot of Leycestre, the Prior of St. Bartholomew, the Prior of Sempryngham,[2] the nuns of Clerkenwelle, the lords Cherletone, Straunge, Scrope, Gray, and Burnell, and tenants of messuages in Holbourne, Smethfeld, St. "Johanestrete," "Clerkenwellestrete," and the baily near Neugate and Fletestrete, of the nuisance caused by the slaughter of animals near Holbournbrigge; and further, that thenceforth no butcher deposit filth within one mile of the City and suburbs. They are to see that these ordinances are duly executed before Ash Wednesday [27 Feb.] next, under penalty of £1,000. Witness the King at Westminster, 6 Dec., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391].

De eodem.

Writ to the same extending the time allowed in the foregoing writ for carrying into execution the ordinances touching butchers from Ash Wednesday [27 Feb.] to the Feast of Pentecost [2 June]. Witness the King at Westminster, 22 Feb., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391–2].

Fo. cclxv b. *Pro electione Ald'.*

Precept for the election of Aldermen, whether those to be elected had already been Aldermen or not, and for the return of the names of those elected to the Guildhall by Thursday before the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March] next;[3] also for levying a sum equal to half a fifteenth in each Ward, and bringing the money

[1] Cf. *supra*, p. 301. See also 'Memorials,' pp. 356-8.

[2] A Gilbertian Priory, co. Linc.

[3] Election thereon not recorded.

to the Guildhall by the 1st April; also for the Aldermen to survey the brewers in their several Wards, to see that they sell their ale by sealed measures and that they set a hanap[1] before their customers for them to pour their ale into at will. Dated under the seal of the Mayoralty 15 Feb. [A.D. 1391–2].

Proclamac'on qe nulle pesson' nautre vegrate pesson de eawe douce.

A proclamation to the effect, viz., that no fishmonger or other person sell sweet-water fish by retail to be sold again, to wit, roach, barbel, dace, flounders, minnows (*menuse*), smelt, lamperns, and "shrympes"; but those who catch them are to sell them, either themselves or by their wives, children, or servants, in Cornhulle or Westchepe, and not elsewhere, under penalty; and whereas foreign bakers sent their servants into the City to sell bread which was not always of correct weight, whilst they themselves remained without the liberty of the City, and so could not be punished with the hurdle according to City custom,[2] it is ordained that whenever any bread should be found deficient in weight the whole cartload shall be forfeited to the Chamber. [No date.]

Fo. cclxvi.

Br'e q'd nullus portet arma.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to make proclamation forbidding the bearing of arms in the City except by certain privileged persons. Witness the King at Westminster, 23 Dec., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391].

Letters patent appointing William Wottone, William Olyver, Thomas Weyland, draper, and John Forster, goldsmith, commissioners to levy in the City the half-tenth and half-fifteenth granted in the Parliament held at Westminster on the morrow of All Souls [2 Nov.] last[3] to enable the King to go to France with the view of making a final peace. Witness the King at Westminster, 19 Jan., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391–2].

Fo. cclxvi b.

Consil'es bille misse cuil't Aldr'o.

Precept to the Aldermen that they keep an armed watch by night in their several Wards, and commit to the compters all found wandering in the City after curfew rung at St. Mary atte Bowe, Berkyngchirche, St. Bride in Fletestrete, and St. Giles without Crepulgate. [No date.]

[1] *Vide supra*, p. 337n.
[2] Cf. *supra*, pp. 260-1.
[3] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 285.

Cerciorari coram baronib' de Scc'io.

Writ of certiorari to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen touching an alleged custom in the City of an action lying against a Sheriff for letting a prisoner go at large without surety on one charge, when he has been informed by his fellow-Sheriff of another charge pending in another compter, as asserted by John Routhe, who had impleaded before the Barons of the Exchequer John Fraunceys, a late Sheriff, for a sum of £20, for having set free Alice de Sutton, against whom he had affirmed a plaint of trespass in the said Sheriff's compter, whilst another plaint of account which he had brought against her in the compter of Thomas Vyvent, the other Sheriff, was pending, contrary (as he alleged) to the custom of the City. Witness J. Cassy at Westminster, 20 Feb., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391–2].

Return made by John Hende, the Mayor, Henry Vanner and John Shadworthe, the Sheriffs, and the Aldermen, to the effect that there was no such custom in the City as alleged.[1]

Recordum cujusdam erroris int' Joh'em Walpole et Joh'em Botelesham.

Precept to the Mayor and Aldermen by Walter Clopton and his fellow-Justices appointed to hear proceedings in error at St. Martin le Grand in an action brought by John Walpole against John Botelsham, late Keeper of Ludgate prison, to further certify as to whether the proceedings were quashable (*cassabiles*), owing to omissions of particulars in the bill, according to the custom of the City. Dated 11 May, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Fo. cclxvii.

Recordum cons' civitat' fact' oretenus per Maior' etc.

Saturday, 18 May, the same year, answer was made to the above Justices at St. Martin le Grand, by word of mouth of the Recorder, to the effect that according to the custom of the City such bills, as above, were and always had been quashable owing to omissions, but were not capable of correction (*non corrigibiles*) according to the said custom.

[1] By charter of Edward III. to the City [6 March, 1326-7] the Sheriffs of London, like other Sheriffs in the country, were liable to an amercement of 100*s.* for suffering a thief to escape. It is noteworthy also that in 1356 an ordinance was passed (*inter alia*) to the effect that a Sheriff should be held responsible for money owing by a released debtor unless he produced him at the next court. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 73.

Consil'es bille misse fuerunt cuil't Aldr'o.

Precept to the Aldermen that they cause the inhabitants of their several Wards to take a fresh oath of allegiance for the better preservation of the peace. Dated under the seal of the Mayoralty, 17 May, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Contencio de sex shopis de qua Warda existent'.

3 March, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391–2], precept to John Dyne and Nicholas Covelee, the Mayor's Serjeants, to summon a jury to inquire whether certain shops in the parish of St. Gregory near St. Paul's are situate in the Ward of Farndon Within or Castle Baynard. The jurors, viz., William Wynter, John Clerk, "netter," Robert Nabourne, of the Ward of Queenhithe, John Pynchebek, Henry Markeby, William Fraunceys, of the Ward of Aldrichesgate, Gilbert Lyrp', Robert Somery, and Peter Fykeldene, of the Ward of Crepulgate, William Rothewelle, Stephen Hamme, and John Goldryng, of Bredestret, find that the shops are situate in the Ward of Castle Baynard. It was therefore ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen that thenceforth the tenants of the said shops should be taxed, keep watch, and perform other duties of the Ward of Castle Baynard.

Fo. cclxvii b.

17 May, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1392], came unto the Chamber of the Guildhall good men of the art of writers of the court-letter, and presented to the Mayor and Aldermen Martin Seman and John Cossier, whom they had elected masters of their art for the ensuing year, and the said Martin and John were sworn, &c.

L'ra Maioris et Aldror' missa Ep'o.

Letter under the Mayoralty seal [to the Bishop of London[1] ?] praying that further time may be allowed the civic authorities to carry into execution the recent order touching butchers. They had already sent deputations to him at Waltham in the persons of Henry Vannere, a Sheriff, Drew Barantyn, an Alderman, and Hugh Batisford, Common Serjeant of the City, with little result, and time was getting short. Dated the morrow of the Ascension [23 May].

Account rendered by William Wottone, William Oliver, Thomas Weyland, draper, and John Forster, goldsmith, col-

[1] Robert Braybrook, a former Chancellor. The word "episcopo" in the margin may possibly be a mistake for "archepiscopo," in which case the letter was presumably addressed to Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of York, who was Chancellor at the time.

lectors of half a tenth granted to the King anno 15 Richard II. by the laity in the City and suburbs. Sum received, £366 13*s.* 4*d.*

Indentur' reddit' Cam'e apud Frere Menours.

Indenture of grant by Robert Hyndon, Warden of the Friars Minors in London, and convent of the same, to Adam Bamme, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City, and their successors, of a parcel of land on the "Westpertie" of their church towards the maintenance of London Bridge, which land lies near the "Southwestboteras" of the said church, and is to be built upon in manner prescribed as to height, windows, &c. Dated 22 July, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391].

Fo. cclxviii.

De eodem.

Deed of release and quitclaim by the above Warden and Convent of the Friars Minors for breach of covenants by the Mayor, &c., of the City, contained in a deed of grant of land on the "Southpertie" of the Friars' church made during the Mayoralty of James Andrew, on the 1st March, 42 Edward III. [A.D. 1367–8], towards the maintenance of London Bridge. Dated 1 Dec., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391].

Q'd boves oves porci et alia a'lia infra civitatem non mactentur.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs extending the time from Pentecost [2 June] until the Feast of St. Michael [29 Sept.] next, for them to see that the recent orders touching the slaughtering of animals by butchers are duly executed. Witness the King at Staunford, 28 May, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Fo. cclxviii b.

Judicium pillor' Rog'i Andrewe quia finxit officiarium Mareschall'.

8 March, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391–2], Roger Andrew charged before the Mayor and Aldermen for pretending to be an officer of the King's Marshalsea under John Peyto, a Knight of the Earl of Notyngham, Marshal of England, and condemned to stand on the pillory with a "tippedstaff" that he had carried in his hand.[1]

Vendicio unius pecie t're per Maiorem et Co'itatem.

Grant by John Hende, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty to William de Beauchamp, Knt., Nicholas Salewy de Pyrytone, and Robert de Warwyk, clerks, of a parcel of land near London Wall for £10 ready money and an annual rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* Dated in the Chamber of the Guildhall, Thursday after the Feast of St. John ante portam Latinam [6 May], 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

[1] More fully set out in 'Memorials,' p. 531.

Fo. cclxix.

Br'e pro Comite Virtutum.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs that they deliver up to Bartholomew de Puteo, of Genoa, certain bales of woad of Lombardy that they had seized in the belief that the said Bartholomew was a subject of the Count of Vertus[1] (*Comitis Virtutum*), the said Mayor and Sheriffs having been authorized to seize merchandise of such subjects to the value of £3,200 coming to the City from abroad. Witness the King at Westminster, 30 April, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

17 May, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1392], came John Bocher, "wodemonger," of Merlawe, Benedict Cornwaille, draper, John Clerk, John Pigeoun, and Robert York, and delivered to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, certain money and plate in trust for Solacia, daughter of John Wiltone.[2]

Fo. cclxix b.

Br'e de treugis proclamandis int' Angliam et Franc'.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to make proclamation to the effect that the truce lately made between England and France at "Leulyngham"[3] had been extended, on the 8th April, 1391, from the 16th August next until the Feast of St. Michael, and thereafter for one year. Witness the King at Westminster, 1 May, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Br'e q'd Maior vicecomites et om's Aldermanni cum xxiiij personis magis sufficientib' veniant ad consilium d'ni Regis apud Notyngham.

Writ to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen summoning them for special reasons to appear before the King and his Council at Notyngham on the morrow of St. John the Baptist [24 June], together with twenty-four of the more sufficient commoners of the City. Witness the King at Staunford, 29 May, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].[4]

Fo. cclxx.

Return made to the above to the effect that John Hende, Mayor and Alderman, John Shadworth and Henry Vannere,

[1] A town in the Department of Marne, France.

[2] *Vide supra*, p. 367.

[3] *Vide supra*, p. 342n.

[4] Printed by Higden ('Polychron.,' ix. 268-9) together with the return which follows. One of the reasons assigned for the King's hostile attitude towards the City at this time was the refusal by the citizens to advance money direct to the King on the security of a certain valuable jewel, although they advanced the money to a Lombard, who was enabled to accommodate Richard. (*Ibid.*, ix. 270.) According to Walsingham ('Hist. Angl.,' ii. 208) the Lombard failed to get the money from the citizens, who nearly killed him on learning his purpose.

the Sheriffs, and all the other Aldermen, viz., John Hadle, William Venour, Adam Bamme, William Baret, John "Fresshe," William More, John Loveye, Adam Karlille, Thomas Vyvent, John Fraunceys, William Shyryngham, Henry Bamme, and Robert de Excestre, Prior of the Church of Holy Trinity, Thomas Wylford, Drew Barentyn, William Olyver, William Wottone, Adam de St. Ive, Gilbert Maghfeld, William Bramptone, and Thomas Newton, together with twenty-four commoners, viz., John Walcote, John Furneux, Roger Elys, William Evote, Hugh Boys, John Wade, John Sybyle, William Hyde, Henry Yevele, Richard Whityngtone, John Wodecok, William Parker, Thomas Pantone, Thomas Knolles, John Frankelyn, John Forster, William Radewelle, Thomas Weyland, John Cosyn, John Mokkyng, William Frenyngham, John Sandhurst, John Ragenhulle, and Hugh Sprot, would attend at Notyngham as ordered.

Fo. cclxix b. *Br'e de Co'i Banco removendo ad civitatem Ebor'.*

Writ to the Sheriffs notifying the removal of the Common Pleas to York. Witness the King at Staunford, 13 May, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Fo. cclxx. *Returnum.*

Return made to the above to the effect that the Sheriffs had taken steps to make all proceedings in the Common Pleas returnable before the Justices at York, pursuant to the writ.

Fo. cclxix b. *Br'e de Scac'io removendo ad civitatem Ebor'.*

Another writ to the Sheriffs notifying the removal of the Exchequer to York. Witness the King at Staunford, 30 May, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Fo. cclxx. *Br'e q'd om's fiant milites qui habent £xl redd' per annum.*

Writ to the Sheriffs to make a return of qualified persons who had not taken up knighthood. Witness the King at Westminster, 26 Feb., 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391–2].

Returnum inde.

Return to the above.[1]

Fo. cclxx b. *Commissio sub sigillo co'itatis prout primum br'e requirit.*

Commission under the Common Seal of the City touching the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Commoners attending the King and his Council at Notyngham pursuant to writ. [No date.]

[1] The writ and return are according to common form, and to the same effect as those recorded in 'Cal. Letter-Book F,' p. 105. Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' pp. 68, 205-6.

Amocio Joh'is Hende Maioris et Joh'is Shadworth et Henr' Vannere vicecomitum London'.

By reason of divers defects in the above Commission, and for other causes, the aforesaid John Hende, the Mayor, and John Shadworth and Henry Vannere, the Sheriffs (who duly appeared at Notyngham), are recorded as having been discharged from their offices and committed to divers prisons.[1] Afterwards, viz., on Monday, the 1st July, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392], about 9 o'clock in the morning, there came to the Guildhall Edward Dalyngrigge, Knt., whom the King had appointed Warden of the City, and there, in the presence of all the Aldermen who came with him, was honourably received by an immense number of Commoners, and his commission read appointing him Warden and Escheator. Whereupon he was sworn in the manner that Mayors were accustomed to be sworn. Also there had been elected at Notyngham, the same day, by the King and his Council, Gilbert Maghfeld and Thomas Neuton to be Sheriffs in place of John Shadworth and Henry Vannere, and their commissions were also read and they themselves sworn on the Monday aforesaid.

Commissio Edwardi Dalyngregge ad essend' custos London'.

Letters patent appointing Edward "Dalyngrugge" to be Warden of the City, and removing the Mayor and Sheriffs. Witness the King at Notyngham Castle, 25 June, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Commissio Edwardi Dalyngregge ad essend' Escaetor London'.

Letters patent appointing the above Edward "Dalyngrugge" to be the King's Escheator[2] in the City. Witness the King at Notyngham Castle, 26 June, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Commissio Gilb'ti Maghfeld et Thome Neutone ad essend' vicecomites London'.

Letters patent appointing the above Gilbert "de" Maghfeld and Thomas Neutone to be Sheriffs of London in place of those removed. Witness the King at Notyngham Castle, 25 June, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

[1] The Mayor was sent to Windsor Castle, whilst one of the Sheriffs was committed to Odyham Castle and the other to the castle of Wallingford. During the interval between the removal of the Mayor and Sheriffs and the appointment of Edward Dalyngregge as Warden, the City was ruled by William Staundon (Higden, ix. 272).

[2] The Mayor for the time being was the King's Escheator by virtue of the charter of Edward III., dated 6 March, A.D. 1326-7. See 'Cal. Letter-Book F,' p. 88n.

Fo. cclxxi. *Custodia puer' Thome Langelee pelliparii.*

20 July, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392], the guardianship of William and Thomas, sons of Thomas Langelee, skinner, committed by Edward "Dalyngregge," Knt., Warden of the City, and Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, to Nicholas Dene, cordwainer. Sureties, viz., John Denver, merchant, and William Turnour, baker.

Exon'acio custodie Joh'is filii Henr' Clerk.

20 Jan., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393–4], account rendered by Alexander Clerc before John Walcote, Alderman, Thomas Bonantre and John Kelseye, commoners, as auditors, and Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, of the property of John, son of Henry Clerc, late tapicer.

Fo. cclxxi b. *Perdonacio trium militum marcar'.*

Letters patent of pardon granted, at the prayer of the Queen consort and the citizens of London, to William Venour, late Mayor, John Loveye and John Walcote, late Sheriffs, William Baret, Nicholas Extone, William Bramptone, William Wottone, John Hende, William Olyver, William More, John "Frosshe," Thomas Welford, and the aforesaid Mayor, John Fraunceys, Henry Vannere, and the said John Loveye, William Shiryngham, Adam Bamme, John Shadeworth, Henry Bamme, Adam Chaungeour,[1] John Pynchoun, Thomas Vyvent, John Haddele, and Adam Carlille, late Aldermen, for a fine of 3,000 marks, in which they had been condemned by Edmund, Duke of York, Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, and other Justices appointed to inquire into the government of the City and to reform abuses—and further, granting a similar pardon to John Hende, late Mayor of the City, Henry Vannere and John Shadworth, late Sheriffs, William Venour, John Hadlee, John Loveye, William Baret, William Bramptone, William Wottone, William Olyver, William More, John "Frosshe," Thomas Wilford, John Fraunceys, William Shiringham, Adam Bamme, Henry Bamme, Adam Chaungeour, Gilbert Maghfeld, Thomas Vyvent, Adam Carlille, Drew Barentin, Robert Excestre, Prior of Crichirche, and Thomas "Newentone," Aldermen, of all misprisions, &c., of which they were convicted by the Great Council at Notyngham on the morrow of the Nativity of

[1] Also known as Adam de St. Ive.

St. John Bapt. [24 June]. Witness the King at Wodestoke, 19 Sept., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Perdonacio centum milium libr'.

Letters patent reciting the above letters patent, and, further, remitting to the citizens the sum of £100,000 they had agreed to pay for the recovery of the King's favour.[1] Witness the King at Wodestoke, 19 Sept., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Fo. cclxxii.

Perdonacio et restitucio libertatis.

Letters patent restoring the City's franchises, at the special request of the Queen consort. Witness the King at Wodestoke, 19 Sept., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

1 Dec., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], came Richard, the elder son of Robert Cok, and asked for certain moneys formerly belonging to Richard, the younger son of the said Robert, and to Clemence his sister, both deceased. The matter referred to arbitrators, viz., Henry Vannere on behalf of the said Richard the elder, and William Bramptone, Alderman, on behalf of John Ferne (who had married Margaret, daughter of the aforesaid Robert) and Nicholas, another son of the said Robert.[2]

Fo. cclxxii b.

28 Sept., 4 Henry IV. [A.D. 1403], came Thomas Sibsay and John Halle, sureties of Reginald [Baker], and paid to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, the sum of £12 10*s.*, £10 of which were afterwards delivered to John Symond, "chaundeler," in execution of the will of William Horwode,[3] and the balance given to the City Conduit.

Fo. cclxxiii.

Custod' Thome fil' Joh'is Wayte.

3 March, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391–2], sums of money paid by William Pykot, John Wryght, and Anselm Stupultone to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, to the use of Thomas, son of John Wayte, late girdler, a portion of the money having been given by Costancia, mother of the orphan.

[1] The two Mayors, Venour and Hende, and the Aldermen above mentioned, had been summoned to appear before the Duke of York and his fellow-justices at "Eton near Windsor" in July (*vide infra*, p. 386) to answer for their conduct; and feeling, as Walsingham puts it (ii. 210), that matters could only be arranged by payment of money, they had offered, on behalf of the City, to give the King £10,000, and that sum, according to the same authority, was actually paid after the City had recovered its liberties (ii. 211).

[2] *Vide supra*, p. 371.

[3] *Vide supra*, p. 365.

Afterwards, viz., on the 9th July, 2 Henry IV. [A.D. 1401], the above money was delivered to William But, mercer, to the use of the said orphan. Sureties, viz., Roger Wryngerworth, mercer, and Robert Savage.

Afterwards, viz., on the 9th March, 9 Henry IV. [A.D. 1407–8], the above Roger delivered the money to John Profyt, the Chamberlain.

Custod' Nich'i filii Joh'is Donat.

6 April, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1392], a sum of £20 paid by Amy, late wife of John Donat, to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, to the use of Nicholas, son of the said John.

Afterwards, viz., on the 14th Feb., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392–3], a sum of £10 delivered by the said Chamberlain to John Edmond, clerk, and John Creek, draper, to the use of the above Nicholas; and on the 27th Nov., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], a further sum of £10 was delivered by the same to John Creek and William Haltone, draper, to the same use.

Custod' Joh'is filii Joh'is Nedham.

3 March, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391–2], the guardianship of John, son of John Nedham, together with a sum of £100 and cups of silver and mazer, committed by John Hende, the Mayor, and Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, to Thomas Alleye, grocer. Sureties, viz., John Norwich, grocer, and Thomas Broun, "wollemongere."

Afterwards, viz., on the 5th March, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393–4], the above orphan as well as his sister Emma being dead, their property was devoted to chantries in the church of St. Dunstan "Est," pursuant to the will of John Nedham, the father.

Fo. cclxxiii b.

Constitucio Baldewini de Radyngtone militis in Custodem London'.

Letters patent to the effect that the liberties of the City having been seized into the King's hand by due process, he had appointed Sir Baldewin de Radyngtone to be Warden of the City.[1] Witness the King at the Castle of Wyndesore, 22 July, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

[1] According to Stow ('Annales,' p. 482) Radington's appointment as Warden of the City was due to the previous Warden (Dalingregge) having favoured the Londoners. Higden remarks on the substitution of Radington for Dalingregge that the former executed the office *satis rigide* (ix. 274).

Constitucio ejusdem Baldewini in Escaetorem London'.

Letters patent appointing the same to be the King's Escheator in the City. Witness the King at the Castle of Wyndesore, 22 July, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Constitucio Gilb'ti Maufeld et Thome Neutone in vicecomites London'.

Letters patent appointing Gilbert Maufeld and Thomas de Neutone to be Sheriffs of London. Witness the King at the Castle of Wyndesore, 22 July, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Ric'us Skynnere taillour restitutus est ad lib'tatem Civitatis London'.

8 Oct., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392], came Richard Skynnere, "taillour" (who had forfeited his freedom by absenting himself from the City), before Baldewyn Radyngtone, the Warden of the City, and the Aldermen, and asked to be restored. His prayer granted on payment of 40*s.* to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain.

Fo. cclxxiv.

Manucapcio et delib'acio Joh'is Shadworth et Henr' Vannere a prisona.

23 July, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392], William Venour, Adam Bamme, William More, "vynter," and John Loveye appeared before the King and his Council in his Chancery at Wyndesore and became sureties for the appearance of John Shadeworth and Henry Vanner, who were under arrest by the King's orders, in the sum of 1,000 (pounds or marks ?),[1] and thereupon the King gave orders for their release.

Manucapcio et delib'acio Joh'is Hende a prisona.

24 July, the same year, Arnald Savage, Baldewin Radingtone, and John Stanle, Knights, and John Orwelle, appeared before the King in his Chancery at Wyndesore and became sureties for the appearance of John Hende, a prisoner under arrest by the King's orders, in the sum of £2,000, and thereupon the King gave orders for his release.

Be it remembered that the above sureties were not carried into execution, inasmuch as on the 19th Sept., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392], the King granted a full pardon to the said John Hende, John Shadworth, Henry Vanner, and other citizens[2] for all offences charged against them before the Council at Notyngham Castle on the morrow of St. John Bapt. [24 June].

[1] The amount is given both as *mille marcorum* and *mille librarum*.

[2] Referring to the letters patent recorded *supra*, pp. 380-1.

L'ra de privato sigillo ad solvend' costagia Edwardi Dalyngrigge milit' et Baldewini Radyngtone militis pro tempore quo forent Custod' London'.

Writ of Privy Seal to the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Commons of the City for the payment of reasonable expenses incurred by Sir Edward Dalyngrigge and Sir Baldwin Radyngton respectively whilst Warden of the City. Dated at the Castle of Wyndesore, 24 July, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Fo. cclxxiv b.

Confirmacio carte fr'nitatis Cissor' London'.

Inspeximus charter of the Tailors and Linen-Armourers of London, allowing them (*inter alia*) to elect a Master and four Wardens as often as they pleased for the government of the Fraternity. Witness the King at Notyngham, 30 July, 14 Richard II. [A.D. 1390].[1]

Br'e inde direct' Custodi Ald'is et vice'b' ne molestent predictos Cissores.

Writ to the Warden, Aldermen, and Sheriffs that they allow the above Tailors and Linen-Armourers to enjoy their guild and customs according to the terms of the above charter. Witness the King at Oxford, 27 Sept., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Fo. cclxxv.

L'ra de privato sigillo q'd cives London' eligant vic' suos prout antiquitus utisolebant.

Writ of Privy Seal to the Warden, Aldermen, and good folk of the City permitting them to elect suitable persons on the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.] next to be Sheriffs of the City and for the county of Middlesex,[2] according to ancient custom. Dated at the King's Manor of Wodestok, 17 Sept., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Solucio £x Joh'ne "Mareschall."

14 Oct., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392], came Richard Astone and Johanna (*née* "Maschall") his wife before Baldewin Radyngtone, Knt., the Warden of the City, and the Aldermen, and prayed that the sum of £10 which the said Johanna had recovered at law from Napolin Spinalla, a Lombard, when she was a minor, and which had been placed in the custody of Richard Odyham, the Chamberlain, might be given up to them. Their prayer granted.

[1] Both the charter and the writ that follows are recorded in the Husting for Pleas of Land held on Monday after the Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392]. Hust. Roll 121 (1) (2).

[2] *Pur estre viscountes dicelle et pur le Counte de Midd'.*

Br'e ad deliv'and' Joh'i Spencer custodiam co'is trabis et balancie Londoñ'.

Writ to the Warden of the City and the King's Escheator bidding him to deliver to John Spencer the custody of the Common Beam (*communis trabis*) and Balance hanging in a certain house called "la Herber,"[1] in Walbroke: to hold the same for life. Witness the King at Shene, 27 August, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Idem br'e.

Writ to the Sheriffs to similar effect. Same date.

Br'e de supersedendo inde.

Writ of *supersedeas* to the Warden, Sheriffs, and Aldermen touching the delivery of the Common Beam and Balance aforesaid until further notice. Witness the King at Wodestoke, 25 Sept., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Br'e ad lib'and' Matheo Swetenham et Will'o Hert officium Skawagii in portu London'.

Writ to the Warden of the City and the King's Escheator bidding them admit Matthew Swetenham and William Hert, valets of the King's Chamber, to the office of Scavage[2] (*officium Skawagii*) in the Port of the City. Witness the King at Shene, 29 Aug., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Fo. cclxxv b. *Commissio officii Scawagii.*

Writ of *supersedeas* to the Warden of the City, the Sheriffs, and Aldermen touching the above. Witness the King at Wodestoke, 25 Sept., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Eleccio vic'.

Saturday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392], in the presence of Baldewyn Radyngtone, Knt., Warden of the City, William Makenade, the Recorder, Gilbert Maghfeld and Thomas Neutone, the Sheriffs, John Fresshe, John Shadworth, Henry Vannere, William Staundone, William Baret, John Loveye, John Walcote, Adam Karlille, William Sheryngham, Thomas Wilford, William Cressewyk, John Fraunceys, Thomas Vyvent, Drew Barentyn, William Bramptone, William Olyver, and Henry Bamme, Aldermen, and very many Commoners of all the Wards summoned to the Guildhall for the election of Sheriffs, the said Warden elected the aforesaid Gilbert Maghfeld and the Commonalty elected the aforesaid Thomas Neutone to be Sheriffs for the year ensuing.

Auditores.

In the same congregation William Baret and William Shirynghham, Aldermen, were elected auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and Wardens of London Bridge by the aforesaid Warden of the City and Aldermen, and John Ragenhulle,

[1] *Vide supra*, p. 349, note.

[2] *Vide supra*, p. 351, note.

Robert Dane, John Estone, draper, and John Wakelee by the Commonalty.

On Saturday the eve of St. Michael [29 Sept.] the said Sheriffs were sworn at the Guildhall, and on the morrow of St. Michael were presented before the lieutenant of the Constable of the Tower beyond the outer gate (*extra exteriorem portam*) of the said Tower.

Br'e de audiend' et terminando. Writ to Thomas, Earl of Kent, Constable of the Tower, or his lieutenant, that he cause William Venour, late Mayor, John Walcote and John Loveye, late Sheriffs, William Baret, Nicholas Extone, William Bramptone, William Wottone, John Hende, William Olyver, William More, John Fresshe, Thomas Welford, William Venour [*sic*], John Fraunceys, Henry Vannere, John Loveye, William Shiryngham, Adam Bamme, John Shadworth, Henry Bamme, Adam Chaungeour,[1] John Pynchoun, Thomas Austyn, Thomas Vyvent, John Hadle, Adam Karlille, and the Prior of "Crichirche," late Aldermen, and John Hende, late Mayor, John Shadworth and Henry Vannere, late Sheriffs, John Hadle, William Venour, Adam Bamme, William Baret, John Fresshe, William More, John Lovey, Adam Karlille, Thomas Vyvent, John Fraunceys, William Shiryngham, Henry Bamme, Robert de Excestre, Prior of the Church of Holy Trinity, Thomas Wilford, Drew Barentyn, William Olyver, William Wottone, Adam de St. Ive, Gilbert "Maugfeld," William Bramptone, and Thomas "Newentone," the present Aldermen, to appear at Eton near Wyndesore on Thursday before the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July] to answer for their conduct before Edmund, Duke of York, and his fellow-justices appointed to hear and determine all errors and defaults in the government of the City. Witness Edmund, Duke of York, at Aylesbury, 13 July, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].[2]

Fo. cclxxvi. *Electio Maioris.* Sunday the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], in the presence of Baldewin Radyngtone, Knt., Warden of the City, the Prior of Christchurch, Adam Bamme, William Staundone, John Fresshe, John Shadworth, Henry Vannere, William

[1] Otherwise Adam de St. Ive. | [2] See note *supra*, p. 381.

Baret, Thomas "Neutone," [and] Gilbert Maghfeld, the Sheriffs, John Loveye, John Walcote, Adam Karlille, William Sherynghham, Thomas Wilford, William Cressewyk, John Fraunceys, Drew Barentyn, William Bramptone, William Olyver, Thomas Vyvent, Henry Bamme, and Adam St. Ive, Aldermen, and an immense Commonalty, summoned for the election of a Mayor for the year ensuing, William Staundone was elected.

Afterwards, viz., on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], he was sworn in the Guildhall. On the morrow he was presented and sworn before the lieutenant of the Constable of the Tower beyond the outer gate of the Tower, but on the following day, the King being at Westminster, he was presented to the King by all the Aldermen and very many Commoners, and was by him accepted and admitted.

Whereas Thomas Albon, late woolmonger, made certain bequests to John and Elizabeth, his bastard son and daughter, with remainders to John, his legitimate son, and Alice, his daughter, wife of Nicholas Hotot; and whereas John, the bastard son, had died, whereby his portion devolved on Elizabeth aforesaid, the said portion was delivered to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, in trust for her, by Edmund Halstede, one of the executors of Thomas Albon, on the 25th Oct., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Afterwards, divers disputes having arisen between the said executor and John, the legitimate son, they were referred to arbitration, John Hadle and William More being appointed on behalf of the said Edmund, and William Bramptone and Master Nicholas Stuket on behalf of the said John.

On the 20th Nov., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397], came Thomas Christofre, a valet of the lord the King, and husband of the above Elizabeth, and received from the Chamberlain his wife's portion.

Writ for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Winchester in the octave of St. Hilary [13 Jan.] next.[1] No Sheriff to be returned. Witness the King at York, 23 Nov., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].[2]

[1] Sat from 20 Jan. to 10 Feb., 1393. | [2] No return appears to be recorded.

Ormesby co'is venator.

Monday the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392], in a full congregation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and an immense Commonalty, it was agreed that James Ormesby, esquire, should exercise the office of Common Hunt of the City, hunting and fishing in the customary places, and receiving from the Chamberlain £10 and a livery like that of a Serjeant of the Chamber annually.[1]

Fo. cclxxvi b.

Masters of Misteries sworn.

Writers of Court-letter: John Cosser, Martin Seman, sworn to rule the mistery, report defects, &c., 17 May, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Shethers: Simon Wormetone, Henry Richemond, similarly sworn 18 May, the same year.

Surgeons: Thomas Stodeley.....similarly sworn 7 May, the same year.

Cutlers: Edmund Wodehulle, Richard Dyne, William Latham, John Hyde, similarly sworn 9 August, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Skinners: Thomas Polhill, Thomas Kent, Robert Mildenhale, Thomas Rose, similarly sworn 6 Sept., the same year.

Shearmen: John Cloptone, Simon Umfray, Richard Femmotte, Robert Folvile, similarly sworn 2 Oct., the same year.

Tapicers: Richard Attewelle, John Ricolf, Walter Shank, Edmund Attewode, similarly sworn 8 Oct., the same year.

Girdlers: William Bon Johan, Thomas atte Hache, Thomas Adam, similarly sworn 24 Oct., the same year.

Black Smiths (Nigri Fabri): Roger Godesfast, Adam Rande, similarly sworn 30 Oct., the same year.

Cordwainers: Robert Chesterford, Nicholas Loseye, John Lyndeseye, John Lillyngstone, similarly sworn 30 Oct., the same year.

English Weavers: Richard atte Sole, John Scot, similarly sworn 15 Nov., the same year.

Foreign Weavers: John Sevarne of Flanders, Peter Braghen of Brabant, similarly sworn 12 Nov., the same year.

Fullers: John Holbeche, John Crokeslee, similarly sworn 14 Oct., the same year.

[1] Cf. *supra*, pp. 121-2.

Piebakers: William Pigeoun, John Fox, William Kirkeby, Walter Spencer, similarly sworn 6 Nov., the same year.

Pynners: John Daventre, Robert Laundene, similarly sworn 6 Dec., the same year.

Foundours: Thomas Page, John Cappe, similarly sworn 6 Jan., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392-3].

Dyers: John Kirkeby, Robert Fraunkeleyn, similarly sworn 8 Jan., the same year.

Bowyers: John Hillary, John Prestwyke, similarly sworn 15 Jan., the same year.

Horners (Cornuarii): William Sonneman, Henry Payn, similarly sworn 23 Jan., the same year.

"*Fuystours*": Henry Payn, William Neel, similarly sworn 27 Jan., the same year.

"*Limners*": John Bynle, William Hawethorn, similarly sworn 2 April, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1393].

Fo. cclxxvii.

Br'e ad procedend' ad judicium inter Isabellam Lyouns et Gilb'tum Bonet.

Writ to the Mayor and Aldermen bidding them deliver judgment without further delay in a plaint brought by Isabella, late wife of Richard Lyons, against Gilbert Bonet, John Warde, and Thomas Medelan, executors of the said Richard, for the sum of 5,000 marks, as her reasonable part[1] of her late husband's goods. Witness the King at Westminster, 8 Dec., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Return made to the above to the effect that the Mayor and Aldermen were not yet sufficiently advised, owing to a difficulty of the matter on record,[2] but as soon as they were more fully advised they would proceed to judgment with all speed.

Br'e int' eosdem.

Another writ to the same, to similar effect. Witness the King at Westminster, 12 Jan., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392-3].

Return made to similar effect as the former.

[1] By the custom of the City a widow of a freeman without children could claim one-half of her late husband's personal estate. This was known as her reasonable part or "legitim," and could be recovered by a writ *de rationabili parte bonorum.*

[2] It appears that in 1388 Isabella had claimed 1,500 marks, being one-half of her late husband's goods, but had failed to obtain them, as there was evidence to show that she and her husband had been divorced. 'Pleas and Memoranda,' Roll A 29, membr. 3 and 4; Roll A 31, membr. 2.

Brē pro comp' reddend' in Scaccario.

Writ to the Mayor to make proclamation for outstanding tallies, &c., to be returned into the Exchequer, as a day had been fixed for Henry Vannere and John Shaddeworth, the late Sheriffs, and Gilbert Maghfeld and Thomas Newtone, the present Sheriffs, to render their accounts. Witness J. Cassy at York, 7 Oct., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Return to the effect that proclamation had been duly made.

Fo. cclxxvii b.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs bidding them deliver Friar Robert Durham, an apostate from the Order of Friars Minors, and on that account committed to prison, to Friar Robert Hyndone, the Warden of the Friars Minors of the City, to be punished according to the rule of the Order. Witness the King at Winchester, 3 Feb., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392-3].

Custodia filior' Joh'is Osse, Bruer.

Monday, 10 Feb., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392-3], the guardianship of Thomas and John, sons of John Osse, "bruer," together with the sum of 20 marks, committed by William Staundone, the Mayor, and Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, to Thomas Duffhous, fishmonger, who had married Avice, mother of the orphans. Sureties, viz., John Clerk, "pulter," and John Sevesterre, "bruer."

Afterwards, the said John having died, his portion went to the aforesaid Avice.

Acquietancia Stephi Speleman Camerarii.

Deed of acquittance from William Staundone, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and rest of the citizens, to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, on his accounts for one year from Michaelmas, 15 Richard II. Dated the morrow of All Saints [1 Nov.], 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392].

Exoneracio Ric'i Spenser [illegible].

27 Feb., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392-3], Richard Spenser, tailor, discharged by William Staundone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Precept' [illegible].

Precept to the Aldermen that they summon the good folk of their several Wards to elect an Alderman, regardless of his having been already an Alderman, and to return the names of those so elected to the Guildhall by Tuesday before the feast of St. Gregory [12 March] next. Dated 8 March [A.D. 1392-3].

Recogniciones.

18 Oct., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392], came William Staundone, Adam Bamme, John Shadworth, Gilbert Maghfeld, Thomas Newtone, John Fraunceys, Henry Vannere, William Shyryngham, Drew Barentyn, William Bramptone, and William Olyver into the Chamber of the Guildhall, before Baldewyn Radyngtone, Knt., Warden of the City, and the Aldermen, and bound themselves severally to pay to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, the sum of 100*s.* on the Feast of St. Andrew [30 Nov.] next.

Recognicio diversor' Aldr'or' facta Steph'o Spelеman.

22 Oct., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392], came William Staundone, Adam Bamme, Henry Vannere, John Shadworth, John Fresshe, William Baret, John Walcote, Gilbert Maghfeld, Thomas Newtone, John Loveye, William Shiryngham, Adam Karlille, John Fraunceys, William Bramptone, and Henry Bamme into the said Chamber before the same, and bound themselves severally to pay to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, the sum of £11 6*s.* 8*d.* on the said Feast of St. Andrew.

Exon'acio Joh'is Symond.

12 March, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392-3], John Symond, chandler, discharged by William Staundone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Ordinacio de Evynchepynges apud Westchepe et Cornhulle.

Ordinance by the Mayor and Aldermen regulating the manner of holding "Evynchepynges" at Westchepe and Cornhulle.[1]

The above ordinance proclaimed in full market at Westchepe and Cornhulle on Thursday, the 20th March, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392-3].

Fo. cclxxviii b.

Also it is ordained that no man or woman take a male or female apprentice unless enrolled within the first year of their term, under penalty of losing their apprentice and of a fine at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen.[2]

Tuesday before the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392-3], William Thornmanby, of co. York,

[1] Set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 532-3. The class of traders known as "fripperers" were in the habit of selling old clothes and other wares in Westchepe and Cornhill after nightfall, contrary to the City custom. See Introd., 'Cal. Letter-Book E,' pp. vii, viii. Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 248.

[2] See ordinance of 1300—'Cal. Letter-Book C,' p. 78; Introduction, 'Cal. Letter-Book D,' pp. ix, x.

arrested in the church of the Friars Minors for thieving a baselard from the person of some one attending the interment of John Deveros, late Steward of the King's Household.[1]

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to proclaim ordinances made in the last Parliament at Winchester[2] to the effect that the laystall or latrine (*fimarium sive sterquilinium*) on the bank of the Thames near the house of Robert de Parys be removed, and a house be built on its site for the use of butchers, where they may cut up their offal and take it in boats to midstream and cast it into the water at ebb-tide; and further that all filth, &c., on either side of the river between the Palace of Westminster and the Tower be removed before Pentecost next [25 May], and that thenceforth no one cast rubbish or filth into the water under penalty of paying £40 to the King's use, and that they see the said ordinances duly observed. Witness the King at Westminster, 21 Feb., 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392-3].

De errore corrigend' apud Sanctum Martinum.

Writ to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs to bring up the record of proceedings between John Walpole and John Botlesham, late Keeper of Ludgate Prison, to be heard in error at St. Martin le Grand by Commissioners appointed by the King, viz.: Thomas Percy, William Thirnyng, John Penrose, Richard Sydenham, Edward Dalyngrugge, Lewis Clyfford, Richard Story, Adam Bamme, John Shadworth, and William Shyryngham, or any nine, eight, seven, six, five, four, three, or two of them (William Thirnyng, John Penrose, or Richard Sydenham being one of them). Witness the King at Westminster, 1 March, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392-3].

Fo. cclxxix.

Mandamus from John Penrose and his fellow-justices to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs to bring up the record of the above plaint at St. Martin le Grand on Thursday after the quinzaine of Easter [6 April]. Witness John Penrose at St. Martin, London, Monday in the third week of Lent, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392-3].

Returnum br'is predicti.

Return made to the above in common form certifying the custom of the City in such cases.[3]

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 531-2.
[2] 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 306.
[3] See 'Cal. Letter-Book F,' p. 90.

Gilbert Maghfeld and Thomas Newtone, the Sheriffs, also certify that they have duly warned John Botelesham by Richard Clare and John Gaytone to appear on the day appointed.

Commissio pro medietate quintedecime levand'.

Letters patent appointing Drew Barentyn, Thomas Welford, Robert Dane, and Thomas Weylond, Commissioners for levying in the City the half-fifteenth and half-tenth granted to the King by the Parliament held at Winchester.[1] Witness the King at Westminster, 13 March, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392–3].

Election of Aldermen. Fo. cclxxix b.

Chepe: William Staundon.
Castlebaynard: William Venour.
Lymstret: Adam Bamme.
Cornhulle: Henry Vannere.
Algate: Adam Carlille.
Tower: William Baret.
Billingesgate: Gilbert Maghfeld.
Langebourne: Thomas Neutone.
Bridge: William Bramptone.
Candelwykstrete: John Walcote.
Dougate: Thomas Knolles.
Vintry: William More.
Cordewanerstrete: John Fresshe.
Bredestrete: William Shiryngham.
Queen Hithe: John Cosyn.
Farndone: John Fraunceys.
Aldrichesgate: Roger Elys.
Crepulgate: John Loveye.
Bassieshawe: John Shadworth.
Colmanstrete: William Evote.
Bisshopesgate: William Parker.
Bradestrete: Richard Whytyngdone.
Walbroke: William Olyver.

22 April, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], John Pountfreyt, saddler, discharged by William Staundone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

[1] Sat from 20 Jan. to 10 Feb., 1393. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 301.

Custodia filior' Joh'is Clenhond.

Recital of proceedings taken to ascertain the amount of property left by John Clenhond[1] to be divided among his sons John, Thomas, and William. William Symes, executor of the testator, and William Walpole, late servant of the testator, render account before John Walcote and William Bramptone, Aldermen, appointed to examine the matter.

Fo. cclxxx.

10 May, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], came the said William Walpole and acknowledged himself indebted to Thomas and William, sons of the said John Clenhond (the son John having died), in the sum of £87 13*s.* 4*d.*[2] Sureties, viz., John Walpole, salter, Thomas Walpole, salter, Richard Frensshe, "ismongere," and John Rotour, "barbour."

Precept to the Aldermen to levy half a fifteenth, granted by the Parliament at Winchester,[3] in their several Wards. Dated 10 May, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1393].

Ordinance by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons touching the manner to be observed in levying a sum of 5,000 marks in the Wards.

Billa gardemot'.

Precept to the Aldermen to hold their Wardmotes and to report any defaults they may find by inquest in the observance of the ordinance touching the sale of victuals: they are further to inquire if the Butchers observe the ordinance made in the last Parliament touching the casting of offal into the Thames in manner appointed, &c. Dated 12 June, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1393].

Fos. cclxxx b–cclxxxi b.

The Statute of Winchester anno 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1393].[4]

Fo. cclxxxi b.

Concessio maritagii Kat'ine Kelshulle.

20 June, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], permission granted by William Staundone, the Mayor, to Adam Cove, mercer, to marry Katherine, daughter of William Kelshulle, an orphan.

[1] His will, dated 14 June, 1390, proved and enrolled in the Husting in June, 1393. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 300.

[2] At the bottom of the folio there are recorded various payments made by William Walpole from time to time.

[3] *Vide supra*, p. 393n.

[4] 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 417-21. Its chief provision was one of *Præmunire*, imposing forfeiture of goods as the penalty for obtaining Bulls and other instruments from Rome. It also reimposed restrictions upon merchant strangers trading by retail among themselves.

Afterwards, viz., on the 1st July, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], came Laurence Kelshulle,[1] chaplain, John Trigge, fishmonger, and Walter Aylewyne, fishmonger, before the Mayor and Aldermen, and agreed to bring in certain money and household goods belonging to the said Katherine by the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula [1 Aug.]. The goods were delivered on the 20th Aug., and they are quit.

Writ to the Mayor and Aldermen for them to examine a petition (enclosed) presented by John Walpole to the King's Council, and to take proceedings thereon according to the law and custom of the realm and of the City. Witness the King at Westminster, 9 June, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1393].

Billa Joh'is Walpole.

Petition (referred to *supra*) of John Walpole to the Duke of Lancaster, to the effect that the petitioner had brought a bill of trespass against John Botlesham, late Keeper of Ludgate Prison, before Nicholas Twyford, then Mayor of London;[2] that the action had been affirmed by verdict of inquest, and damages assessed at £30; that thereupon great delay had occurred owing to the Mayor and certain Aldermen, who were present in Court, having forbidden William Cheyne, the Recorder, to pronounce judgment without the advice of John Tremayn and William Cressewyk; that, nevertheless, the said William Cheyne had, without consultation, abated the bill for informality, and that his action had been declared void for the reason that judgment lies with the Mayor and Aldermen in all pleas brought before them, and the Recorder has no other authority except to pronounce judgment—the petitioner therefore prays a writ under the Great Seal to the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen for a new judgment to be given, &c. [No date.]

De juggement de Joh'n Botlesham.

Monday after the third week of Lent, 13 [Richard II. A.D. 1390], John Hadle and five other Aldermen [not named] and six Commoners [not named] appeared on summons before the Council at Westminster to give evidence touching the above

[1] A brother of William Kelshulle. See the latter's will, proved and enrolled in the Husting in Oct., 1384. 'Cal. of Wills,' ii. 244.

[2] 1388-9. Proceedings in respect of this and other bills against Botlesham (or "Bodesham") are set out in 'Pleas and Mem.,' Roll A 29, m. 7-9, 14, 14 b.

matter. Thereupon Nicholas Twyford, late Mayor, said that John Botlesham found sureties under penalty of £100 to answer the said bills and for the King's peace, and the said Nicholas and the other Aldermen and Commoners declared that John Walpole ought to recover from the said John Botlesham and his sureties the sum of £30. The said John Hadlee and other Aldermen and Commoners declared that as they were not expert in law they had committed the matter to William Cheyne, their Recorder, for him to give judgment thereon according to the usage and custom of the City, with the advice of John Tremayn and William Cressewyk.

On the following Thursday the said William Cressewyk came before the Council and was asked if judgment had been delivered with his advice, and if he had anything to say about the Recorder's record. In reply he said that he had been warned by the Recorder to attend the delivery of judgment, but he did not go, so that judgment was not given by his advice, nor had he anything to say about the record. Afterwards, the said John Tremayn was examined by the Council as to whether judgment had been delivered with his advice, to which he replied that it had not been so delivered, but that the Recorder had spoken to him privately (*au part*), and had asked him if the bill of John Walpole could be abated, and he had replied that in his opinion it could not well be abated, as a verdict had already been given.

Fo. cclxxxii. *Exon'acio Joh'is Parker wolpakker ab assisis juratis etc.*

15 July, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], John Parker, "wolpakker," discharged by William Staundone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Ordinacio des Lorymers.

16 July, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], the following ordinances of the Mistery of Lorymers[1] submitted to the Mayor and Aldermen and approved, viz.:—

That no one forge "loremerie" by night; that no one renovate "loremerie" for sale, but only such "loremerie" as is required to be repaired for private use; that no one of the

[1] Makers of "lorimery" or metal work for horse-trappings. Now known as "Loriners." See Glossary, 'Lib. Cust.,' *s.v.* "lormerie."

mistery entice an apprentice or other servant away from his master, under penalty of paying for each offence half a mark to the Chamber and 40 pence to the mistery; that all those who are of the mistery be under the rule of two good men elected by the mistery to survey work; that no stranger work in the said mistery within the franchise of the City before he be examined as fit by the good men of the mistery, and be received by the Mayor and Aldermen according to the custom of the City and find sufficient sureties.

Exon'acio Gilb'ti Lyrp' pistoris.

10 July, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], Gilbert Lirp', baker, discharged by William Staundone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Exon'acio Joh'is Clerk pulter.

20 April, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], John Clerk, "pulter," similarly discharged.

Masters of Misteries sworn.

Fo. cclxxxii b.

Shethers: Thomas Man, John Rychemond, sworn 20 June, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1393].

Cooks of Estchepe: William Baldeswelle, Edward Brydde, sworn 21 June, the same year.

Cooks of Bredstret: John Wylbournham, William Goldynge, sworn the same day.

Cutlers: Robert Austyn, Richard Dyne, Martin Godard, Richard Twyford, sworn 25 June, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393].

Writers of Court-letter: John Cloun, Thomas Lyncoln, sworn 10 June, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1394].

Inquisicio pro metis et bundis lib'tatis extra Aldrichesgate.

8 July, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], an inquisition held before Roger Elys, Alderman of the Ward of Aldrichesgate, by order of William "de" Staundone, Mayor, and the King's Escheator in the City, touching the liberty of the City. The jurors, viz., Thomas Tye, Thomas Dancastre, Robert Byngfeld, William Brokesby, John Bontyng, Geoffrey Capeleyn, Robert Beche, Walter Hopere, Richard Fraunceys, John Pynchebek, Richard Plumouth, John Canynge, John Bradmor, Richard Schranelee, Ralph Sawyer, John Donemowe, William Pynchebek, fishmongers, Richard Geynesburgh, John Em, John atte Nasshe, Thomas Deyroun, Richard Notyngham, John Davy, and Robert

Thursby, say on oath that the garden formerly belonging to William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, in Gosewellestrete without Aldrichesgate, lies within the liberty of the City, and that the liberty extends as far as a post which is stuck in the ground at the corner of the house of Sir John Syfrnast, which formerly belonged to Adam Stable, and that the tenants residing there should be taxed and tallaged by the Aldermen and Commons of the Ward of Aldrichesgate.

Posicio orphani in apprenticium Will'o Walderne.

20 March, 5 Henry IV. [A.D. 1403–4], Thomas, the orphan son of John Clenhond,[1] was, with the consent of Idonia his mother, put as apprentice to William Walderne, mercer, for a term of ten years. Sureties, viz.: Edmund Man and John Elys, mercers.

Fo. cclxxxiii. *Exon'acio Rob'ti Bygood.*

1 Aug., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], Robert Bygood, "chaundeler," discharged by William Staundone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Commissio pro Coronatore.

Writ to William Staundone, the Mayor, to admit Robert Newentone to act as deputy to John Slegh, the King's Chief Butler and Coroner of the City, during the absence of John de Scardeburgh, the deputy-coroner. Witness the King at Westminster, 13 July, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393].

Delib'acio c mar' pertinent' Johanne filie Helmyngi Leget Cam'ario.

20 Aug., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], came Angelus Christofre, who married Margery, widow of Helming Leget, esquire, and bound himself to pay the sum of 100 marks to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, to the use of Johanna, daughter of the said Helming, on her marriage according to the terms of her father's will. Surety, viz.: Henry Vannere, Alderman.

Exon'acio inde.

Afterwards, viz., on the 18th Sept., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], by order of John Hadlee, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, the money was delivered to William Dannvers, esquire, of co. Berks, who had married the said Johanna.

Exon'acio Thome Boole ismong' ab assisis etc.

27 Oct., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], Thomas Boole, "ismonger," discharged by William Staundone, the Mayor, and Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Fo. cclxxxiii b. *Allocacio lib'tatum ville Oxon'.*

4 Sept., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], came Thomas Somerset, the Mayor, and burgesses of Oxford before William Staundone,

[1] *Vide supra*, p. 394.

the Mayor, and the Aldermen of London and prayed that the charter of their town enrolled in the Chamber[1] in the book marked with the letter E, fo. cciv, and confirmed by the present King, might be allowed. Thereupon the said Mayor and Aldermen having examined previous allowances made to the said burgesses, as appears in the same book on fo. ccxi,[2] granted the allowance of their charter as in times past.

Acquietanc' facta mercatorib' de Amyas Corby et Neel.

Acquittance by William Staundone, the Mayor, under the mayoralty seal, to Simon Claband, son of Collard Claband, late Provost of the Merchants of Amiens, for the sum of 25 marks of the annual sum of 50 marks due to the Mayor of London for the time being from the merchants of Amiens, Corbie, and Neele.[3] Dated 4 Sept., A.D. 1393.

Eleccio vicecomitum London'.

Sunday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], in the presence of William Staundone, the Mayor, Adam Bamme, William Venour, William More, Henry Vannere, John Fraunceys, Adam Karlille, John Walcote, William Shiryngham, Roger Elys, William Bramptone, William Evote, William Parker, Thomas Knolles, John Cosyn, Aldermen, and Gilbert Maghfeld, one of the Sheriffs and Alderman, and very many Commoners summoned from every Ward for the election of Sheriffs—the said Mayor elected Richard Whytyngdone, Alderman, and the Commonalty elected Drew Barentyn, Commoner, to be Sheriffs for the year ensuing.[4]

Auditores.

In the same congregation there were elected as auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and Wardens of London Bridge the following, viz., William Evote and Thomas Knolles, Aldermen, by the Mayor and Aldermen; and Robert Parys, Geoffrey Broke, John Frankeleyn, and John Forster, Commoners, by the Commonalty.

22 Feb., 11 Henry IV. [A.D. 1409–10], came Thomas and William, sons of John Clenehond, before the Mayor and Alder-

[1] See 'Cal. Letter-Book E,' p. 249. This points to the Letter-Books (if not, indeed, the City's records in general) having been at one time in the custody of the Chamberlain.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 253.

[3] See 'Cal. Letter-Book C,' pp. 29n., 66.

[4] 'Memorials,' pp. 533-4.

men, being of full age, and asked that the sum of £87 13*s.* 4*d.* belonging to them, as appears *supra*, fo. cclxxix [b], might be delivered to them, to enable them to repair their tenements. Their request granted, notwithstanding their being still bound as apprentices to William Walderne and Thomas Knolles.

Fo. cclxxxiv. *Custodia Thome filii Joh'is Pynchoun.*

22 Aug., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], the guardianship of Thomas, son of John Pynchoun, late jeweller, together with the sum of £600, committed by William Staundone, the Mayor, and Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, with the assent of the Aldermen, to Walter Pynchoun, merchant. Sureties, viz., John Somer, John Muster, Bartholomew Neve, citizens and drapers, William "Fitz Hewe," goldsmith, and John Edmond.

Fo. cclxxxiv b. *Articuli tangent' mister' Grossar' et Garbell'.*

Saturday, 11 Oct., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], a petition presented by good men of the Mistery of Grocers before a congregation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, in the Upper Chamber of the Guildhall, that certain ordinances might be approved, viz.:—

(1) That—seeing the deceit practised by merchant strangers in bringing to the City and selling in an uncleaned state divers merchandise of grocery that is sold by weight, to wit, pepper, ginger, cinnamon, &c.—no merchandise that ought to be garbled should in future be weighed or sold before it has been cleaned and garbled (*garbelleez*) by a man appointed for the purpose by the said Grocers, he taking a reasonable reward for his trouble, and that any one doing to the contrary shall forfeit to the Chamber the value of double the weight of powder and dirt that shall be found in the merchandise.

(2) That—seeing that a similar deceit is practised by merchant strangers in the sale of wax of Spain, of "Morysk," of "Polayne," and of "Lubike"—no such wax shall be sold in future before it has been cleaned and pollicied[1] (*pollicees*) by some one appointed for the purpose, under similar penalty.

[1] One of the duties of Garbler of spices was to act also as "pollicier" of wax, whatever that may mean. See the Oath of Garbler set out in 'Cal. Letter-Book D,' p. 196. The name was probably derived from his examining all wax brought to the City, and giving certificates (Fr. *pollices* or *polices*) as to its fineness and purity.

(3) That—inasmuch as merchant strangers bringing canvas to the City refuse to sell it by any other measure than that of Flanders, whereby the purchasers incur much loss—in future canvas shall be measured by an official appointed for the purpose, and all canvas otherwise measured shall be forfeited to the Chamber of the City.

Commissio ad delib'and' prisones de Neugate.

Letters patent appointing Walter Cloptone, Robert Charletone, John Cassy, John Hadlee, the Mayor, William Thirnyng, William Rykhille, and John Cokeyn, or any six, five, four, three, or two of them (the Mayor being one), to be Justices for gaol-delivery of Neugate. Witness the King at Westminster, 31 Oct., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393].

Acquietanc' Steph'i Speleman Cam'arii.

Acquittance under the Common Seal by William Staundone, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the rest of the citizens to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain of the Guildhall, on his account for one year from Michaelmas, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1392]. Dated 6 Oct., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393].

Fo. cclxxxv.

Eleccio Maioris.

Monday the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], in the Chamber of the Guildhall, in the presence of William Staundone, the Mayor, Adam Bamme, Adam Karlille, John Fresshe, John Walcote, Henry Vannere, John Shadworth, Gilbert Maghfeld, John Loveye, John Fraunceys, William Shiryngham, William Olyver, Roger Elys, William Parker, William Evot, Richard Whityngdone, Thomas Knolles, John Cosyn, William Bramptone, William Bramptone [*sic*], and Robert Excestre, Prior of Holy Trinity, London, Aldermen, and an immense Commonalty of every Ward, summoned for the election of a Mayor for the year ensuing, John Hadle was elected.

Afterwards, viz., on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], he was sworn, &c., and on the morrow was admitted and sworn before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer.

Recognicio Ric'i Forster et Joh'is Cosyn facta Joh'i Oteley.

5 Nov., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], came Richard Forster and John Cosyn before the Mayor and Aldermen and acknowledged themselves severally indebted to John Oteley, mercer, executor of William Knyghtcote,[1] in the sum of £170 15*s.*, to be paid on the Feast of St. Katherine [25 Nov.] next.

[1] *Vide supra*, p. 316, note.

Condic' predicte recognicionis.

The above to be void if Johanna, widow of William Knyghtcote, recover at law against the above John Oteley her dower or reasonable part[1] of her late husband's goods, which had been bequeathed to Idonea, one of the daughters of the said William, and had come into the hands of the above Richard Forster, and if the said Richard Forster and John Cosyn indemnify the said John Oteley.

Fos. cclxxxv-cclxxxvi. *Proclamacio Maioris.*

A general proclamation issued by the Mayor for the government of the City, the regulation of trade, fishing in the Thames, the price of poultry, &c.[2]

Fos. cclxxxvi-cclxxxvii. *Ordinaciones de officiar' vic' computator' Gaol' de Ludgate et Neugate et attorn' in Guyhalda London'.*

Ordinances[3] touching Sheriffs' officers, procedure in Assize of Freshforce, fees payable to Serjeants, the right of a defendant in an action of debt to put the plaintiff on oath with his sole hand (*ove sa soule mayn*) as to the truth of his demand,[4] the duties of Pleaders, Attorneys, and Common Pleaders, the treatment of prisoners in Compters and the prisons of Ludgate and Newgate, &c.

Fo. cclxxxvii

A proclamation forbidding night-walkers in the City and relegating women of bad repute to the Stews on the Thames and Cokkeslane.[5]

Masters of Misteries sworn.

Fo. cclxxxvii b.

Tapicers: John Essex, William Bonauntre, John Dyke, Hugh Rycolf, sworn 6 Oct., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], to rule the mistery, report defects, &c.

Fullers: Simon Gardyner, Robert Colmer, similarly sworn 30 Oct., the same year.

Girdlers: William Sewale, William Picot, Ralph Nas, similarly sworn the same day.

Talghchaundellers: Thomas Frankeleyn, John atte Lee, Robert Lodwyk, Thomas Reygate, similarly sworn 4 Nov., the same year.

[1] See note *supra*, p. 389.

[2] Very similar to proclamation made by Twyford, Mayor, in 1389. *Vide supra*, pp. 338-9.

[3] These ordinances, beginning *Primerement qe nul des viscountz*, &c., and ending *sur les seintz evangeles*, are set out in 'Liber Albus,' i. 519-25. Some of them are also recorded under the year 1356 in Letter-Book G. See 'Calendar,' pp. 71-5.

[4] See Bateson's 'Borough Customs' (Seld. Soc.), i. 184. Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 73.

[5] 'Memorials,' pp. 534-5.

Smiths (Fabri): Richard Daneler, Reginald Dawe, similarly sworn 18 Nov., the same year.

Foreign Weavers: William Miller, William Hodemaker, similarly sworn 20 Nov., the same year.

English Weavers: John Rede, Walter Mymmes, similarly sworn 21 Nov., the same year.

Cordwainers: Richard Bernus (Bernns ?), Thomas Pounfreyt, Richard Segre, John Richard, similarly sworn the same day.

Dyers: Bartholomew Elsynge, Stephen Pulham, similarly sworn 14 Jan., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393–4].

Sheremen: John Bryt, Robert Berdvile, John Uptone, Walter atte Hill, similarly sworn 15 Jan., the same year.

Fishmongers: Hugh Leddrede, John Prophete, Matthew Langeregge, Thomas Trigge of Briggestret, John Vautort, Andrew Trigge, Roger Turk, Roger Poignaunt of Oldefishstrete, similarly sworn 20 Dec., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393].

Lymenours: Roger Horslee, Thomas Hyhelm, similarly sworn 8 April, the same year [A.D. 1394].

Hurers: Thomas Horwode, William Langelee, Thomas atte Wode, Richard Herlawe, similarly sworn 3 April, the same year.

Spurriers: Nicholas Symond, John Frensshe, similarly sworn 25 May, the same year.

Cutlers: Richard Pulle, Richard Twyford, Walter Kyntone, Thomas Ermylyn, similarly sworn 7 June, the same year.

Fo. cclxxxviii.

Judicium et combustio de falsis "cappes."

15 Aug., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], John Godefray, "pynner," charged on the information of Thomas Horwode, William Langelee, Thomas atte Wode, and Richard Herlawe, Masters and Surveyors of the Hurers, with making and selling false "cappes."[1] The matter investigated—pursuant to the ordinances of the mistery enrolled in the Husting on Monday before the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July], 36 Edward III. [A.D. 1362]—by a jury of twelve [*sic*] men, one-half being cappers and the other haberdashers who sold such "cappes," viz., Henry Offyngtone, Laurence Godchepe, John Lapford, Thomas Walsyngham, John atte Wode, Ralph Bristowe, John Lounge, John Bate, John Froweyn, "hureres"; John Wallok, Thomas Chirche,

[1] This was not his first offence. *Vide supra*, p. 366.

Walter Caustone, John Donne, John Goodburgh, John Bokel, John Reynold, and William atte Gate, haberdashers, and the caps found to be false. The same to be burnt in Chepe, and John Godefray to pay 20*s.* to the Chamberlain.

Commissio ad levand' et recipiend' medietatem unius xv^e^ et decime.

Letters patent appointing Drew Barentyn, Thomas Welford, Robert Dane, and Thomas Weyland to be commissioners to levy in the City a half-tenth and half-fifteenth granted in the last Parliament at Winchester.[1] Witness the King at Westminster, 1 Oct., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393].

Fo. cclxxxviii b.

Br'e de venire faciendo quatuor cives ad Parliamentum.

Writ for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster in the quinzaine of St. Hillary [13 Jan.] next.[2] No Sheriff to be returned. Witness the King at Westminster, 13 Nov., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393].

Pursuant to the above, the following were elected, viz., William Staundone and John Fresshe, Aldermen; John Wade and Thomas Extone, Commoners.

Consimiles bille misse fuerunt cuil't Aldr'o de tenendo sua gardemota et di' xv^e^ levand'.

Precept to the Aldermen to hold their several Wardmotes and return such presentments as they were unable themselves to deal with to the Mayor's general court (*a nostre generale court*) to be held at the Guildhall on Monday after the Feast of Epiphany [6 Jan.], in order that redress may be made according to the nature of the case; also to elect good men to assess a sum equal to half a fifteenth and levy the same, and to set an armed watch at Christmas. Dated 26 Nov. [A.D. 1393].

Exon'acio Drugonis Barantyn de levacione xv^e^ et assignacio Joh'is Prentys ad eundem.

Mandamus to Thomas Welford, Robert Dane, and Thomas Weyland to admit John Prentys as a fellow-collector in the City of the half-tenth and half-fifteenth granted in the last Parliament at Winchester in place of Drew Barentyn, formerly nominated. Witness the King at Westminster, 12 Oct., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393].

Concessio Matild' Toky orphane essend' monial'.

12 Dec., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], Matilda, daughter of Richard Toky, an orphan, permitted by the Mayor and Aldermen to take her property and become a nun in the Priory of Kelburne.

[1] Sat from 20 Jan. to 10 Feb., 1393. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 301.

[2] Sat from 27 Jan. to 6 March, 1394.

Afterwards, viz., on the 12th Oct., 4 Henry IV. [A.D. 1402], came the Lady Emma "Seintomers" (St. Omer), Prioress of the said house, and received the orphan's property from Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain.[1]

13 Jan., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393–4], the guardianship of Agnes, daughter of William Wallere, vintner, together with her patrimony, committed to Matilda her mother, late wife of the said William. Sureties, viz., Thomas Pantone and William Grantham, citizens and goldsmiths. Fo. cclxxxix. *Custodia Agnetis filie Will'i Waller.*

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to make proclamation against carrying arms in the City, inasmuch as the King's peace had recently been disturbed in the City by armed bands. Witness the King at Westminster, 18 Dec., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393]. *Br'e de malefactorib' et ne aliquis portet arma gladios seu aliqua hernesia insolita contra pacem.*

21 Jan., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393–4], William Bys discharged by the Mayor and Aldermen from serving on juries, watches, &c., owing to increasing age, but he must find a substitute to take his place in the watches of the City and of his Ward. Fo. clxxxix b. *Exon'acio Will'i Bys ab assisis juratis etc.*

Writ to Thomas Welford, Robert Dane, and Thomas Weyland to admit William Sudbury as a fellow-collector of the half-tenth and half-fifteenth granted in the last Parliament at Winchester, in place of John Prentys recently appointed. Witness the King at Westminster, 11 Jan., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393-4]. *Br'e de admittendo Will'm Sudbury in socium receptionis medietatis x^me et xv^e.*

14 Feb., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393–4], John Brounesbury, butcher, discharged by John Hadlee, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age. *Exon'acio Joh'is Brounesbury.*

28 Jan., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393–4], the guardianship of Thomas, son of John Oxwyk, late pepperer, together with his money and the money of his sister Petronilla (apprenticed to Thomas Lucas, mercer, and Margery his wife), which was bequeathed to them by Richard Donyngtone, draper, who married their mother—committed to John Donyngtone, draper. Sureties, viz., John Bures, clerk, and John Kestevene, mercer. *Custodia Thome Oxwyk fil' Joh'is Oxwyk.*

Afterwards, viz., on the 9th Nov., 3 Henry IV. [A.D. 1401], came John Donyngtone before John Walcote and John Warner,

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 535.

Aldermen, and John Otteley and John Lane, Commoners, appointed by John Shadworth, the Mayor, and the Aldermen to be auditors, and rendered account; and on the 15th Nov. the above Petronilla, being fifteen years of age, received her money, according to the terms of the will of the above Richard Donyngtone.

Fo. ccxc. *Ordinacio Garbelagii Grocer' London'.*

15 Dec., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], petition presented to John Hadlee, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, by Angel Cyba, Reginaud Grille, Thobye Lomellyn, Emanuel Zakarie, Frank Vynald, Brank Dorry, Dominik (?) de Mar, Edward Segal, Angel Christofre, Nicholas Luke, Jaket Dyne, Hugelyn Gerard, Stephen Marruffy, Lowys Angwill, Lowys del Port, and other Genoese, Florentine, Lucchese, and Lombard merchants [not named] in the City of London, praying that if their spicery (*specerie*) was to be garbled, the same might be done in respect of all merchants equally, and that the garbler be not an interested party either as buyer or seller. They further pray that the vendor and purchaser may be allowed to come to terms with respect to garbling, so that four, five, or six bales of spicery may be garbled and "tare" be allowed on the rest, as was always done by wool-merchants.

Thereupon it was ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen, with the assent of the merchants aforesaid, that if any merchant, denizen or foreigner, should thereafter sell or cause to be weighed any pepper, ginger, cinnamon, or other merchandise that ought to be garbled, before it has been cleaned and garbled by the garbler appointed for the purpose, he shall forfeit of pure and cleaned merchandise to the Chamber double the weight of the powder and dirt found in it, provided the garbler bring such powder and dirt to the said Chamber to prevent it being mixed with similar merchandise. It was further ordained that thenceforth no arrangement should be allowed as to "tare" of any merchandise subject to garbling between vendor and purchaser otherwise than before ordained; that as to the pollicing (*la pollicure*) and cleaning of wax, it should be carried out as suggested to William Staundone, the

late Mayor,[1] and that canvas should be measured by English measure and not otherwise, under penalty prescribed in the time of the said William Staundone.

9 Jan., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393–4], the good men of the mistery of Grocers presented before the Mayor and Aldermen the following names, viz., Richard Neville, John Olneye, and Thomas Halfmark, grocers, for them to choose one to be garbler and pollicier (*polliceour*) of wax in the City; and they selected Thomas Halfmark to the office, to hold the same during good behaviour, and to take from the vendor the sum of 4*d.* for garbling each bale of merchandise and 1*d.* for pollicing of each piece of wax.

The same day the said Thomas was sworn faithfully to execute the duties of his office, to bring to the Chamber all powder and dirt he may find, and to put a certain mark on each bale after it has been garbled, and on every piece of wax that has been pollicied (*pollicee*); and William Culham, the Common Weigher, was charged not to weigh any bale or piece of wax unless it bore such mark.

Fo. ccxc b.

Judicium Hugonis Talbot propter rebellionem suam erga Maiorem etc.

Friday, 30 Jan., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393–4], Hugh Talbot, tailor, committed to prison for refusing to give evidence in a case of alleged unjust assessment of the Ward of Candelwykstrete. His punishment eventually commuted for a fine of 5 marks. Sureties for his good behaviour, viz., John Partrich, William Talbot, William Watertone, and John Watertone, tailors.

Billa missa Aldr'o de Farndone ad eligend' unum Aldr'm infra et unum extra.

Precept under the Mayoralty seal [to the Alderman of Farndone Within and Without] to the effect that whereas, owing to the increase of property and of the inhabitants of the Ward of Farndone Within and Without, the King, with the assent of the present Parliament, had ordained that thenceforth an Alderman should be elected by the good men of the Ward of Farndone Within, and another by the good men of the Ward of Farndone Without, he should summon them forthwith to elect the

[1] *Vide supra*, p. 400.

[2] The City's petition to the King in Parliament to the above effect and the King's reply are printed in 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 317-18. See stat. 17 Ric. II. cap. xiii. 'Statutes at Large' (ed.

several Aldermen, and return their names to the Guildhall by Monday before the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March] next. Dated 5 March, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393–4].

Constimiles bille misse fuerunt cuil' Aldermannis pro Aldr'is eligendis.

Precept to the Aldermen for the election of Aldermen, as well of those who had already been Aldermen as of others, and to return their names to the Guildhall by Tuesday before the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March] next. Dated 5 March, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393–4].

Fo. ccxci.

Br'e d'ni Regis pro duob' Aldr'is eligendis in Warda de Farndone et pro Aldr'is non removendis.

Writ of Privy Seal to the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and other good men of the City, bidding them elect two Aldermen for the Ward of Farndone Within and Farndone Without, the same not to be removed from office except for reasonable cause,[1] nor to execute the duties of their office until their names be certified to the King and his will be known. Dated at Westminster, 6 March, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393–4].

Electio Aldermannorum.

Pursuant to the above writ, the following were elected Aldermen, and were afterwards presented to the King at Shene, and by him admitted and accepted:—

Tower: John Hadle.

Castle Baynard: William Venour.

Lymstrete: Adam Bamme.

Walbrok: John Hende.

Chep: William Staundone.

Cordwanerstrete: John Fresshe.

Vintry: William More.

Cornhill: Henry Vannere.

Bassishaw: John Shadworth.

Bradstrete: Richard Whytyngdone.

1/30, f. 43. It will be seen that the Mayor issued his precept for the election of two Aldermen for the Ward of Farringdon Within and Without the day before the King issued his writ of Privy Seal to like effect. *Vide supra*, loc. cit.

[1] Since 1377 Aldermen had gone out of office annually, and there had been annual elections (*supra*, p. 58). Those who had not misconducted themselves in office might, however, be re-elected after the interval of a year (*supra*, p. 60), but in 1384 re-election to the same or another Ward was permitted without any such restriction (*supra*, pp. 228, 231). A recent statute (17 Richard II. cap. xi.) had ordained that Aldermen should not in future be elected yearly, but should remain in office until removed for reasonable cause.

Farndone Wilhin: Drew Barantyn.
Farndone Without: John Fraunceys.
Crepulgate: William Evote.
Candelwykstrete: John Walcote.
Langebourne: Thomas Neutone.
Billingesgate: Gilbert Maghfeld.
Bredstret: William Shiryngham.
Bridge: William Bramptone.
Dougate: Thomas Knolles.
Queenhithe: Thomas Wilford.
Bisshopesgate: William Parker.
Colmanstrete: William Olyver.
Aldrichesgate: Roger Elys.
Algate: John Wade.

Allocacio electionis predictor' Aldermannorum.

Writ of Privy Seal to the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and good men of the City certifying the King's approval of those elected as Aldermen. Dated at Westminster, 18 March, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393-4].

De Aldermannis annuatim non removend'.

Whereas it was ordained and granted by King Edward, the great-grandfather (*besaiell*), and also by King Edward, the grandfather of the present King, that the Aldermen of the City of London should cease and be removed (*serroient remuez*) from their office each year on the Feast of St. Gregory [12 March], and not be re-elected the following year,[1] but that other sufficient persons of the said City should be newly elected each year and placed in the offices aforesaid; nevertheless, the said lord the King, for certain reasons him especially moving, and for the better government of the said City in time to come, wills and ordains, by the advice and assent of his Council in the present Parliament,[2] that thenceforth the Aldermen of the City shall not be ousted or removed

[1] See note *supra*, p. 58. The reader's attention is here directed to the date (given in the note) to the charter of 1376, viz., *12 Nov.* (the date given by Luffman and others). The charter itself is not preserved among the City's archives, but it is recorded in an inspeximus charter of 1 Henry IV., and there the date is given as *22 Nov.*

[2] The Parliament that sat from the 27th Jan. to the 6th March, 1394.

from the said office of Aldermanry on the said Feast of St. Gregory, nor at any other time of the year, without honest and reasonable [cause], nor others elected and put in their places, but they shall remain in office from year to year until they be removed for just and reasonable cause, notwithstanding the ordinances aforesaid. [No date.][1]

Fo. ccxci b.

ustodia filiar' h'is Tyddesbury.

10 March, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393-4], the guardianship of Johanna and Johanna [*sic*], daughters of John Tiddesbury, skinner, one aged twelve years and the other three years, together with the sum of £40 bequeathed to them by John Leycestre,[2] committed by John Hadlee, the Mayor, and Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, to the said John Tiddesbury, their father, who shall not put them out as apprentices nor marry them without the assent of the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being. Sureties, viz., Roger Mordone, Robert Markelee, and William Wiltshire, skinners.

Afterwards, viz., on the 12th May, 9 Henry IV. [A.D. 1408], Johanna, the younger daughter, one of the "orphans" aforesaid, having died under age, there came William Fraunceys, who had married the other Johanna, albeit without permission of the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being; and inasmuch as the said Johanna and John [*sic*] were not in the position of City orphans, their father and mother being alive, the said William made fine of 40*s.* to the Chamber and acknowledged the receipt of the above sum of £40 from Philip Bangor, citizen and draper, &c.

10 March, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393-4], John Walcote and John Marwe, executors of John Leycestre, delivered to the above Chamberlain the sum of 10 marks, bequeathed by the said John Leycestre for the marriage of Johanna, daughter of John Waltham.

Afterwards, viz., on the 1st Dec., 8 H[enry IV.] [A.D. 1406], came Simon Okelee, who had married the said Johanna, and received the said sum from John Proffyt, the Chamberlain.

[1] Set out in Statute of Westminster, 17 Richard II. cap. xi. 'Statutes at Large,' i. 425; 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 317.

[2] From Letter-Book I, fo. xviii, he appears to have been their uncle.

Judicium collistrigii pro Joh'e Haselwode pro falsa capcione cervisie.

11 April, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], came Walter Fraunceys, valet, taker of ale (*captor servisie*) for the King, and complained of John Haselwode, calling himself "Harshulle," going about the City with a white wand in his hand and unlawfully seizing ale on the King's behalf. Condemned to the pillory.[1]

Scriptum Joh'is Hadle Maioris et Co'itatis London' et custodum Pontis London' per Thomam Hatfeld.

Quitclaim by Thomas, son and heir of John Hatfeld, senior, chandler, to John Hadlee, the Mayor, and the Commonalty, and also to Henry Yenelee (Yevelee) and William Waddesworth, Wardens of London Bridge, of a certain tenement and rents in Graschirchestret, in the parish of St. Benedict,[2] formerly devised by the said John Hatfeld in trust for the maintenance of a chantry in the said parish church, but which had been seized by the said Mayor, &c., in default of the said chantry being maintained according to the terms of the will of the said John Hatfeld.[3] Dated 8 April, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1394].

Fo. ccxcii.

Proclamacio bras' q'd mundetur de pulvere etc.

Writ to the Sheriffs to make proclamation of an ordinance made in the last Parliament at Westminster[4] to the effect that malt of the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, "Hereford" (Hertford?), Northampton, and Bedford, shall be brought to the City of London, and there sold for the benefit of the King's household, the households of lords and gentlemen sojourning in the City, and the entire population of the same, at 8 bushels a quarter of clean malt, free of dust and dirt. Witness the King at Westminster, 12 April, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1394].

Ordinacio unius capell'i in capella Sancti Thome super pontem London' pro anima Joh'is Hatfeld.

A chantry founded by the Mayor, Wardens of London Bridge, and Commonalty in the Chapel of St. Thomas on London Bridge, under the will of John Hatfeld, proved and enrolled in the Husting for Common Pleas held on Monday after the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 37 Edward III. [A.D. 1363], John Whyte being the chantry priest.

[1] 'Memorials,' p. 536.

[2] St. Bennet Gracechurch.

[3] See 'Cal. of Wills, Court of Husting,' ii. 79.

[4] Stat. 17 Ric. II. cap. iv. ('Statutes at Large,' i. 422, where the editor reads *Hertf'* for *Heref'*).

Fo. cxxiii b.

Writ of the Sheriffs to make proclamation in London and other places for Irishmen to depart.

Writ to the Sheriffs to make proclamation for all Irishmen in the City and suburbs to hasten back to their native land, in view of the King's proposed expedition in force to Ireland, so that they be there by the Feast of the Assumption [15 Aug.] next at the latest.[1] Witness the King at Westminster, 16 June, 10 [17?] Richard II. [A.D. 1394].

Writ of diligent search of the Royal purveyance of the Royal treasure at sea.

Writ to the Sheriffs to make proclamation for all the King's valets and archers to hasten to join him on his expedition to Ireland to suppress a rebellion. Witness the King at Westminster, 1 July, 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394].

Inquisition capta super Will'm Whitman pro falsis mercimoniis per eundem venditis.

27 June, 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], William Whitman, "felmongere," charged by Robert Peek, Common Pleader (*Communis Narrator*), with having delivered to Thomas Keys, merchant of Stowe St. Edward, co. Glouces., divers false powders for good ginger, and tansy seed (*semen tanacetum*) for good worm seed (*semen lumbricorum*), &c. Jurors of the venue of the parish of All Hallows de Bredstrete, viz., William Pountfreit, John Tauntone, Thomas Child, Alan Hille, Thomas Halliwelle, William Knolle, Thomas Pounde, John Raul, William Hill, John Prynnere, John Squyry, and John Merstone, find him guilty.

Further proceedings against the said William Whitman took place on the 1st July, when another jury was summoned. These jurors, viz., Robert Lyndeseye, Edmund Grendone, Geoffrey "Chamflour," Thomas Colman, Richard Stranon, Robert Mildenhale, Stephen Elys, Thomas Boseworth, Robert Knotte, Thomas Grafton, and John Samuel, of the parish of All Hallows aforesaid, likewise found him guilty. Condemned to the pillory, the false powders to be burnt under it.[2]

Fo. cxxiii.

3 June, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], precept to Nicholas Covele and John Littelcote, Serjeants of the Chamber, to summon good

[1] According to Walsingham ("Hist. Angl." ii. 215) the date by which the Irish were to return to their native land was the Feast of the Nativity B. M. [8 Sept.].

[2] Now called "Stowe in the Wold."

[3] "Memorials," pp. 536-7. The later proceedings are not set out by the editor of the "Memorials."

Inquisicio capta pro shopa Henr' Permaystede an foret de Warda de Chepe vel de Warda de Cordewanerstrete.

men of the Wards of Crepulgate, Farndone Within, Bredstret, and Vintry, to examine whether a certain shop near the east corner of Hosierlane,[1] tenanted by Henry Permaystede, draper, is situate within the Ward of Chepe or Cordewanerstret. The jurors, viz., John Twyford, Nicholas Walsyngham, and Robert Sherewynde, of the Ward of Crepulgate; John Goldryng, Thomas Dachet, and Thomas Childe, of the Ward of Bredstrete; Thomas Pantone, William Lucas, John Hunte, and Hugh Wetherby, of the Ward of Farndone Within; John Roket and John Marchal, of the Ward of Vintry, find the shop to be situate in the Ward of Chepe, and its tenants liable to be taxed with the men of that Ward and not of the Ward of Cordewanerstrete.

Combustio falsor' pileor'.

Thomas Horwode, William Langelee, Thomas atte Wode, and Richard Herlawe, Masters and Surveyors of the Mistery of Hurers, report to John Hadlee, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, that false "cappes" were being made and sold by Philip atte Vyne, Avice Ponde, wife of John Hillestone, Alice Sewale, John Suthsex, John Longe, and John Pleystowe, who were thereupon summoned by John Parker, Serjeant of the Chamber, to appear before the Mayor and Aldermen on the 21st May, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], to answer the charge, Robert Peke, the Common Pleader, being prosecutor. They confessed their guilt, and were each fined 20*s.* according to the ordinance of the Mistery enrolled in the Husting for Pleas of Land held on Monday before the Feast of St. Margaret [20 July], 36 Edward III. [A.D. 1362].[2]

Statute 17 Richard II., caps. i.–x.[3] Fos. ccxciii–ccxciv.

[1] Now Bow Lane.

[2] *Vide* note *supra*, p. 366.

[3] The other chapters of the statute (caps. xi.-xiii.) are not recorded in the Letter-Book, not being on the Statute Roll. See 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 425. Cap. xi. (as already mentioned) enacted that the Aldermen of the City should not be elected yearly in future, but should remain in office until removed for reasonable cause, and cap. xiii. allowed separate Aldermen for the Wards of Farringdon Without and Farringdon Within.

Fos. ccxciv–ccxcvi. *Ordinacio treuge pro quatuor annis.*

Terms of a truce concluded for four years between England and France through the mediation of John, Duke of Guienne,[1] Lancaster, &c., and Edmund, Duke of York, at "Leulyngham," situate between the towns of Caleys and Bouloigne, 27 May, A.D. 1394.[2]

Fo. ccxcvi. *Custodia Agnetis et Margarete filiar' Joh'is Clerk Brewer'.*

15 Oct., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], the guardianship of Agnes and Margaret, daughters of John Clerk, late brewer, committed to Richard Clerk, who had married their mother. Sureties, viz., John Clerk, "pulter," and Robert Betoyne, goldsmith.

Vendicio cujusdam parve pecie terre de solo co'itat'.

Deed of sale by John Hadlee, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty, under the common seal, to Richard [Bromham], parson of the church of Holy Trinity, near Queenhithe,[3] Thomas Weylond, William Sudbury, John Cursun, Knt., and Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas de Feltone, Knt., and Edmund Gyrn', of a parcel of land belonging to the Commonalty of the City in Stanynglane, in the parish of St. Mary de Stanyng, adjoining the hostel of the said grantees. Dated in the Chamber of the Guildhall, 8 Oct., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394].

Ordinacio de Bowyers.

16 Nov., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], came good men of the Mistery of Bowyers before John Fresshe, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and prayed that certain articles of their Mistery might be approved and recorded, as others had been in Letter-Book G, fo. cclxvi,[4] to the effect, viz., that if any one of the said mistery buy more than 300 "Bowestaves," he shall divide them among the men of the said mistery, under penalty of paying 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Chamber of the Guildhall and a like sum to the said mistery; also that no one of the said mistery shall put any stranger or alien to work without previous examination by the Wardens.

Fo. ccxcvi b. *Eleccio Vicecomitum.*

Monday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], in the presence of John Hadlee, the Mayor, Richard Whytyngtone and Drew Barentyn, the Sheriffs, William Venour, Adam Bamme, William More, Henry Vannere, Gilbert Magh-

[1] The King had conferred the Duchy of Aquitaine on his uncle in 1390. Walsingham, ii. 196.

[2] See note *supra*, p. 342.

[3] Holy Trinity, Knightrider Street.

[4] See 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 279; 'Memorials,' pp. 348-50.

feld, John Walcote, Thomas Neutone, John Fraunceys, Roger Elys, William Shiryngham, William Bramptone, William Olyver, William Evote, Thomas Knolles, William Parker, and John Wade, Aldermen, and very many Commoners summoned for the election of Sheriffs, William Bramptone was elected Sheriff for the year ensuing by the Mayor, and Thomas Knolles by the Commonalty. Afterwards, viz., on Monday the eve of St. Michael [29 Sept.], the said Sheriffs were sworn at the Guildhall, and on the following Wednesday were presented before the Barons of the Exchequer.

Eleccio auditor' compoti Cam'arii et custodum Pontis Lond'.

The same day William Shiryngham and John Wade, Aldermen, John Oteleye, Geoffrey Walderne, William Frenyngham, and Edmund Fraunceys, Commoners, were elected auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and the Wardens of London Bridge.

Articuli Fabror'.

22 Sept., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], came good men of the Mistery of Smiths (*Fabri*) and delivered to John Hadlee, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, certain articles which they pray may be approved and recorded as other articles had been recorded in Letter-Book G, fo. cclxxxv.

Commissio pro Gaola de Neugate delib'anda.

Letters patent appointing Walter Cloptone, Robert Cherltone, John Cassy, John Fresshe, the Mayor, William Thirnyng, William Rykhulle, Hugh Huls, and John Cokayn, or any seven, six, five, four, three, or two of them (the Mayor being one), to be commissioners for gaol-delivery of Neugate. Witness Edmund, Duke of York, Warden of England,[2] 4 Nov., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394].

Fo. ccxcvii.

Compotus Joh'is Vyne custodis Thome filii Will'i Herkestede.

24 Oct., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], account rendered by John Vyne, mercer, guardian of the lands, tenements, and rents of Thomas, son of William Herkestede,[3] late pepperer, before William Shiryngham and William Evote, Aldermen, as auditors, from Easter, anno 9 Richard II. [A.D. 1386], up to Christmas, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393].

[1] Both the old and the new articles are set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 361-2, 537-9.

[2] The King being engaged in suppressing the rebellion in Ireland. Walsingham, ii. 215.

[3] *Vide supra*, p. 327.

Fo. ccxcvii b.

Masters of Misteries sworn.

Smiths (*Fabri*): Roger Godesfast, Geoffrey Westacre, sworn 3 Nov., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], to rule the Mistery, report defects, &c.

Hatters: William atte Gate, Richard Lyncoln, similarly sworn 4 Nov., the same year.

Bowyers: Thomas Cotone, William Certeyn, similarly sworn 9 Nov., the same year.

Cordwainers (*Allutarii*): Richard Shot, John Selby, Nicholas Clerk, John Crendone, similarly sworn 21 Sept., the same year.

Foundours: William Fungry, Walter Adam, similarly sworn 24 Sept., the same year.

Tapicers: John Werdeman, Thomas Besouthe, Peter Danyel, John Sylkystone, similarly sworn 1 Oct., the same year.

"*Horners*": Richard Dudford, Richard Denys, similarly sworn 8 Oct., the same year.

Sadelers: Thomas Soys, William Trystour, William Banastre, Robert Clement, similarly sworn 20 Oct., the same year.

Haberdasshers: Thomas Trewe, John Langelee, John Denys, John Herdwyk, similarly sworn 21 Oct., the same year.

Girdlers: Thomas Fisshe, John Cost, John Huwet, similarly sworn 30 Oct., the same year.

Fullers: Thomas Mytone, Richard Broughtone, similarly sworn 16 Nov., the same year.

Shermen: Richard Walesby, Henry Benet, William Hunte, Richard Hykeys, similarly sworn 18 Nov., the same year.

Whittawyers: John Rolf, John Soneman, similarly sworn 19 Nov., the same year.

Weavers (*Telarii*): William Vandayselle, Henry Smythe, similarly sworn 20 Nov., the same year.

"*Wevers*": Robert Hubbok, William Newman, similarly sworn 21 Nov., the same year.

Talghchaundelers: Michael Jut, John Busshe, John Fers, Laurence Derham, similarly sworn 24 Nov., the same year.

Schetheres: William Man, Richard Trumpyngtone, similarly sworn 12 Jan., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394–5].

Sporiers: Thomas Keue, Walter Banham, similarly sworn the same day.

Dyers: Thomas Clement, John Maynard, similarly sworn 13 Jan., the same year.

Glovers: Edmund Chamberleyn, John Ratford, Robert Whyte, Thomas Hortone, similarly sworn the same day.

Pynners: John Rede, John Byset, John Chestre, similarly sworn 9 Feb., the same year.

Acquietanc' Steph'i Speleman.

Acquittance under the Common Seal by John Hadlee, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the rest of the citizens, to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, on his accounts for one year from Michaelmas, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393]. Dated 24 Oct., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394].

Fo. ccxcviii.

Eleccio Maioris.

Tuesday the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], in the presence of John Hadlee, the Mayor, John Cokeyn, the Recorder, Adam Bamme, William Staundone, William More, John Walcote, John Shadworthe, John Fraunceys, Gilbert Maghfeld, Richard Whityngton, Drew Barantyn, Thomas Welford, William Shiryngham, William Parker, William Olyver, Roger Elys, William Bramptone, Thomas Knolles, William Evote, Aldermen, the said William Bramptone and Thomas Knolles, Sheriffs, and an immense Commonalty summoned for the election of a Mayor for the year ensuing, John Fresshe was elected Mayor, and afterwards, viz., on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], was sworn in the Guildhall, and on the morrow was presented, admitted, and sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer.

Br'e pro parliamento.

Writ to the Sheriffs for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster in the quinzaine of St. Hillary [13 Jan.].[1] No Sheriff to be returned. Witness Edmund, Duke of York, Warden of England, at Westminster, 20 Nov., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394].

Adam Carlille and Drew Barantyn, Aldermen, Geoffrey Walderne and William Askham, Commoners, returned.

[1] Sat from 27 Jan. to 15 Feb., 1395.

De removendo prisonarios extra Neugate usque ad turrim Lond'.

Writ of Privy Seal to the Mayor and Sheriffs to release Thomas Beverley, "Escote," and Walter Strathern out of Neugate, and deliver them under guard to John Elyngeham, the King's Serjeant-at-arms, to bring to the Tower. Dated at Westminster, 10 Dec., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394].

Billa Wardemot'.

Precept to the Aldermen to hold their several Wardmotes, and make presentment of defects found in their Wards, such as they could not themselves remedy, to the Mayor's general court to be held at the Guildhall on Monday after the Feast of Epiphany [6 Jan.], that redress may be made according to the nature of the case; and further, to keep a sufficiently strong guard in the streets at Christmas-time. Dated 10 Dec., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394].

Fos. ccxcviii–ccxcix. *Proclamacio Maioris.*

A general proclamation by the Mayor for the government of the City, regulation of trade, fishing in the Thames, &c.[1]

Fo. ccxcix. *Judicium et combustio falsor' pileor'.*

Thomas Horwode, William Langelee, Thomas atte Wode, and Richard Herlawe, Masters, and the other Surveyors of the Mistery of Hurers, make report to John Fresshe, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, that false caps were being made and sold by Johanna Payn of Suthwerk, Stephen March, spicer, Alice Sallowe, Walter Caustone, and John de Waltham, "capper," and on the 15th Jan., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393-4], at the instance of Robert Peek, Common Pleader (*Communis Narrator*), the said cappers were summoned by John Parker, Serjeant of the Chamber, to appear on the Wednesday following. Upon their confessing their guilt they were each fined 20*s.*, and the caps were ordered to be burnt in Chepe.

Fo. ccxcix b. *De bonis puer' Walt'i Godeman.*

11 Oct., 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], came the executors of Walter Godeman, "coreour," and delivered to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, certain household goods for the use of John, son of the said Walter, which goods were committed to Richard Bernard as guardian. Surety, William Godehewe, "curreour."

[1] This proclamation follows the lines of other proclamations promulgated by the several Mayors soon after entering upon their year of office.

Afterwards, viz., on the 16th Feb., 2 Henry IV. [A.D. 1400-1], came the above John and acknowledged satisfaction of his property.

De bonis puer' Joh'is Adam.

4 Nov., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], came the executors of John Adam, brewer, and delivered to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, the sum of £4 and divers goods, comprising a baselard harnessed with silver, a girdle harnessed with silver, and a "shipcheste," for the use of Henry and Matilda, children of the said John.

Afterwards, viz., on the 20th June, 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1395], a portion of the above goods was delivered to Simon Valet, draper, with whom the above Henry had been bound apprentice. Sureties, viz., John Langhorn, "brasier," Henry Duraunt, "barbour."[1]

20 Nov., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], the guardianship of Juliana, daughter of Thomas Smythe, late "pewtrer," together with her patrimony, committed by John Fresshe [Mayor] and Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, to Richard Manhale, chandler.

Custodia Joh'is filii Will'i Clerk.

11 Dec., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], the guardianship of John, son of William Clerk, called "Newenham," together with his property, committed by the same to Hugh Hally, who had married the orphan's mother. Sureties, viz., Drew Barentyn and Gilbert Maghfeld, Aldermen.

Fo. ccc.

Adnullacio indictamentor' et judicior' erga Joh'em Norhamptone editor' etc.

Recital of proceedings against John Norhamptone at Reading as recorded *supra*, fo. cxcviii [b],[2] and of the King's pardon having been extended to him, as recorded *supra*, fo. cclxii [b],[3] and declaration made on 15 Jan., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394-5], by John Fresshe, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, with the assent of the Common Council, that—seeing that the said John Norhamptone had been indicted for felony and insurrection before Sir Walter Clopton and his fellow-justices of the King's Bench, anno 14 Richard II., and that afterwards he had been acquitted before the aforesaid Sir Walter and John Penrose at St. Martin le Grand, as appears on record in the King's Bench for that

[1] Further proceedings recorded *infra*, pp. 425-6.

[2] *Vide supra*, p. 279.

[3] *Vide supra*, p. 370.

year—all judgments and ordinances passed by former Mayors, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and others against the said John Norhamptone are hereby declared void, and he is restored to his former liberties and privileges both within the City and without, as fully as if no judgment or ordinance had been promulgated against him.[1]

Exon'acio Thome Barnet ab assisis etc.

17 Jan., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394-5], Thomas Barnet, mason, discharged by John Fresshe, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Exon'acio Reginaldi Man glovere.

23 March, 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394-5], Reginald Man, "glovere," similarly discharged.

Exon'acio Ric'i Daneler fabri ab assis' etc.

The same day, Richard Daneler, smith (*faber*), similarly discharged.

Fo. ccc b.

Articuli missi d'no Regi in Hib'n' pro co'itate Anglie.

Our lige lord my falawes and I be send fro your pouere co'es of Inglond atte your parlement holden atte Westm' the xv^e^ day of seynt hiller the yere of your regne xviii^e^ unto your roial presence and mageste lawelich and mekelich recomandant hem to your hegh lordshipe thankyng you yat it liked your hegh lordshipe send your gracious lettres unto your pouere co'es certifiant your prosperite and god esploit of which thei thank god entierly be sechant hym wyth alle her hertes of god and honorable continuaunce desiryng in your lettres the prosperite of your pouere co'es And our lige lord it has ben declared to alle your lordes spirituels and temporals in the same parlement the pouert and the nounpoaire of your pouere co'es of your Roiaume wych pouert is noght un knowen to alle the states of your roiaume and for al so mykil as for your forseid pouere co'es have fulle and hegh trist yat ther nys no creature yat has ne wille have so gret tenderness ne chierte of your pouere co'es as your oune hegh persone has wher for thei be sek you mekely and lowely to your heghnesse yat ye welle consider the pouert of your pouere co'es forseid and with your hegh discrecion to sette you in swiche governance yat your pouere co'es may be desported in tyme comyng considerynge that thogh ther willes and ther hertes of your poeple be sette in never so grete love and tendirnesse of hert to your hegh persone thei are so pouere yat thei may noght

[1] A similar restitution made the same day to John More and Richard Norbury is recorded *infra*, pp. 428-429.

here so ferford our lige lord that this charge yat yeur [sic] *poeple has grantid myght noght have ben borne bot onely to shew to your hegh lordshipe her gode wille and kyndnesse for the love and affeccion yat they have to your roial persone.*[1]

And our lige lord we wer comanded of our felawes your pouere co'es to notifie to your hegh estat the god governance of alle your lordes of your land spirituels and temporels and your officers and conseil that thei have bene of swiche governance and your lawes so welle kept and obeid in your absence unto grete ese and prosperite of all the states of your land Wher for we pray you to have hem in chierte and tenderness after their god desert and gret travaille.

And our lige lord it was communed be the lordes of your lond un to us your co'es that thei desirid your comyng and your presence in to your Royaume for many hegh causes and profitable more than thei myght in especial declare un to us where for your forseid co'es consideryng the desir of the lordes and their discrecion your co'es desiren your honorable presence after that ye thynk best in your hegh discrecion makyng protestacion to your hegh lordshipe yat our desir be noght taken to non request ne excitacion to ster you fro no thyng of your hegh worshipe ne to no thyng that myght be perelle to your land yat he have conquered and put in obeisance.

The above articles were sent to the lord the King by the Commonalty of his realm attending the Parliament held at Westminster, in the quinzaine of Hillary [13 Jan.], 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394-5], when the said King was in Ireland and the Duke of York was Warden of England.

Exon'acio Will'i Tyngewyk ab assisis.

11 March, 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394-5], William Tyngewyk, goldsmith, discharged by John Fresshe, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Inquisicio capta pro domo Nich'i Hotot in qua Warda est situata.

16 Jan., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394-5], precept to Nicholas Covele, Serjeant of the Chamber, to summon a jury from the Wards of Candelwykstret, Cornhulle, Bradstret, and Chepe, to

[1] A grant of a tenth and a fifteenth had recently been made by Parliament. ('Rot. Parl.,' iii. 330.) It was made, according to Walsingham ('Hist. Angl.,' ii. 216), at the urgent request of the Duke of Gloucester (who had crossed over from Ireland for the purpose), and as a proof of the affection the Commons bore the King, and not as a duty.

inquire whether a certain house belonging to Nicholas Hotot, esquire, and tenanted by John Wende, "webbe," in Shitbourn-lane,[1] near the tenement called "Thre Nonnos," and the tenement of John Suthcote, was situate in the Ward of Walbrok or Langebourne. The jurors, viz., John Campioun, Simon Ingram, and John Kent, of the Ward of Candelwykstret, John Barry, John Shakelok, John Maydestone, and John Derlyng, of the Ward of Cornhulle, Thomas Knape, John Bedeford, and Thomas Chaundeler, of the Ward of Bradstret, William Belhome and Gamelin Motte, of the Ward of Chepe, find that the said tenement was situate in the Ward of Walbrok, and that those residing therein should be taxed, &c., with the men of that Ward.

Fo. cccl. Letters patent appointing William Olyvere, Thomas Welford, William Sheryngham, Thomas Rolf, John Pountfreyt, and William Radewell commissioners for levying in the City the tenth and fifteenth granted by the last Parliament. Witness Edmund, Duke of York, Warden of England, at Westminster, 12 March, 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394-5].

Exon'acio Thome Pynnore pictoris ad assisis.

26 June, 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395], Thomas Pynnore, citizen and painter, discharged by John Fresshe, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Fo. cccl b. *Bille misse Aldr'is ad assidend' unam xv^m.*

Precept to the Aldermen to levy half a fifteenth in their several Wards, and to send the money to the Guildhall by the morrow of the Ascension [20 May]. Dated 16 April [A.D. 1395].

Statutum de errorib' in London'.

Statute 17 Richard II. cap. xii. [A.D. 1394][2] explaining that cap. x. of Statute 28 Edward III. [A.D. 1354], touching the correction of errors, defaults, and misprisions by the Mayor,

[1] Sherborn Lane.

[2] See 'Statutes at Large,' i. 425; 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 317, 324-5. The Statute of Edward III. had enacted (*inter alia*) that the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen who should fail to redress defaults, errors, and misprisions should be liable to a fine of 1,000 marks for the first default, 2,000 marks for the second, and for the third that the franchise of the City should be taken into the King's hand, and those penalties had been inflicted, pursuant to the statute, in 1392, but at the prayer of the Queen the City had been pardoned. *Supra*, pp. 380, 381.

Sheriffs, and Aldermen, under penalty in case of default in so doing, was not to apply to any erroneous judgment given or to be given by them.

Exon'acio Hugonis Wynkebourne ab assisis.

12 May, 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1395], Hugh Wynkebourne, brewer, discharged by John Fresshe, the Mayor, and Aldermen, from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Admissio Will'i Tiler' et Terry Dripstein in lib'tatem de Brouderers.

2 April, 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1395], came William Tillere and Terry Drypsteyn, a foreigner, "brouderers," before John Fresshe, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Chamberlain, and prayed that they might be admitted into the Mistery of Brouderers, although they had previously been admitted (through ignorance of the custom of the City) into the Mistery of Tailors. Their prayer granted. Thereupon the Chamberlain was ordered to admit them to the freedom of the City by surety of good men of the Mistery of Brouderers, and they paid for their fine £3.

Fo. cccii.

Delib'acio cs. Joh'i Bisshope pertinent' Walt'o Brunneorph'o.

20 June, 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1395], the sum of 100*s.* delivered by Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, with the consent of John Fresshe, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, to John Bisshope, junior, goldbeater (*aurimalliator*); the said sum having been bequeathed by Emma Yonge to Walter Brunne, an apprentice of the said John, and delivered to the said Chamberlain by Edmund Wyntere, her executor. Sureties for the said John, viz., Thomas Haye, goldsmith, and John Hygyn, "fynour."

Afterwards, viz., on the 26th May, 1 Henry IV. [A.D. 1400], came the above Walter, now of full age, and acknowledged he had received the said sum of 100*s.* from the said John Bisshope.

Exon'acio Ric'i Westone aur' ab assis'.

26 July, 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395], Richard Westone, goldsmith, discharged by John Fresshe, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Exon'acio Barth'i Castre ab assis'.

The same day Bartholomew Castre, goldsmith, similarly discharged for like cause.

Br'e de admittendo Joh'em Michell in officio subcoronatoris.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to admit John Michell to act as deputy-coroner in the City for Thomas Brounflete, the King's Chief Butler, to whom the office of Coroner in the City appertains. Witness the King at Eltham, 26 July, 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395].

Ordinacio de Wyndrawers.

Ordinance regulating charges to be made by Wyndrawers of the City for carriage of wine to divers parts.[1]

Fo. cccii b.

Custodia fuer' Will'i Wyght.

1 Sept., 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395], the guardianship of Agnes, Margaret, Beatrix, Alice, and of Nicholas, John, William, and Richard, children of William Wyght, late "stokfisshmongere," together with their patrimony, committed by John Fresshe, the Mayor, and Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, to William Askham, "stokfisshmongere," who had married their mother. Sureties, viz., Richard Radewelle, "stokfisshmongere," and William Kelshulle, otherwise called "Convers," fishmonger.

Afterwards, viz., on the 1st Feb., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397-8], came Thomas Wottone, draper, who had married the above Agnes, and acknowledged satisfaction for his wife's portion.

Fo. cccii b.

Afterwards, viz., on the 18th Jan., 22 Richard II. [A.D. 1398-9], came Richard Abell, fishmonger, who had married the above Margaret, and did likewise.

Afterwards, viz., on the 14th March, 5 Henry IV. [A.D. 1403-4], came John Elys, mercer, who had married the above Beatrix, and did likewise.

Fo. cccii b.

Ordinacio facta per Coupers.

6 April, 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1396], certain ordinances for the regulation of the Mistery of "Coupers" submitted to the Mayor and Aldermen, and approved.[2]

Fo. cccii.

Custodia Joh'is filii Rob'ti Conyngesburgh.

20 Nov., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], certain shops, &c., in the parishes of St. Michael le Quern and St. Vedast, committed to Thomas Extone, goldsmith, in trust for John, son of Robert "Conisburgh" and Alesia his wife. Sureties, viz., Roger Elys, Alderman, and Robert Bussheye.

Custodia Alicie filie Will'i Potenham.

18 Sept., 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395], the guardianship of Alice, daughter of William Potenham, late girdler, and of Alice his wife, also deceased, committed by John Fresshe, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, to Peter atte Hethe, armourer. Sureties, viz., Hugh Talbot, tailor, William Belhomme, "letherseller," William Horstone, draper, John Sylham, peautrer, Robert Betoigne, goldsmith, and William Elyngtone.

[1] 'Liber Albus,' i. 526.

[2] Set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 541-2.

Fo. ccciv.

Eleccio Vicecomitum.

Tuesday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395], in the presence of John Fresshe, the Mayor, John Cokayn, the Recorder, John Hadle, Adam Bamme, William Staundone, William Bramptone, and Thomas Knolles, Sheriffs, Gilbert Maghfeld, Drew Barantyn, Thomas Neutone, John Wade, William Shiryngham, and William Evote, Aldermen, and very many Commoners summoned for the election of Sheriffs at the Guildhall, Roger Elys was elected Sheriff by the Mayor for the year ensuing, and William Shiryngham by the Commonalty.

Afterwards, viz., on Tuesday the eve of St. Michael [29 Sept.], the said Sheriffs were sworn at the Guildhall, and on the following Thursday were presented before the Barons of the Exchequer.

Eleccio auditor' compoti Cam'arii et custodum pont' London'.

Tuesday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.] aforesaid, Thomas Neutone and Thomas Knolles, Aldermen, Thomas Weyland, John Trigge, John Cosyn, and William Marcheford, Commoners, elected auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and Wardens of London Bridge.

Concordia int' allutarios et Cobelers in London'.

14 Aug., A.D. 1395, indenture of agreement made between workers with new leather called "Cordewaners," and workers with old leather called "Cobelers."[1]

Fo. ccciv b.

Acquietanc' fact' mercatorib' de Amyas Corby et Neele.

Acquittance by John Fresshe, the Mayor, for 25 marks received from William Godard, merchant of "Amiens," part of the annual rent of 50 marks payable to the City by the merchants of Amiens, Corbie, and Neele. Dated 1 Oct., A.D. 1395.

12 Dec., 6 Henry IV. [A.D. 1404], account rendered by Thomas Extone, goldsmith, before Robert Chichely and Henry Pountfreyt, Aldermen, Stephen Speleman and William Marcheford, Commoners, and John Proffyt, the Chamberlain, of the property of John, son of Robert "Conyngesburgh," an orphan, of whom he had been appointed guardian, *supra*, fo. cccciii.

Exon'acio bonor' pertinent' fil' Joh'is Adam.

2 March, 7 Henry IV. [A.D. 1405-6], the executors of John Langhorn, "brasier," one of the sureties of Simon Valet, draper, guardian of Henry, son of John Adam, brewer, and Robert Chesterford, cordwainer, tenant of lands belonging to

[1] Set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 539-41.

Henry Duraunt, "barbour," another surety of the same as appears *supra*, fo. ccxcix [b], and also Stephen Speleman, late Chamberlain, delivered to John Proffyt, the Chamberlain, the property belonging to the said orphan, who was now of full age and received the same.

Afterwards, viz., on the 8th Feb., 11 Henry IV. [A.D. 1409-10], came the aforesaid executors of John Langhorne and delivered certain property to John Longe, "coupere," who had married Matilda, daughter of the above John Adam.

[Fos. cccv-cccv b *blank*.]

Fo. cccvi. *Eleccio Maioris.*

Wednesday the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395], in the presence of John Fresshe, the Mayor, John Cokayn, the Recorder, John Hadlee, Adam Bamme, William Staundone, John Walcote, John Shadworth, John Fraunceys, Gilbert Maghfeld, Richard Whityngtone, Drew Barentyn, Thomas Welford, William Shiryngham, William Parker, William Olyver, Roger Elys, William Bramptone, Thomas Knolles, and William Evote, Aldermen, and the aforesaid Roger Elys and William Shiryngham, the Sheriffs, and an immense Commonalty summoned for the election of a Mayor for the year ensuing, William More was elected Mayor.

Afterwards, viz., on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], he was sworn in the Guildhall, and on the morrow was presented, admitted, and sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer.

Fo. cccvi b. *Recia vocat' Tryinkes combusta in Chepa.*

Wednesday after the Feast of Conversion of St. Paul [25 Jan.], 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395-6], Alexander Bonere, "sub-conservator" of the waters of the Thames and Medewaye, by appointment of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, brought to the Guildhall certain nets called "Treinkes" of unlawful size belonging to William Serle of Erhithe, John May, William Segood, junior, John Sampson, senior, Roger Torold, Benedict Lorkyn, William Segood, senior, John Bacerell, John Cam, Thomas Pesok, Richard Segood, and Benedict Kent of the same place, William Taillour and John Swift of Wolwiche, and Thomas Grym of Portflete. Thereupon the said nets were

examined by Hugh Ledrede, Roger Wade, John Hille, John Wynetone, Thomas Welles, Walter Ayllewyn, and John Warde, fishmongers, according to the custom of the City, and being found to be false were ordered to be burnt in Chepe near the "Standard."[1]

The same day two other nets belonging to John Sampson of Erhithe and John Trymcok of Prattisferye were found of reasonable size, and were restored to the owners.

Custodia Margerie filie Henrici de Cantebrigge.

3 Nov., 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395], the guardianship of Margery, daughter of Henry de Cantebrigge, late merchant, together with a tenement in the parish of St. Christopher, London, committed to Master William de Cavendisshe, Rector of the parish church of Borlee,[2] in the diocese of London, by William More, the Mayor, and Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain. Sureties, viz., Hugh Sprot, merchant, and Master John Kateryntone.

Afterwards, viz., on the 11th July, 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397], permission was given by Richard Whytyngtone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen for Thomas Lancastre, esquire of the King, to marry the above Margery.

Fo. cccvii.

Exon'acio Walt'i Wyght cissoris.

17 Nov., 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395], Walter Wyght, tailor, discharged by William More, the Mayor, and Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Comissio pro gaola de Neuegate delib'and'.

Letters patent appointing William More, the Mayor, Walter Cloptone, John Cassy, William Thirnynge, John Hille, Walter Rikhille, and John Cokayn, or any six, five, four, three, or two (the Mayor being one), to be Commissioners for gaol-delivery of Newegate. Witness the King at Westminster, 8 Dec., 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395].

[1] Stow speaks of the Standard in Chepe as identical with the "Old Cross" (also known as the "Broken Cross," "Stone Cross," and the "Earl of Gloucester's Cross") near the North door of St. Paul's, and as having a conduit in it. Stow, 'Survey' (Thoms's ed.), pp. 99, 100-1. Cf. *supra*, pp. 131 (note 2), 343. Executions were frequently carried out on the spot, and there Richard Lyons, the disgraced Alderman, had been decapitated by the rebels under Wat Tyler.

[2] Borley, co. Essex.

Exon'acio Will'i Bealhomme letherseller.

1 Dec., 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395], William Bealhomme, "letherseller," discharged by William More, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Exon'acio Will'i Middelton cissoris.

11 Feb., 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395-6], William Middelton, tailor, similarly discharged for like cause.

Exon'acio Rob'ti Brysty zonarii.

The same day Robert Brysty, girdler, similarly discharged for like cause.

Exon'acio Joh'nis atte Mylle merceri.

23 Feb., 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395-6], John atte Mylle, mercer, similarly discharged for like cause.

Exon'acio Johannis Goldrynge talghchaundeler.

1 March, 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395-6], John Goldrynge, "talghchaundeler," similarly discharged for like cause.

Exon'acio Will'i Larke peyntour.

The same day William Larke, "peyntour," similarly discharged for like cause.

Fo. cccvii b.

L're d'ni pape Maiori et co'itati misse.

Letter from Pope Boniface [IX.] to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commonalty exhorting them to urge the King to act according to the Pope's wishes as expressed in the letter which follows. Dated at St. Peter's at Rome xv Kal. Nov. [18 Oct.], the sixth year of his Pontificate [A.D. 1396].

L're d'ni Pape Regi Ric'o misse.

Letter from the same to the King of England exhorting him to suppress the crafty and daring sect who call themselves the poor men of Christ's treasury and of His disciples, but whom the common people designate by the better title of "Lolards," as being dry tares (*lolium aridum*)—men subversive of all ecclesiastical authority—and to extinguish the baneful torch that had first been kindled under his protection (*presidentia*).[1] Dated at St. Peter's at Rome, xv Kal. Oct. [17 Sept.], the sixth year of his Pontificate [A.D. 1396].

Fo. cccviii.

Adnullacio indictamentor' et judicior' erga Joh'em More ante hec editor'.

15 Jan., 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394-5], recital of the various proceedings taken against John More, and declaration by the Mayor and Aldermen, with the consent of the Common Council,

[1] The letter is mentioned by Walsingham ('Hist. Angl.,' ii. 219). In 1395 advantage had been taken of the King's absence in Ireland by certain Lollard members of the Privy Council to gain the favour of Parliament for their tenets. On hearing of their doings Richard had hurried home, determined to suppress Lollardry. Walsingham, ii. 216-17.

to the effect that all judgments passed upon him are void, and that he is restored to the liberties of the City.[1]

Adnullacio indictamentor' et judicior' versus Ric'm Norbury prius redditor'.

The same day a similar recital and declaration made with respect to Richard Norbury.

Fo. cccviii b.

Acquietanc' mercator' Damyas Corby et Neel.

Acquittance under the seal of the Mayoralty by William More, the Mayor, to Piers Waynat, Giles de Wayly, and Jaques Clabowd, merchants of Amyens, for 25 marks, being part of the annual payment of 50 marks to the City from the merchants of Amyens, Corbie, and Neele. Dated 10 April, A.D. 1396.

Custoaia filiar' Thome Fyndone.

27 March, 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1396], the guardianship of Johanna and Matilda, daughters of Thomas Fyndone, late goldsmith, together with their patrimony, committed to John Bisshop, goldbeater (*aurimalliator*), who had married their mother, by William More, the Mayor, and Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain. Sureties, viz., William Larke, "peyntour," William atte Stone, "Tolleser," John Aumeneys, "fynour," Richard de Kent, "Tolleser," and Richard Kymbell, tanner.

Afterwards, viz., on the 3rd March, 3 Henry IV. [A.D. 1401-2], the above orphans having died unmarried, their property was delivered to the said John Bisshop and Elizabeth their mother, according to the will of Thomas Fyndone, the executors of whom were John Bedeford and John Mount.

Fo. cccix.

Judicium redditum pro Scawagio.

8 March, 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395-6], came Thobias Lomellyn, Edward Sigalle, Thomas Syba, Frank Vynald, and Paul Spynula, merchants of Janua,[2] before William More, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and complained on behalf of themselves and of all merchants of Janua, Florence, Lucca, and of the whole of Italy residing in London, that William Shiryngham and Roger Elys, the Sheriffs, had endeavoured to make them pay a custom called "Scawange"[3] on their merchandise brought to London from Suthamptone and other

[1] A similar declaration with respect to John Norhamptone recorded *supra*, pp. 419-20.

[2] Genoa.

[3] *Vide supra*, fo. ccxlvii b, note.

parts of England by land, the said merchants alleging that, although the Sheriffs of London had for the last twelve years demanded payment of the said custom from them, the same had not been paid. They prayed therefore the said Mayor and Aldermen that they, their heirs and successors, might be discharged from such payment as a matter of justice.

Thereupon the Sheriffs appeared on summons and declared that ever since the Sheriffs of the City had held the City of London and Middlesex at a fee ferm, they had always taken the custom called "Scawange" from foreign merchants, as appears on record in the *Liber de custumis*,[1] fos. cxcv and cxcvi.

And whereas the said merchants allege nothing to destroy such prescription and record except that they have not paid the said custom for twelve years, and whereas they have been accustomed to pay it without a murmur on heavy merchandise of little value brought to London in small boats from Suthampton and other ports, whilst goods of lighter and more valuable description, on which they were unwilling to pay the custom, were brought to London over-land, the said Sheriffs asked for judgment.

The merchants, being asked whether they paid the custom on merchandise brought to the City by water, declared they did so.

Thereupon the Mayor and Aldermen, having heard both parties, and having examined the books and memoranda of the City thereon, &c., gave judgment to the effect that all the said merchants, their heirs, successors, servants, &c., should thenceforth pay the said custom on all merchandise coming to London as well by land as by water.

Ward of Cecilia filia Galfridi Patrik.

12 March, 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395-6], the guardianship of Cecilia, daughter of Geoffrey Patrik,[2] late scrivener, of full age, but an idiot (*fatua*) and of unsound mind, together with her

[1] Now known as the *Liber Custumarum*. The passage here referred to is also to be found in the City's *Liber Albus*. See 'Liber Albus' (Rolls Series), i. 223 *et seq.*

[2] His will, dated 1 July, 1371, was proved and enrolled in the Hustings in July, 1372. 'Calendar of Wills,' ii. 147-8.

property in the parish of St. Giles without Crepulgate, committed by William More, the Mayor, and Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, to John Chamberleyn, chaplain, executor of the said Geoffrey.

19 June, 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1396], at the instance of John Batte, John Frewey, Simon Wastelle, and Thomas Wemme, Masters and Surveyors of the Mistery of Hurers, the following were summoned to answer a charge of making false "cappes" for sale, viz., Avice Ponde, John Lagage, Thomas Coperkyn, Thomas Wottone, Edmund Fakenham, and the wife of John Wyket. They confessed their guilt and were each fined 20*s*., the caps to be burnt in Chepe. Fo. cccix b.

21 July, 20 Richard II. [A.D. 1396], Robert Lowthe, "joignour," discharged by William More, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age. *Exon'acio Rob'ti Lowthe joignour.*

10 July, 20 Richard II. [A.D. 1396], complaint made to William More, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, by the Masters of the Mistery of Saddlers, that serving-men (*servientes*) of the said mistery called "yomen,"[1] without leave of the said masters, were wont to assume a livery every year, and to hold meetings at Stratford and elsewhere, both without and within the liberty of the City, to the great prejudice of the mistery, and further that they endeavoured unduly to raise the wages of journeymen (*servientes stipendiarios*) and caused them to neglect their work. *Ordinacio inter mag'ros et servos Mistere Sellarior' civitat'.*

The masters of the said serving-men, being summoned, declared that the said serving-men of the mistery had been accustomed to have a Fraternity and livery time out of mind; but the masters of the mistery declared, on the contrary, that the Fraternity, as well as the assumption of a livery, only dated thirteen years back, and had been discontinued at intervals.

Thereupon, in order to end the strife, the Mayor and Aldermen gave orders for six serving-men of the alleged

[1] The exact position held by "yeomanry" in a Livery Company is difficult to ascertain, unless (as seems most probably the case) the term applied to the Commonalty or freemen, who were not allowed any executive authority in the government of the Company, and were not entitled to wear its livery. In the Stat. 20 Richard II. cap. ii. we find yeomen (in rank) termed *vadletz*.

Fraternity to confer with six or eight Masters of saddlers, and to report the result on Wednesday the 19th July. In the meantime no meetings were to be held at Stratford or elsewhere. On the day named the representatives of the Fraternity presented a petition that they might be allowed their usages; but the Mayor and Aldermen ordained that the serving-men of the said mistery should thenceforth be under the rule and governance of the Masters of the mistery, as in other misteries, and that they should use no Fraternity nor assemblies, but that if they suffered any grievance at the hands of their masters, complaint should be made to the Mayor and Aldermen and speedy justice should be done.[1]

Fo. cccx. *Exon'acio custodie.*

15 Feb., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397–8], came Thomas Lancastre, who had married Margery, daughter of Henry de Cantebrigge, and also Master William de Cavendisshe, Rector of Borle,[2] appointed guardian of the said Margery as appears *supra*, fo. cccvi [b], and an account having been taken between them the said guardian was discharged.

Fo. cccx b. *Ordinacio Allutarior'.*

9 Sept., 20 Richard II. [A.D. 1396], petition to the Mayor and Aldermen by good men of the Mistery of Cordwainers setting forth that divers dissensions had arisen among them owing to the existence of a sworn Fraternity among them, and that the folk of the mistery had therefore resolved that thenceforth there should be no sworn Fraternity among them, and, further, that there should be no more clothing (*vestures*) or alms in general within the mistery, but only one, viz., for such as were householders enfranchised without the assent and licence of the Governors of the said mistery,[3] and that those who were recognized as able in the mistery should be chargeable (*chargeables*) to use the clothing of the same and contribute to the said alms for the maintenance of the poor folk of the mistery, as the custom of the said alms requires; and further,

[1] Set out at length in 'Memorials,' pp. 542-4.

[2] Borley, co. Essex.

[3] Referring, probably, to former ordinances, which made it necessary for a member of a Mistery to be supported by six of his fellow-members before he could gain the City's franchise *Supra*, pp. 109n., 235.

they had resolved that any one found contravening such ordinance on the oath of twenty-four good and loyal men of the mistery before the Mayor and Aldermen should pay £10, one half to go to the Chamber of the Guildhall and the other to the alms of the mistery. They pray that the above ordinances may be approved and enrolled.

Fos. cccx b–cccxi. *Br'ed'ni Regis de confirmac'oe cujusdam redditus Joh'i parsone eccl'ie S'ci Thome Ap'li et succ' suis pro sustentac'oe capell'i per Thomam Romayn legat'.*

Letters patent confirming to John Kyngeshous, parson of the church of St. Thomas the Apostle, and his successors an annual rent of 6 marks charged on certain tenements (sometime held by Andrew Aubrey, pepperer) in the parish of St. Thomas aforesaid by Thomas Romayn and Juliana his wife for the maintenance of a chantry.[1] Witness the King at Westminster, 18 Sept., 20 Richard II. [A.D. 1396].

Fo. cccxi b. *Porta de Aldrich' gate concessa Joh'i Blyton armig'o Maior'.*

Grant by William More, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty to John Blytone, late the Mayor's esquire, of the mansion over Aldrichesgate and garden in the occupation of Nicholas Covelee, Serjeant of the Chamber, to hold the same for life, together with a pension of 100*s*. yearly. Possession of the said gate to be resumed by the civic authorities in time of war or insurrection. Dated 4 Dec., 19 Richard II. [A.D. 1395].

Fo. cccxii. *Eleccio Vicecomitum.*

Thursday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 20 Richard II. [A.D. 1396], in the presence of William More, the Mayor, Roger Elys and William Shiryngham, the Sheriffs, John Cokayn, the Recorder, John Hadlee, John Walcote, John Fraunceys, Thomas Knolles, William Bramptone, William Evote, and John Wade, Aldermen, and very many Commoners summoned to the Guildhall for the election of Sheriffs, Thomas Welford was elected Sheriff by the Mayor for the ensuing year, and William Parker by the Commonalty.

Afterwards, viz., on Thursday the eve of St. Michael [29 Sept.], the said Sheriffs were sworn at the Guildhall, and on Saturday the morrow of the said Feast were presented before the Barons of the lord the King at Westminster.

[1] See the will of Thomas Romayn, Alderman, proved and enrolled in the Husting in 1313. 'Cal. of Wills,' i. 238-9.

Eleccio auditor' compo'i Cam'ar' et Custodum pont' London'.

Thursday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.] aforesaid William Evote and William Askham, Aldermen, John Warner, William Hyde, William Frenyngham, and Robert Asshcombe, Commoners, appointed auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and Wardens of London Bridge.

Eleccio Maioris.

Friday the Feast of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 20 Richard II. [A.D. 1396], in the presence of William More, the Mayor, John Cokayn, the Recorder, John Hadlee, William Staundone, and Thomas Welford and William Parker, the Sheriffs, Thomas Knolles, John Fraunceys, John Walcote, Thomas Neutone, William Bramptone, William Shiryngham, Roger Elys, John Wade, William Evote, and William Askham, Aldermen, and an immense Commonalty summoned for the election of a Mayor for the year ensuing, Adam Bamme was elected.

Afterwards, viz., on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], he was sworn in the Guildhall, and on the morrow was admitted and sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer.

Pro coronac'oe Regine.

Writ to the Sheriffs to make proclamation for all persons claiming the right to perform any services, by reason of tenure or otherwise, at the coronation of Queens of England, to attend the coronation of Isabella, now Queen of England,[1] the King's Consort, at Westminster, on Sunday the morrow of the Epiphany [6 Jan.], and perform such services in manner accustomed. Witness the King at Westminster, 4 Dec., 20 Richard II. [A.D. 1396].

Br'e pro parliamento.

Writ to the Sheriffs for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster on the Feast of St. Vincent [22 Jan.] next.[2] No Sheriff to be returned. Witness the King at Westminster, 30 Nov., 20 Richard II. [A.D. 1396].[3]

Exon'acio Joh'is Newent allutar'.

30 March, 20 Richard II. [A.D. 1397], John Newent, cordwainer, discharged by Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

[1] The death of Queen Anne having taken place in 1394, the King had recently married Isabella of France, at that time a mere child. Walsingham, ii. 221.

[2] Sat from 22 Jan. to 12 Feb., 1397.

[3] Return not recorded. The members were William Bramptone and William Staundon, Aldermen; William Hyde and Hugh Short, Commoners.

Letters patent appointing Walter Cloptone, Adam Bamme, the Mayor, William Thirnynge, John Cassy, and John Cokayn, or any four, three, or two (the Mayor being one), to be Commissioners for gaol-delivery of Newegate. Witness the King at Westminster, 4 Dec., 20 Richard II. [A.D. 1396]. Fo. cccxii b. *Commissio pro Gaola de Newgate.*

29 May, 20 Richard II. [A.D. 1397], Edmund Crendone, "malemaker,"[1] discharged by Adam Bamme, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age. *Exon'acio Ed'i Crendone.*

13 Feb., 20 Richard II. [A.D. 1396–7], Richard Greystoke, who had married Constance, widow of Michael Herland, carpenter, paid to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, 10 marks for the use of Alice, daughter of the said Michael, who bequeathed the same to her. *Exon'acio x marcar' solut' Cam'ario.*

Afterwards, viz., on the 15th Jan., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397-8], came John Ryngsone, tailor, who had married the above Alice, before the Mayor and Aldermen, and received the above money.

Statute passed in the Parliament held at Westminster on the Feast of St. Vincent [22 Jan.], 20 Richard II. [A.D. 1396–7].[2] Fo. cccxiii.

5 March, 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397–8], came good men of the mistery of "Lethersellers" into the Chamber of the Guildhall and delivered to Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen certain articles of their mistery for approval.[3] Fo. cccxiii b. *Ordinacio de lethersellers.*

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs notifying that previous writs in error touching a plaint brought by Margery, wife of Richard Godard, and Thomas Sybseye, tailor, against John Godard, goldsmith, were wrongly issued, and are to be returned into Chancery. Witness the King at Westminster, 16 Nov., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397].

[1] Maker of mails or travelling-bags. Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book G,' p. 187.

[2] Printed in 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 426-8. It enacted (*inter alia*) that serving-men (*vadletz*) called "yomen," or any one of less estate than an esquire, should wear no badge or livery called *liveree de compaignie* of any lord unless he were in permanent service of the lord.

[3] Set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 546-8.

Fo. cccxiv. *Admissio novi Maioris.*

Letters patent appointing Richard Whityngtone to be Mayor and the King's Escheator in the City in the place of Adam Bamme, who had died during his Mayoralty. Witness the King at Westminster, 8 June, 20 Richard II. [A.D. 1397].[1]

Writ of certiorari to the Mayor and Sheriffs touching the arrest and imprisonment of John Sewale, of Isildone, "cartere." Witness the King at Westminster, 28 April, 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1398].

Return made to the above.[2]

Ordinacio et modus elecc' Aldermann' fact' per co'e constlium.

1 Aug., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397], ordinance by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, in order to avoid damages, dissensions, and perils which had oftentimes happened in divers Wards by reason of headstrong, partial, and imprudent elections of Aldermen, to the effect that in future at every such election of Aldermen at least two reputable and discreet men, either of whom (*quorum alter*) in morals (*moribus*) and worldly goods should be fit to be a judge and an Alderman of the City, shall be peacefully and quietly chosen by the men of the Ward that is destitute of an Alderman, and be presented to the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being, so that one of them (*alter ipsorum virorum*) whom the Mayor and Aldermen shall prefer may be admitted and sworn to execute the office.[3]

Fo. cccxiv b. *Br'e ad exon' and' Burgenses Oxon' de theolon' et custum'.*

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to allow burgesses of Oxford to pass with their merchandise without payment of toll, according to their chartered right.[4] Witness the King at Westminster, 1 Aug., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397].

Returnum et respons' q'd exon'ari non debeant.

Return made to the above, to the effect that burgesses of Oxford coming to London cannot be discharged from payment of toll, which is part of the City's ferm due to the King for London and Middlesex.

Br'e pro parliamento.

Writ to the Sheriffs for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster on Monday after the

[1] 'Memorials,' pp. 544-5.

[2] Writ and return set out in 'Memorials,' pp. 548-9.

[3] 'Memorials,' p. 545. Cf. *supra*, p. 148n.

[4] See charter of Henry III. 'Liber Cust.,' ii. 671-3.

Feast of Exaltation of H. Cross [14 Sept.].[1] No Sheriff to be returned. Witness the King at Westminster, 18 July, 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397].

Pursuant to the above writ there were elected Drew Barentyn, Andrew Neuport,[2] [Aldermen]; and William Chichely and Robert Ascombe, Commoners.

Exon'acio Steph'i Hamme cissoris ab assisis etc.

1 Aug., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397], Stephen Hamme, tailor, discharged by Richard Whytyngtone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Fo. cccxv.

Br'e ne aliquis faciat aliqua conventicula seu congregaciones.

Writ to the Sheriffs notifying the arrest of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, Richard, Earl of Arundel, and Thomas, Earl of Warwick,[3] and bidding them make proclamation against conventicles, &c., being held in the City. Witness the King at Westminster, 13 July, 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397].

Br'e de arestacione diversor' d'nor' per consensum magnatum et aliorum.

Another writ to the same to make proclamation to the effect that the above had been arrested not only with the assent of Edward [Plantagenet], Earl of Rutland, Thomas [Holland], Earl of Kent, John [Holland], Earl of Huntyngdon, Thomas [Mowbray], Earl Marshal and Earl of Nottingham, John [Beaufort], Earl of Somerset, John [de Montacute], Earl of Salisbury, Thomas, Lord le Despenser, and William Lescrop, the King's Under-Chamberlain, but also with the assent of the King's uncles, John, Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, Edmund, Duke of York, and his cousin Henry, Earl of Derby; and further, that they had been arrested not for their assemblies and ridings, but for extortions and oppressions against the King's majesty, such as would be declared more fully in the coming Parliament,[4] and that there was no intention to take

[1] Sat from 17th Sept. to 29th Sept., 1397, at Westminster, and then adjourned to meet at Shrewsbury on the 28th Jan., 1398. Stubbs, 'Const. Hist.,' ii. 494, 496.

[2] His election (like that of some other Aldermen named in the Letter-Book) does not appear to be recorded.

[3] Having received intimation that these three were conspiring against him, Richard had determined to anticipate matters, and had invited them to a banquet on the 10th July. Warwick was the only one who attended, and he was immediately arrested. Arundel surrendered a few hours later, and Gloucester was seized the same night and sent to Calais. 'Annales Ricardi' (Rolls Series, No. 28), pp. 201-6.

[4] Met at Westminster 17th Sept.

proceedings against any person of the family or suite of the said Duke of Gloucester or the Earls of Arundel and Warwick. Witness the King at Wyndesore, 15 July, 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397].

Br'e de venire faciend' d'no Regi retinenciam suam etc.

Writ to the Sheriffs to make proclamation for all lords, knights, esquires, and others bearing the King's livery, as well as all valets of the Crown and others receiving the King's pay, to wait upon the King at Kyngestone-on-Thames, arrayed according to their estate, on Saturday the morrow of the Exaltation of H. Cross [14 Sept.], and to ride with him to his Palace at Westminster. Witness the King at Wodestoke, 20 Aug., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397].

Fo. cccxv b.

L'rad'ni Regis mis' Maiori et Ald'is.

Letter from the King to the Mayor and Aldermen thanking them for their pecuniary assistance and for the good government of the City, and referring them to the Chancellor, Treasurer, and Keeper of the Privy Seal as to what his wishes were touching the government of the City when Parliament should meet. Dated at his manor of Wodestoke, 21 Aug. [A.D. 1397].

L're d'ni Regis de vitellariis.

Writ to the Sheriffs to make proclamation to the effect that victuallers were to be allowed free access to the City and to sell their goods without molestation by any of the King's purveyors or others, especially at the time of the approaching Parliament; that all such purveyors should promptly pay a reasonable price for what they took; and that no lord should have more than two purveyors, who should display their master's standards and coats of arms, so that it might better be known to whom they belonged. Witness the King at Westminster, 27 Aug., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397].

Exon'acio Ric'i Gille sadeler.

24 Oct., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397], Richard Gille, "sadeler," discharged by Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Exon'acio Joh'is Pope wexchaundeller.

1 Dec., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397], John Pope, "wexchaundeller," similarly discharged for like cause.

Fo. cccxvi.

10 Nov., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397], came John Dekne, of co. Somerset, late apprentice to Richard Spencer, senior, "peutrer,"

Admissio Joh'is Dekne in lib'tatem mister' Gros-sar'.

before Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen. He had been admitted to the freedom of the City and sworn by William Staundone, Mayor, and Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, on 18 June, 16 Richard II. [A.D. 1393], and he now declared that both he and his master had always used the Mistery of Grocers and not the Mistery of "Peutrers," as the masters of the said Mistery of Grocers testified. He therefore prayed the Mayor and Aldermen to admit him to the freedom of the City in the Mistery of Grocers. His prayer granted at the instance of good men of the Mistery of Grocers then present. He pays for admission 20*s*.

Consimilis admissio pro Will'o Seven-oke.

20 Dec., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397], came William Sevenok, son of William Rumschedde, of Sevenoke, co. Kent, late apprentice to Hugh de Boys, ironmonger, having been admitted to the freedom of the City and sworn by John Hadle, the Mayor, and Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, on 10 July, 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394], and similarly prayed the Mayor and Aldermen to admit him to the freedom of the City in the Mistery of Grocers, he and his master having always used the Mistery of Grocers and not that of Ironmongers. His prayer likewise granted. He pays for admission 40*s*.

Eleccio Vice-com'.

Friday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397], in the presence of Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, Thomas Wilford and William Parker, the Sheriffs, John Hadlee, John Hende, William Staundone, William More, Thomas Knolles, John Shadworth, William Evote, John Wade, William Askham, John Warner, William Venour, Hugh Short, John Walcote, William Bramptone, and John Fraunceys, Aldermen, and very many Commoners summoned to the Guildhall for the election of Sheriffs, William Askham was elected Sheriff for the ensuing year by the Mayor, and John Wodecok by the Commonalty.

Afterwards, viz., on Friday the eve of St. Michael [29 Sept.], the said Sheriffs were sworn at the Guildhall, and on the Monday following were presented before the Barons of the Exchequer.

Eleccio aud' comp' Cam'ar' et Custod' Pont' London'.

Friday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.] aforesaid, John Walcote and Hugh Short, Aldermen, and Geoffrey Brook, Richard Merlawe, John Lyenge (Lyeuge ?), and John Wakelee, Commoners, were elected auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and Wardens of London Bridge.

Eleccio Maioris.

Saturday the Feast of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397], in the presence of Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, John Cokayn, the Recorder, William Askham and John Wodecok, the Sheriffs, John Hadlee, John Hende, William Staundone, William More, Thomas Knolles, John Shadworth, William Evote, John Wade, Thomas Wilford, William Parker, John Warner, William Venour, Hugh Short, John Walcote, William Bramptone, and John Fraunceys, Aldermen, and an immense Commonalty summoned for the election of a Mayor for the ensuing year, Richard Whityngtone was elected by common assent.

Afterwards, viz., on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], he was sworn at the Guildhall, and on the morrow was presented, admitted, and sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer, &c.

Fo. cccxvi b.

Commissio pro gaola de Newgate deliband'.

Letters patent appointing Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, Walter Cloptone, William Thyrnynge, John Cassy, William Rikhill, John Wadham, and John Cokayn, or any six, five, four, three, or two of them (the Mayor being one), to be Commissioners for gaol-delivery of Neugate. Witness the King at Westminster, 28 Oct., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397].

Br'e pro Coronatore.

Writ to Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, to admit Robert Newentone to execute the office of Coroner in the absence of John Michel, the Deputy-Coroner appointed by Thomas Brounflete, the King's Chief Butler and Coroner of the City. Witness the King at Westminster, 12 Jan., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397-8].

25 Jan., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397-8], came John Somer, junior, draper, who had married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Moraunt, and acknowledged that he had received from John Cornwaleys and other executors of Henry Vannere, by the

hands of Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, the sum of £20 bequeathed to the said Katherine by the said Henry.[1]

26 Jan., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397-8], the guardianship of John, son of William Wolriche, late "foundour," together with a tenement and land in the lane of St. Laurence in the Jewry, committed by Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, and Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, to Thomas Hertwell, "foundour," with whom the said orphan was bound apprentice. Sureties, viz., John atte Shoppe, "bocher," William Castre, "cotiller," and Thomas Suttone.

Custod' unius ten' et unius placee in venell' Sancti Laurencii in Judaism'.

22 Feb., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397-8], the guardianship of John and Thomas, sons of Thomas Frennshe, and of their goods, comprising [*inter alia*] a silver girdle harnessed with a device (*cum una racione*) called "esperaunce," of the value of 13*s.* 4*d.*; divers mazers, and a baselard with black girdle, and a buckle and "pendaunt" of silver, committed by the above Mayor and Chamberlain to Thomas "Provse," who had married Johanna their mother. Sureties, viz., Thomas Duk, skinner, and Robert York, cordwainer.

Fo. cccxvii.

Custod' bonor' fil' Thome Frensshe.

Afterwards, viz., on the 24th Feb., came the executors of the said Thomas and delivered to the Chamberlain 12 marks in trust for the orphans.

Afterwards, viz., on the 1st July, 5 Henry IV. [A.D. 1404], came the above John, one of the orphans, and claimed his property, and notified his intention of assuming the religious habit in the house at Merton.[2] His request granted.

Fo. cccxviii.

Afterwards, viz., on Monday the 24th Jan., 8 Henry IV. [A.D. 1406-7], the above Thomas, the other orphan, having died under age, his property was delivered to his brother John.

Acquittance under the Common Seal by Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the rest of the citizens to Stephen Speleman, mercer and Chamberlain, on his accounts

Fo. cccxvii.

Acquietancia Steph'i Speleman Cam'arii.

[1] The will of Henry Vannere was proved and enrolled in the Husting of London in November, 1397. This bequest of a marriage portion has been inadvertently omitted in the abstract of his will given in 'Cal. of Wills, Court of Hust.,' ii. 331-2.

[2] Founded by Augustinian canons in Surrey.

for three years from Michaelmas, 18 Richard II. [A.D. 1394]. Dated in the Chamber of the Guildhall the morrow of St. Michael [29 Sept.], 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397].

Exon'acio W. Stanes. 6 Feb., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397-8], William Stanes, "leche," discharged by Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Exon'acio Salamonis Forster tailour. 18 March, 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397-8], Salamon Forster, tailor, similarly discharged, inasmuch as the state of his legs prevented him from walking without great pain.

Exon'acio xls. 27 March, 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1398], the executors of Thomas Frensshe came and paid to John Halle, otherwise called "Botkysham," fishmonger, with whom John, son of the said Thomas, an orphan, had been placed as apprentice, the sum of 40*s.* bequeathed to the said orphan by his father.

Exon'acio Will' Rule civis et cissoris London'. 13 July, 22 Richard II. [A.D. 1398], William Rule, tailor, discharged by Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Fo. cccxvii b. 1 Dec., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397], came John Hygyn and John Wolfay, executors of Gilbert Prince, late painter, and delivered to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain, the sum of £100 in trust for Robert, son of the said Gilbert.

Custodia Rob'ti filii Gilb'ti Pryn.c. Afterwards, viz., on the 1st May, 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1398], the guardianship of the said Robert and of the said £100 was committed by Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, and the said Chamberlain to Master Thomas Sy, the King's Herberger[1] (*herbergeator*). Sureties, viz., John Oteley, mercer, John Mockyng, vintner, Edmund Bys, and William Bryan, fishmonger.

Exon'acio. Afterwards, viz., on the 13th April, 6 Henry IV. [A.D. 1405], came the above orphan before John Hende, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, being of full age, and claimed his property, which was delivered to him by John Profyt, the Chamberlain.

10 May, 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1398], came William Levegood, who in the time of the mayoralty of John Hende, and when Stephen Speleman was Chamberlain, viz., on the 21st Feb.,

[1] An officer of the King's Household who preceded the King on his journeys and prepared lodgings for his retinue.

15 Richard II. [A.D. 1391–2], had been admitted to the freedom of the City in the Mistery of "Chaundellers," whilst he was only using the Mistery of Vintners and was yearly clad with the livery of that mistery and never had any communication with the Mistery of "Chaundellers," and prayed the Mayor and Aldermen that he might be admitted to the freedom of the City as a Vintner. His prayer granted at the instance of good men of the Mistery of Vintners then present. He pays for admission 40*s*.

Officium custodie posterne concess' Joh'i Credy.

Grant by Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty, to John Credy, the Mayor's esquire, of houses appertaining to "la Posterne," near the Tower, for life, reserving to themselves the right of resuming possession in time of war. Dated 27 Feb., 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397–8].

Fo. cccxviii.

Ordinaciones des Hurers.

20 Aug., 22 Richard II. [A.D. 1398], certain ordinances submitted to Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, and Aldermen, for approval by good men of the Mistery of Hurers.[1]

Exon'acio Henr' Rede allutar'.

21 Aug., 22 Richard II. [A.D. 1398], Henry Rede de Draytone Beauchamp [co. Bucks], cordwainer, discharged by the said Mayor and Aldermen from serving on juries owing to increasing age.

Admissio Thome Blosse in lib'tatem artis de Stokfisshmongers.

21 Aug., 22 Richard II. [A.D. 1398], came Thomas, son of William Blosse, who had been an apprentice of John Pountfreyt, cornmonger (*bladarius*), and had been admitted to the freedom of the City [in the Mistery of Cornmongers] before Stephen Cavendisshe, Alderman, when John de "Chicestre" was Mayor and John de Cauntebrigge was Chamberlain, on the 9th Nov., 43 Edward III. [A.D. 1369], whilst he had always used the Mistery of Stokfisshmongers and never that of Cornmongers, and prayed that he might be admitted to the freedom of the City in the Mistery of Stockfisshmongers. His prayer granted at the instance of good men of that mistery.

Fos. cccxviii b-cccxxiii.

Statute made at the Parliament which commenced to sit at Westminster on Monday next after the Exaltation of H. Cross

[1] Set out in 'Memorials,' p. 549.

[14 Sept.], 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1397], and afterwards adjourned to Shrewsbury.[1]

p. cccxxiii. Saturday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 22 Richard II.

Electio Vic'. [A.D. 1398], in the presence of Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, William Askham and John Wodecok, Sheriffs, John Hadlee, William Staundone, William More, John Walcote, Thomas Knolles, William Bramptone, John Shadworth, William Evote, John Fraunceys, William Venour, Hugh Short, John Warner, John Wade, and Thomas Neutone, Aldermen, and very many Commoners summoned for the election of Sheriffs at the Guildhall, John Warner was elected Sheriff for the year ensuing by the Mayor, and John Wade by the Commonalty.

Afterwards, viz., on Saturday the eve of St. Michael [29 Sept.], they were sworn at the Guildhall, and on the following Monday were presented before the Barons of the lord the King at Westminster.

Electio aud' Cam'arii et Custodum nt' London'. Saturday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.] aforesaid, Thomas Knolles and William Askham, Aldermen, Walter Newentone, John Lane, Thomas Extone, and William Nortone, Commoners, were elected auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and Wardens of London Bridge.

Electio Maioris. Sunday the Feast of St. Edward [13 Oct.], 22 Richard II. [A.D. 1398], in the presence of Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, Matthew Southeworth, the Recorder, John Warner and John Wade, the Sheriffs, John Hadlee, John Hende, William Staundone, William More, John Walcote, Thomas Knolles, William Bramptone, John Shadworth, Thomas Neutone, John Fraunceys, William Evote, William Venour, Hugh Short, William Askham, and John Wodecok, Aldermen, and an

[1] 'Statutes at Large' (ed. 1758), i. 428-36. Its main provision was the repeal of the statute or commission for reforming abuses appointed on the urgent demand of Gloucester and Arundel in November, 1386. Gloucester having died (or been put to death) at Calais, and Warwick having been found guilty of treason, on his own confession, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, their castles and revenues were declared by the statute (caps. x., xi.) to be in the King's hands. On the 29th Sept. the Parliament was adjourned to sit at Shrewsbury on the 28th Jan., 1398, where it sat for three days.

immense Commonalty summoned for the election of a Mayor for the year ensuing, Drew Barentyn was elected.

Afterwards, viz., on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude [28 Oct.], he was sworn in the Guildhall, and on the morrow was presented, admitted, and sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer.

Commissio d'ni Reg' pro gaola de Newgate delib'and'.

Letters patent appointing Drew Barentyn, the Mayor, Walter Cloptone, William Thirnynge, John Cassy, William Rykhille, and Matthew Southworthe, or any five, four, three, or two of them (the Mayor being one), to be Justices for gaol-delivery of Newgate. Witness the King at Westminster, 23 Jan., 22 Richard II. [A.D. 1398-9].

Fo. cccxxiii b.

Commissio pro una xv^e^ et medietate unius xv^e^ levand'.

Letters patent appointing Thomas Wilford, John Warner, Geoffrey Broke, and John Wakelee commissioners for levying in the City a fifteenth and half a fifteenth granted by the last Parliament.[1] Witness the King at Westminster, 28 May, 21 Richard II. [A.D. 1398].

Br'e pro Coronator' recipiend'.

Writ to Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, to admit Robert Newentone to execute the office of Coroner in the City until the return of John Michel, the Deputy-Coroner appointed by Thomas Brounflete, the King's Chief Butler and Coroner of the City. Witness the King at Westminster, 30 Aug., 22 Richard II. [A.D. 1398].

Exon'acio Will'i Randolf fabri.

18 Feb., 22 Richard II. [A.D. 1398-9], William Randolf, smith, discharged by Drew Barentyn, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Exon'acio Joh'is Hanfeld groceri.

25 Feb., the same year, John Hanfeld, grocer, similarly discharged for like cause.

Exon'acio Joh'is Twyford.

The same day John Twyford, cutler, similarly discharged for like cause.

Fo. cccxxiv.

Custodia Thome fil' et her' Joh'is Pynchoun.

Walter Pynchoun, mercer, who had been appointed guardian of Thomas, son of John Pynchoun, as appears *supra*, fo. cclxxxiv, having died suddenly, his sureties came before Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, and Aldermen, and prayed that the goods of deceased might be seized for their relief. Thereupon divers goods, comprising jewels, &c., to the value of £600 3*s.* 1*d.*, were

[1] Granted on the 31st Jan. by the Parliament which had been adjourned from Westminster to Shrewsbury. 'Rot. Parl.,' iii. 368.

brought into the Chamber by William Cressewyk, William Coupere, chaplain, and Bartholomew Neve, executors of the said Walter, and were valued by Drew Barentyn and John Doblere, goldsmiths.[1] The jewels were afterwards delivered to Richard Whityngtone by assent of the aforesaid Drew Barentyn, then Mayor, and the Aldermen, in trust for the orphan.

Afterwards, viz., on the 31st July, 7 Henry IV. [A.D. 1406], the above orphan, being of full age, came before John Wodecok, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, and acknowledged satisfaction for his property.

Fo. cccxxiv b.

Admissio Will'i Reynewelle in lib'tatem mistere Ferronum.

15 March, 22 Richard II. [A.D. 1398-9], came William, son of Thomas Reynwelle, of Brommeleye, co. Kent, who had been apprenticed to Henry Sampsone, girdler, and been admitted to the freedom of the City on the 3rd Feb., 40 Edward III. [A.D. 1365-6], when John Lovekyn was Mayor and John de Cauntebrugge was Chamberlain, and declared that for a long time past he had been using the Mistery of Ironmongers, and not that of Girdlers. He therefore prayed to be admitted to the freedom of the City in the Mistery of Ironmongers. His prayer granted at the instance of good men of that mistery then present. He did not pay a fine to the Chamber, as other citizens ought to do, being at the time an Alderman.[2]

Acquietanc' m'cator' Damyas Corby et Neel.

Acquittance under the Mayoralty seal by "Drugh" Barentyn, the Mayor, for the sum of 25 marks received from John Liese, "Provost" of the merchants of Amyens, by the hands of John de Breveux his attorney, being part of the sum of 50 marks yearly due to the City of London from the merchants of the towns of Amyens, Corbie, and Neele. Dated 20 March, A.D. 1398[-9].

Exon'acio executor' Will'i Bys et alior' tenencium Ric'i Toky orphani.

5 Feb., 22 Richard II. [A.D. 1398-9], account rendered by John More, "brewer," John Lord, "pyebaker," Thomas Loche, and other executors of William Bys, Edmund Bys, and John Borham, tenants of tenements belonging to Richard, son of

[1] Particulars of the jewels are set out in 'Memorials,' p. 550.

[2] "Aldermanni etiam nihil solvere solebant pro irrotulationibus chartarum sive factorum ad ipsos pertinentium qualitercumque, sicut pluries patet, et specialiter Libro C, folio cxxiiii°."—'Liber Albus,' i. 35.

Richard Toky, an orphan, now of full age, before William Bramptone and William Askham, Aldermen, William Radewelle and William Kelshill, Commoners, auditors appointed by the court.

5 June, 22 Richard II. [A.D. 1399], the said orphan received his patrimony from Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain.

[Fo. cccxxv *blank.*]

Fo. cccxxv b.

Officium Ball' ville de Southwerk concessum Will'mo Est.

Wednesday before the Feast of Assumption [15 Aug.], 23 Richard II. [A.D. 1399], the office of Bailiff of Suthwerk granted by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council assembled in the Upper Chamber of the Guildhall, to William Est, Serjeant of the Mayor; to hold the same for life on payment of £10 yearly to the Chamberlain and 2*s.* yearly to the officers of the King's Exchequer for besants (*pro bisanciis*).[1]

Concessio porte super pontem London' cum suis pertin' facta Will'o Est etc.

Grant by Drew Barantyn, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commonalty to William Est, Serjeant and citizen of the City, of the gate on London Bridge for life, reserving the right of retaking possession in time of war, &c. Dated Wednesday before the Feast of Assumption [15 Aug.], 23 Richard II. [A.D. 1399].

Fo. cccxxvi.

L're d'ni Regis pro Piscenar' London' etc.

Writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs to make proclamation of letters patent granting to the Fishmongers of the City and their successors that no foreigner shall be allowed to sell fish within the City by retail, but only wholesale, as in the time of the King's grandfather; that no foreigner shall sell fish to another foreigner within the City to be sold again; that all fresh fish shall be sold either at Bridge Street, Old Fish Street, or the Stocks; that all fish coming to the City by water shall be discharged between Billingsgate and Queenhithe, and not else-

[1] This yearly payment to officers of the Exchequer "for besants" by the Bailiff of Southwark for the time being appears here for the first time. It occurs again in the grant of the bailiwick to John Combe, the City's Common Serjeant-at-arms, in 1421 (Letter-Book I, fo. cclxvii). It may be noted that a besant of gold, or two shillings (*un besand d'or u ii sol.*), was the customary fee to be paid on the conveyance of land in the City to the Alderman of the Ward wherein such land was situate. See 'Borough Customs' (Selden Soc.), vol. i. p. 271. Cf. 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' pp. 205-6.

where, and shall be warehoused in open day and not by night; and further, that the said Fishmongers of the City may hold their "leyhalmod" twice a year, as of old accustomed,[1] and elect yearly six persons of their mistery, viz., two from Briggestrete, two from Oldefisshstrete, and two from Stokfisshmongerowe, who shall be sworn in the said "leyhalmod," in the presence of the Mayor or Sheriffs, to superintend the buying and selling of fish and govern their mistery. Witness the King at Coubrigge,[2] 9 May, 22 Richard II. [A.D. 1399].[3]

L're d'ni Regis pro Piscenar' et de locis ubi piscis vendetur.

Letters patent referred to *supra*. Witness the King at Coubrigge, 9 May, 22 Richard II. [A.D. 1399].

Fo. cccxxvi b.

Letter of Privy Seal to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen touching the due execution of the above. Dated at the Abbey of Morgan in Wales, 11 May [A.D. 1399].

Br'e pro parliamento.

Writ to the Sheriffs for the election of four citizens to attend a Parliament to be held at Westminster on the morrow of St. Michael [29 Sept.]. No Sheriff to be returned. Witness the King at Chester, 19 Aug., 23 Richard II. [A.D. 1399].[4]

Pursuant to the above writ there were elected John Shaddeworth and William Bramptone, Aldermen, William Sonyngwelle and Richard Merlawe, Commoners.

Electio Vic'.

Sunday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.], 23 Richard II. [A.D. 1399], in the presence of Drew Barentyn, the Mayor, John Warner and John Wade, the Sheriffs, Matthew Southworthe, the

[1] At the well-known *Iter* held at the Tower in 1320-1 certain fishmongers (among them being Hamo de Chigwell, who had recently been Mayor) were charged with unlawfully holding a Court, which they called "le Halimot," and making regulations for the sale of fish without consulting the King. Hamo and his fellow-fishmongers denied that they held such a Court, but admitted that the Sheriffs held yearly two Great Courts for settling disputes among fishmongers (one being held before Christmas and the other before Lent) and that these were called "Halimot." 'Liber Custumarum,' i. 397-403.

[2] Glamorgan.

[3] These letters patent were rendered ineffective by Stat. 1 Hen. IV. cap. xvii.

[4] The day before Parliament met Richard formally resigned the crown. Thereupon the estates proceeded to pass a sentence of deposition, and to acknowledge the claim of Henry of Lancaster to the throne.

Recorder, William Staundone, Richard Whityngtone, John Walcote, William Bramptone, William Askham, John Wodcok, John Fraunceys, Thomas Knolles, John Shadworth, Thomas Wilford, and Thomas Polle, Aldermen, and an immense Commonalty summoned for the election of Sheriffs at the Guildhall, William Walderne was elected Sheriff for the ensuing year by the Mayor, and William Hyde by the Commonalty.

Afterwards, viz., on Sunday the eve of St. Michael [29 Sept.], the said Sheriffs were sworn at the Guildhall, and on the following Tuesday were presented before the Barons of the Exchequer at Westminster.

Auditores.

Sunday the Feast of St. Matthew [21 Sept.] aforesaid, John Walcote and John Wodecok, Aldermen, and Alan Everard, William Sevenoke, John Profete, and William Crowmere, Commoners, were elected auditors of the accounts of the Chamberlain and Wardens of London Bridge.

Exon'acio Will'i Fungry civis et foundour.

7 Oct., 1 Henry IV. [A.D. 1399], William Fungry, "foundour," discharged by Drew Barentyn, the Mayor, and Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Fo. cccxxvii.

Ordinacio de Bakwelhalle.

Ordinance to the effect that no foreigner or stranger shall warehouse woollen cloth brought to the City for sale elsewhere than at Bakwellehalle,[1] on pain of forfeiture; and that no foreigner or stranger shall sell such cloth at Bakwellehalle except between 11 A.M. on Thursday and 11 A.M. on Saturday in each week. [No date.]

Bakwelhalle.

Ordinance made by Richard Whityngtone, the Mayor, and the Aldermen, with the assent of the Commons of the City, restricting the sale of cloth at Bakwellehalle to the hours between midday Thursday and midday Saturday in each week. This ordinance to take effect on Thursday after the

[1] Afterwards known as Blackwell Hall, a building situate next to the Guildhall Chapel on the east side of Guildhall Yard, on the site of a tenement belonging at one time to Sir Roger de Clifford, and later to John de Bacquelle (or Banquelle), an Alderman. See 'Cal. Letter-Book A,' p. 227n.; 'Cal. Letter-Book C,' pp. 12-13. The oath of the Keeper of Blackwell Hall is set out in 'Cal. Letter-Book D,' p. 200.

Feast of St. Bartholomew [24 Aug.] next, anno 23 Richard II. [A.D. 1399].[1]

8 Oct., 1 Henry IV. [A.D. 1399], the executors of John Pays, late brewer, delivered to Stephen Speleman, the Chamberlain. the sum of £30 in trust for Simon his son, aged three years.

[The folios of the rest of the Letter-Book are not numbered, with the exception of fo. cccxxxi. Of the folios immediately preceding fo. cccxxxi two have been wholly cut out, whilst one-half of the other, cut vertically, has been removed. Several of the folios are blank, whilst the writing on others is almost, or quite, illegible.—EDITOR.]

[Fos. cccxxvii b *et seq.*] The terms of a truce between England and France, to continue for twenty-eight years[2] from Michaelmas, A.D. 1398, when the existing truce comes to an end. Dated at Paris, the 9th March, A.D. 1395[-6], and at Westminster, 9 May, A.D. 1396.

* * * *

Monday the Feast of Translation of St. Edward [13 Oct.], [1 Henry IV., A.D. 1399], Thomas Knolles elected Mayor.

17 Nov. [1 Henry IV., A.D. 1399], a certain citizen and tyler discharged by Thomas Knolles, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age.

Writ for the admission of Nicholas Symcok to act as Deputy-Coroner for John Payn, the King's Chief Butler. Witness the King at Westminster.....

1 Dec. [1 Henry IV., A.D. 1399], petition by Thomas ....., late apprentice to John Kyng, "tymbermongere," that he may be admitted to the freedom of the City in the Mistery of Vint-

[1] The editor of the 'Memorials' (where this and the preceding ordinance are set out) draws attention to the fact that the regnal year has been recorded over an erasure, and is probably an error, as Whityngton was not Mayor in any part of the year 23 Richard II. On the other hand, it may well be that the ordinance was made before Whityngton's year of Mayoralty terminated in Oct., 1398, and that a twelvemonth or so was allowed to elapse before it should commence to take effect.

[2] Twenty-five years, according to a passage in Stubbs's 'Const. Hist.' (ii. 483), referred to *supra*, p. 342n., whilst the term named elsewhere is thirty years ('Ann. Ricardi II.,' Rolls Series, No. 28, p. 201).

ners, as he had always used that mistery and not that of "Tymbermongere." His prayer granted.

5 Dec. [1 Henry IV., A.D. 1399], petition by John Bysshop, late apprentice to a weaver, that he may be admitted to the freedom of the City in the Mistery of Vintners, as he had always used that mistery and not that of Weaver.

11 March, 1 Henry IV. [A.D. 1399–1400], the reversion of William Est's place as Serjeant to the Mayor granted to .....

6 Dec., 1 Henry IV. [A.D. 1399], confirmation of privileges enjoyed by merchants of Alemaine.

* * * *

1 Henry IV., Peter Blake discharged from serving on juries, &c.

* * * *

Fo. cccxxxi.

18 March, 2 Henry IV. [A.D. 1400–1], Thomas Bristow, "fustour," discharged by John Fraunceys, the Mayor, and Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age. *Exon'acio Thome Bristow fustour.*

18 March, 2 Henry IV. [A.D. 1400–1], petition to the Mayor and Aldermen by good men of the Mistery of Joynours that they may elect two Wardens to govern the mistery and submit defects to the said Mayor and Aldermen to be remedied; and further, that certain ordinances for regulating the mistery may be approved and enrolled. Their petition granted. *Ordinacio misteri des Joynours.*

The same day John Berfaire, armourer, discharged by John Fraunceys, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age. *Exon'acio Joh'is Berfaire civis et armourer London'.*

The same day a petition was presented to the Mayor and Aldermen by good men of the Mistery of Steynours for certain ordinances [*illegible*] to be approved and enrolled. *Ordinacio mister' des Steynours.*

16 ....., 2 Henry IV. [A.D. .....], Simon Godriche, woolmonger, discharged by John Fraunceys, the Mayor, and the Aldermen from serving on juries, &c., owing to increasing age. *Exon'acio Simonis Godriche lanar'.*

Letter from John Fraunceys, Mayor, &c., to Robert [Braybrook], Bishop of London, touching a chantry, A.D. 1401. *L'ra pro..... cantaria.*

END OF LETTER-BOOK II.

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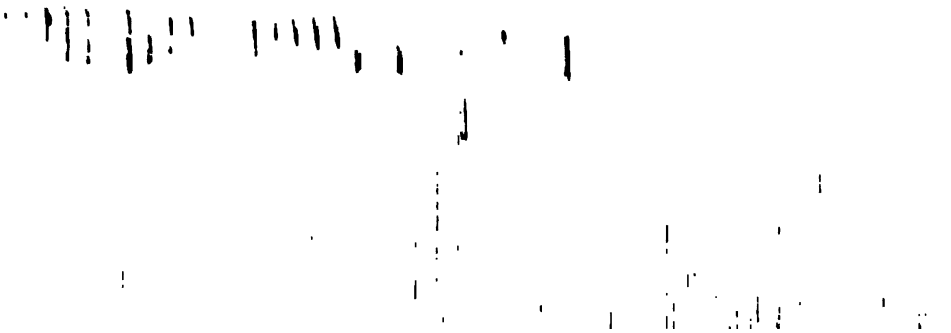

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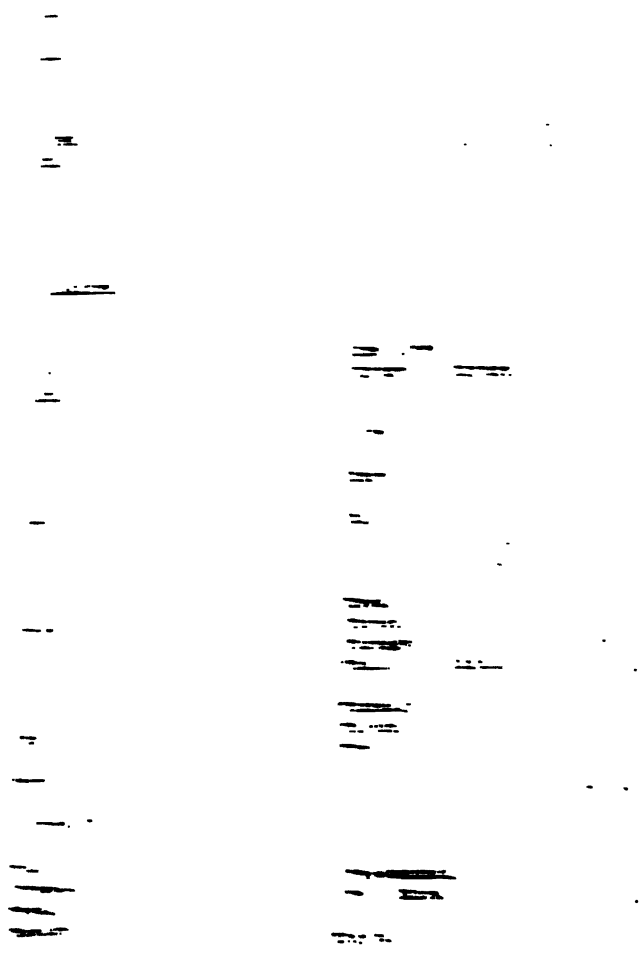

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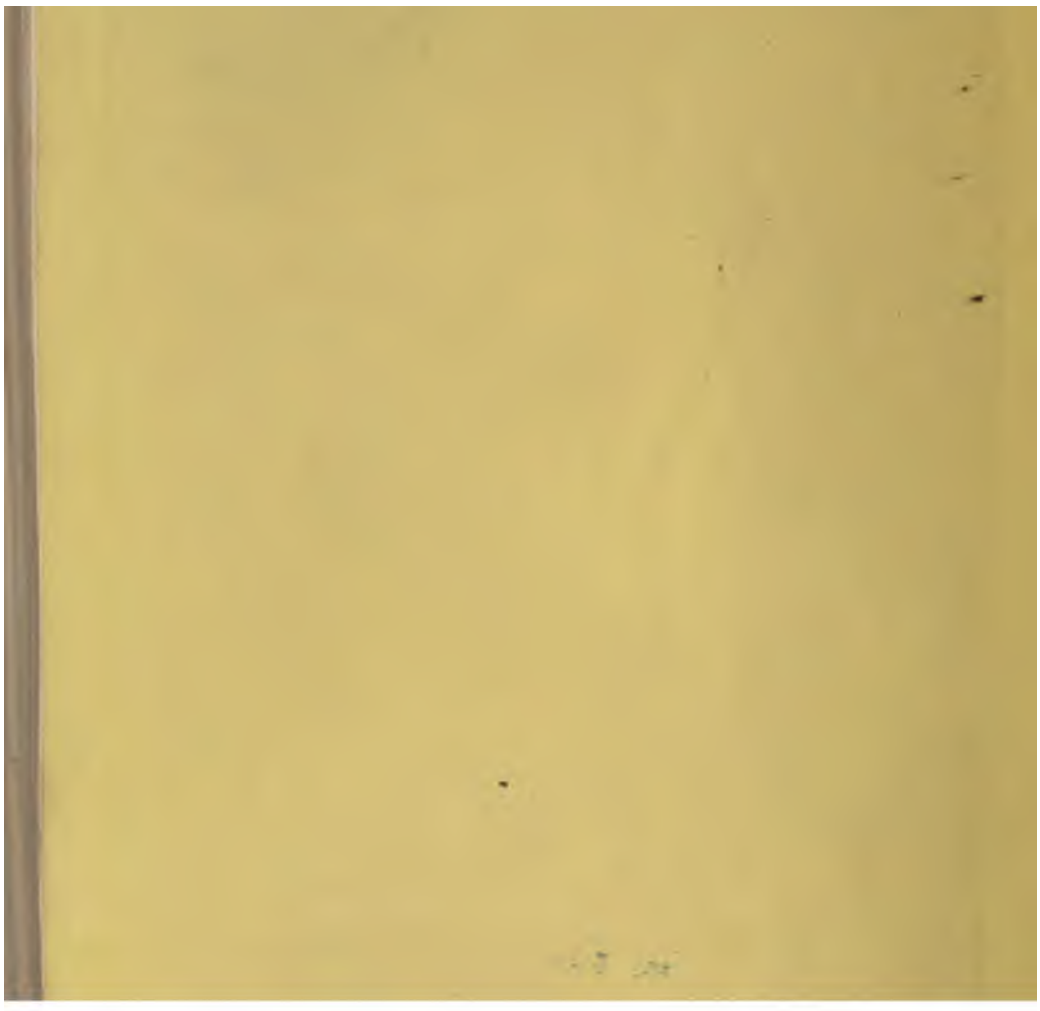

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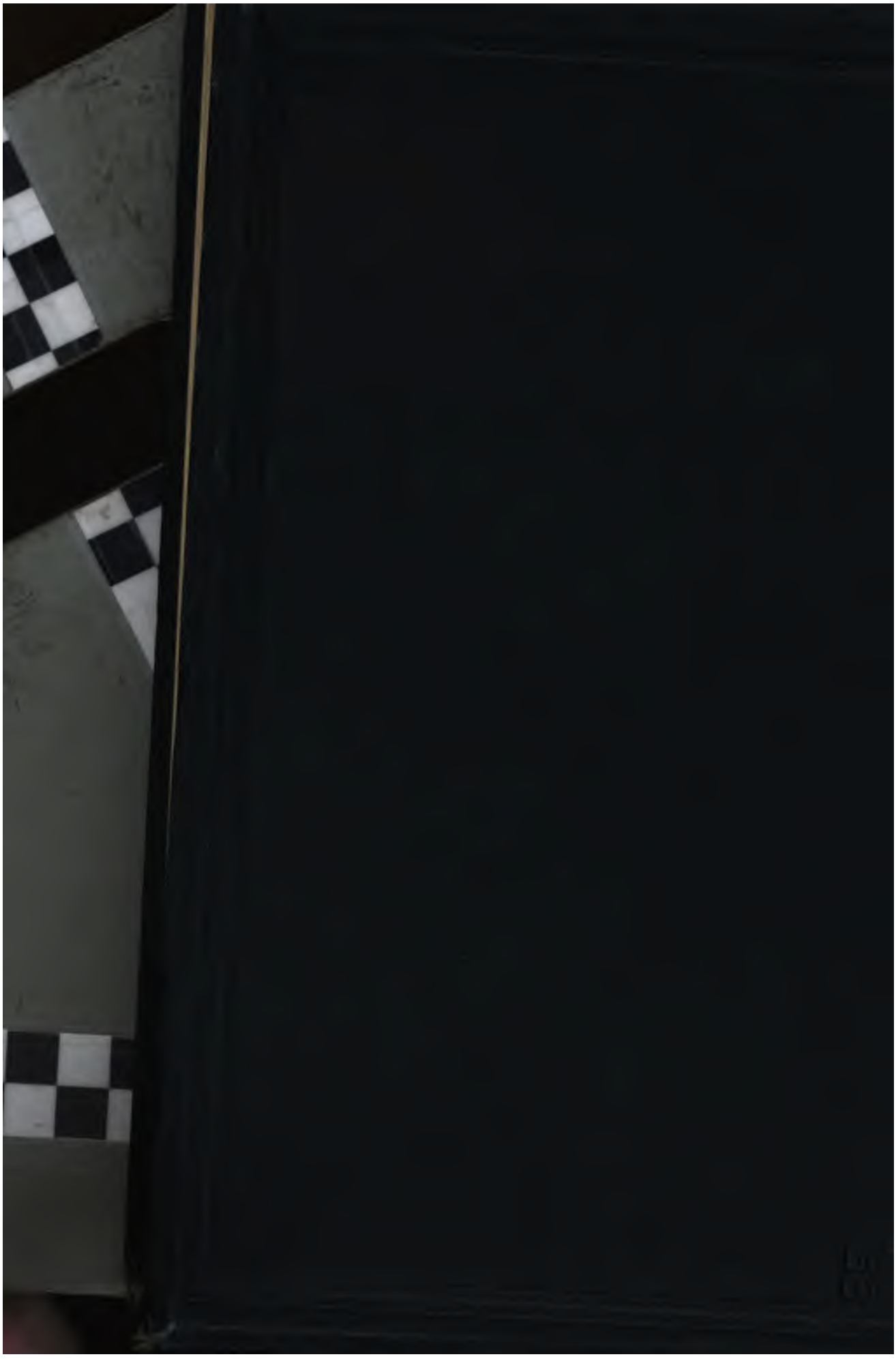
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